

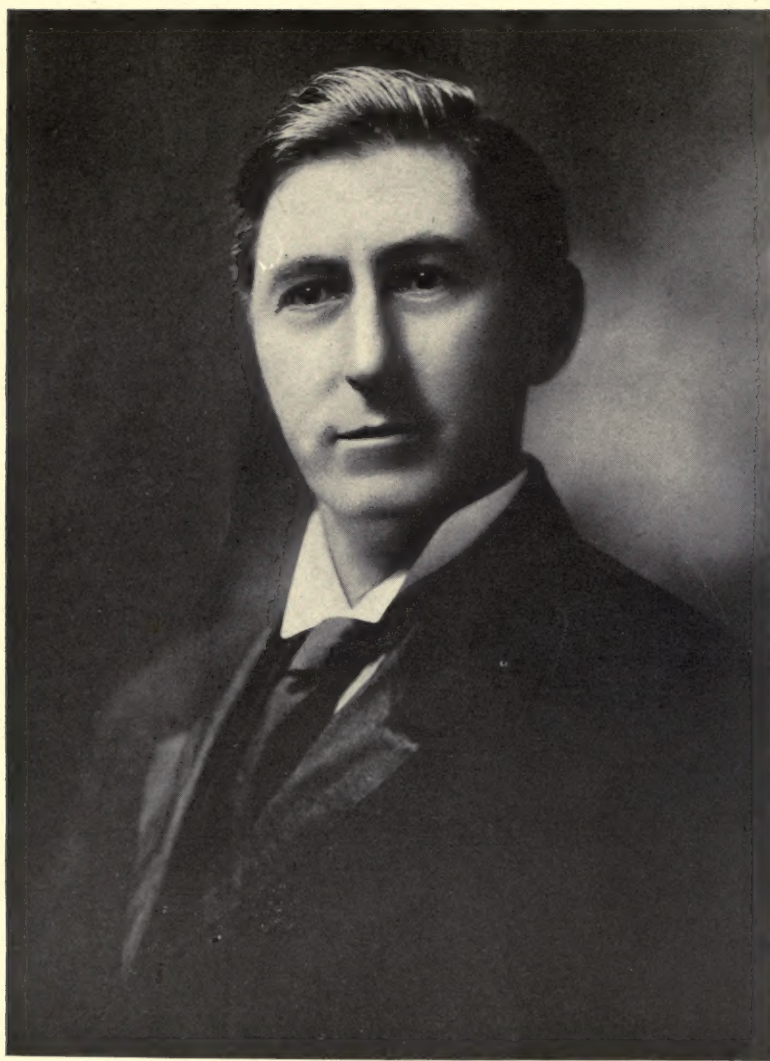
3 1761 04413 0698







Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



GOV. JOHN BURKE

HISTORY
OF
THE RED RIVER
VALLEY

PAST AND PRESENT

Including an Account of the Counties, Cities, Towns
and Villages of the Valley from the Time
of Their First Settlement and
Formation

BY VARIOUS WRITERS

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME II

ILLUSTRATED

HERALD PRINTING COMPANY
GRAND FORKS

C. F. COOPER & COMPANY
CHICAGO

1909

107053
31/12/10

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Ames, Francis W.	690
Arnold, H. F.	646
Austinson, A. T.	838
Bogstad, Prof. R.	816
Bruce, Andrew A.	974
Burke, Gov. John	Frontispiece
Buttz, Maj. C. W.	784
Cashel, J. L.	680
Cavanagh, Dr. J. E.	984
Clifford, George B.	992
Concordia College	812
Davy, W. H.	830
Deacon, William S.	958
DeReemer, J. B.	1002
Grand Forks, Looking North.....	616
Gray, A. H.	700
Gronna, Asle J.	670
Hallock, Charles	938
Hassell, L. K.	624
Hedenberg, R. R.	848
Konzen, Peter H.	944
LaMoure, Hon. Judson	664
Larimore, Newel G.	638
Mackall, B. F.	806
Mahon, John	654
McDonald, Donald	1060
Merritt, W. H.	1068
Nash, William C.	868

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Nelson, Edward	924
Nelson, E. A.	930
Nisbet, Thomas	602
Norman, M.	630
Northwestern Hospital, Moorhead	820
Nyvoll, Rev. J. A.	824
Peirce, Joseph D.	1082
Perley, George C.	1024
Pugh, Thomas H.	1040
Richardson, L. B.	1090
Rounsevell, Dr. A. P.	1094
Sandager, Andrew	730
Schroeder, Henry	792
Scott, J. W.	592
Sharp, Hon. James H.	800
Shirley, H. L.	910
Spriggs, William	610
Strandness, S.	1116
Sundberg, Hon. B. E.	884
Tandberg, Nels	1120
Terrett, J. H.	1012
Thompson, Peter	826
Titus, S. S.	584
Tofhagen, Amund C.	672
Wheeler, Edwin J.	1144
Wilder, Frank	1150
Winterer, Herman	704
Wisner, V. S.	1050

The First Settlement.

We have now arrived at the period when settlers began to occupy the west side of Red river with the intention of establishing permanent settlements. With the spreading of the incoming population over the North Dakota side of the valley, this work is not specially concerned, excepting in so far as this immigration was confined to the limits of Grand Forks county with its present boundaries. That subject will presently be given considerable attention, since county histories, at least in the western states, are mainly concerned with settlements, phases of life and the progress in different decades of their material development.

As viewed from the historic standpoint, Grand Forks county, relative to its progress for the last thirty years, may be said to present the following points as characteristic of this comparatively brief period: Here was made the second settlement, so far as the occupation of a townsite is concerned, of white families in the state; the first was made at Pembina by a part of the Selkirk colony about 1813. During the first seven or eight years of the period referred to, the settlement of the county progressed in a slow and fitful manner, not much advancement being made within that time to any particular distance west of Red river excepting up the course of Goose river. In the meantime, conditions were such that the agricultural development of the county was being held in abeyance. During most of this interval the history of the county is chiefly bound up in that of the settlement at Grand Forks. When, finally, its interior portion began to be occupied by the incoming settlers, it was along the timbered streams and not upon the open prairie that these earlier locations were made. Then, from one to two years later, a movement west from Grand Forks began by which the prairie lands were rapidly taken, this westward advancement of population being through the central part of the county, but with considerable deflection in some localities north and south of the course of the main movement. In 1880, the year that the railroad development of the county began, immigration into it commenced in earnest, the floodtide reaching had been quite generally overran and the most of its vacant lands high-water mark in 1882, so that by the year following the county

filed upon. Toward the end its settlement progressed with accelerated rapidity.

Within about ten years after the initial settlement had been made, the railroad development of the county was begun and was completed to its present mileage in a little more than seven years. Within this second interval the existent towns and villages of the county, built upon these lines, had their beginning and have been gradually building up since that time. The city of Grand Forks, especially, has made phenomenal progress since becoming a railroad center. Since 1882, yet more particularly within the last dozen years, the farms, generally, have been undergoing improvement, increasing in respect to what is really substantial valuation, and the aggregate wealth of the county has also increased until it is now rated as one of the wealthy ones of the state. Though considerable was brought in, the most of this wealth has been created here.

Since the county was overrun by settlers, or what is more to the point, since the last decennial census, its gain in population has resulted more from what is called natural increase, and from the building up of the towns and peopling of the same by later comers than from any further occupation of land or division of farms into smaller holdings. Since 1883, speculation has subsided, society crystallized, education advanced and existing conditions along all lines have had time to become long and firmly established.

Before speaking of the creation and organization of the county, it will be in order at this point to take a glance at the conditions existent here about the time that the first settlement was made within its present boundaries. We have only to go back about thirty years. In the case of counties originally well forested, and which contained swamps and small marshes capable of being drained, the changes that have been wrought in their physical aspect within thirty or forty years after settlement have often been of a very marked character, but with counties like Grand Forks, the changes, though considerable, are more of a superficial nature, the result of town and other building, railroad construction, cultivation of land, planting of artificial groves and hedgerows on the farms and shade trees in the towns.

Aspects and Conditions in 1870.

There being no great amount of timber land in the county in comparison with its area, the greater portion of it lay in 1870 as wild prairie land exists in its primitive state. The natural prairie grass was short, only attaining a height suitable for use as hay in moist or wet places where there had been some gathering of the waters when the snow melted. Of wet, sedgy places, occupying shallow depressions of the prairie, there were then a far greater number of them than there are now. Interspersed with the prairie grass there grew quite a variety of botanical plants, many of them of the flowering kind. The buffalo had but recently disappeared and had not been gone long enough for their wallows to have become grassed over or their trails obliterated, but the elk, antelope, coyote, fox, etc., still remained as denizens of the country. The gopher was not abundant, for the coyote and fox thinned their number. Thus these prairie lands lay vacant, awaiting the coming of the settler and the touch of the plow.

There were then no claimants to the limited tracts of timber that border the interior streams of the county. The timber was more or less clogged in places, with the floatwood and flottage of these watercourses, the fallen and dead timber, vines and underbrush, and occasionally there were to be found a few fire-scarred and blackened trunks of trees still standing where they had grown. There were then to be seen in places along the streams the worn trails of the buffalo, where they had wended their way down the slopes to drink or to cross from the prairie on one side to that on the other. Where the banks were steep the herds made use of the coulees that occasionally occur in such places, in their movements in and out of the stream valleys. Followed upward, the trails were soon lost on the prairies, and upon any of the slopes they were deepened somewhat by winds and rains at the time that the buffaloes used them, and not wholly so by the treading of the animals themselves.

In the spring and fall, wild fowl of all kinds that were birds of passage to this region, paused for awhile in and around the ponds and marshy places of the valley plain and higher back country, in large numbers, and with little probability of being

disturbed by man, though it should be said that Indians and half-breeds occasionally visited the county during their hunting expeditions, but at that time there were but few even of these. In the same year also, there were a couple of cabins of white men at the forks of the river, the only habitations in the present county, and a well worn cart route passed the same point, the timbered banks of the stream each summer being made resonant with the noise of trains of the creaking Red river carts of famous memory, mingled with the oaths and shouts of the drivers.

There was plying on the river in those days a single steamboat—the International—owned by and operated in the interest of the Hudson Bay Company. During the spring, when there was a good stage of water, the boat sometimes went up stream as far as Fort Abercrombie in running between Fort Garry and any of the up-river points, and later in the season only as far as Georgetown. In the fall, when the water ran low in the Goose rapids, she only ran up as far as Frog Point. The boat was then making as many as three trips each season and the cart brigades but one.

The Old Cart Trails.

There were three cart routes or “halfbreed trails,” as the early settlers called them, that crossed through different parts of the present county. The river route has already been referred to. It was one of the cart routes from Pembina and Fort Garry to St. Paul and later to St. Cloud after that place became a railroad point. It followed the general trend of the river, of course, cutting off the bends. It was already old when Griggs and Vaughn first saw it in the fall of 1870, and it probably dated from the early 'forties if it was first struck out by the independent traders of Rolette's time. At all events, it was no recently marked way when Major Woods and Captain Pope followed its court in 1849, and the mail appears to have been carried over it ten years later than that date. In 1870 it was a well worn trail. “Hundreds of carts in summer and dog-sleds in winter traveled over it,” writes Vaughn, and at the close of the preceding part of this work another old timer has mentioned what impressed himself concerning it during the same year.

Next in age was the old Georgetown trail that passed through



L. B. F. Jones

the western part of the county. This had been abandoned for several years when first observed by the settlers who had located in that section, and it was then already grass-grown. It followed the lower slope of the uplands through this county, at least to a considerable extent, if not wholly so, and on account of avoiding such wet or sedgy places as existed toward the western side of the Elk valley, then occurring more frequently than now. This trail led from Fort Garry to Fort Abercrombie, thence to St. Paul by one of the Minnesota routes that have been mentioned. A branch trail, or cross-cut, from Georgetown ran northwest through parts of Cass and Traill counties, intersecting the inland trail, and together these formed a continuous route between the Georgetown and St. Joseph posts, thence to Fort Garry. Hence it came to be called by the early settlers of Traill county, who found it still plainly marked upon the surface, the "old Georgetown trail."

Charles H. Lee, of Walhalla, the compiler of the "Long Ago" sketches, writes to the author: "This trail, I think, was opened up about 1859. Mr. J. F. Mager, now a resident here, came in over that trail that year with his father, and he states that it was not a trail at that time in the proper sense of the word, as it was hardly discernible and, at points, would have been lost entirely but for the knowledge of their Indian guide."

The reason why this route was opened so far west of Red river was probably due to the fact that in spring and early summer the route near the river, in some places, became well nigh impassable. On that account a more dry route upon higher land was desirable. In 1870, men with teams, materials and supplies were sent from Fort Abercrombie to re-establish Fort Pembina. Some were sent down the river by flatboat, but one party, which included about twenty-five carpenters, were obliged to proceed by the back country route. At first they traveled by way of the trail along the river, but this being found impassable for the many loaded teams accompanying the party, a detour was made and the more western route was struck at Maple river.

The third one of these cart routes that crossed the area of country now comprised in Grand Forks county appears to have been a cross-cut between the river and inland trails and which formed a route from the Hudson Bay post of Goose river (now

Caledonia) to St. Joseph and Fort Garry. This trail led in a northwestern direction and passing the "lone tree," it crossed Turtle river at the Newell C. Morgan place, thence bearing west-by-north it recrossed the stream near the line between Elm Grove and Hegton township, and intersected the other trail some distance north of Elm grove. The "lone tree" is a large cottonwood in Section 21, Blooming township, and is now surrounded by smaller ones of the same kind. In the old days it stood as a landmark to travelers coming down the trail and going to Turtle river and the section around Gilby.

Now the halfbreed trails were unlike those worn upon the prairies by the settlers in using the common farm wagon. They consisted of three separate and closely parallel paths, each about sixteen inches in width, the outer ones being worn by the thick rimmed, heavy wheels of the cart, and the center one by the treading of the animals drawing them, both ponies and oxen being used and harnessed single between the phills of each cart. Thus peculiar roadways were worn upon the prairie surface by the passage of the cart trains that annually traversed these routes and the worn trails remained visible for many years after they had ceased to be used.

The Creation of Counties.

The territory of Dakota, which, as originally formed, extended from the state of Minnesota, as at present bounded, westward to the Rocky mountain divide, was created by act of congress shortly before the opening of the Civil War, the bill having been signed by President Buchanan on March 2, 1861, which was two days prior to his being succeeded by President Lincoln. The bill had passed the senate February 26, and the house March 1. The newly inaugurated president appointed William Jaynes, of Illinois, governor of the territory. He arrived at Yankton on May 27, 1861.

The first territorial legislature, consisting of thirteen members of the house and nine of the council, convened at Yankton March 17, 1862, and held its session until May 15, following. This body created four counties in what is now North Dakota, and which

bordered on Red river. These were named from north to south as follows: Kittson, Chippeway,* Stevens and Sheyenne. Not a single county in either North or South Dakota now bears any one of these four names. There were no white inhabitants in any of these counties when they were created, excepting a few at Pembina and St. Joseph (now Walhalla) and the officers, soldiers and employees at Fort Abercrombie. They were never organized, and although they found a place on maps and in some of the school geographies of the next few years, nothing appears to have been done toward permanently maintaining them either under their prescribed boundaries or names.

In 1867 a large county was erected out of the present eastern portion of North Dakota. It was named Pembina county, and the territorial governor appointed Charles Cavalier, Joseph Rollette and Charles Grant county commissioners, who met and organized the county, August 12, 1867. The following county officers were appointed: John E. Harrison, register of deeds; William H. Moorhead, sheriff; James McFetridge, judge of probate; and John Dease, superintendent of public instruction. Pembina was made the county seat.

The tenth session of the territorial legislature convened at Yankton December 2, 1872, and continued its session until January 10, 1873. Among other acts this assembly passed a bill creating a number of counties in that portion of the territory now included in the eastern part of North Dakota. These were Pembina (of less area than that of 1867), Grand Forks, Cass, Richland, Cavalier, Foster, Ransom, LaMoure, Renville and Stutsman, with boundaries more or less different from their present ones. This act was signed by the governor January 4, 1873.

Probably Judson LaMoure, who was elected the previous fall to the house, and Enos Stutsman to the council, both from Pembina, were more instrumental in fathering the creation of these counties than any other members of that assembly, and the latter named gentleman arranged for the naming of them while stop-

* Chippeway county took in all of Traill and Steele excepting their southern tier of townships, and all but the southern and western tier of townships in Griggs, likewise all of Nelson excepting its western range of townships, and Grand Forks county in its entirety.

ping at the house of Morgan T. Rich, the first settler of Richland county, on his way to Yankton.*

Organization of Grand Forks County.

In the act creating these counties commissioners were appointed to organize them. George B. Winship, John W. Stewart and Ole Thompson were named as the board of county commissioners to organize Grand Forks county. No attempt to accomplish this end was made until July, 1873, when Messrs. Winship and Stewart met at the tavern or stage station kept by the latter gentleman at Grand Forks. As Mr. Thompson had refused to qualify as a commissioner, the other two designated O. S. Freeman as a third commissioner in place of that gentleman. After four days' session the work of completing this first organization of the county was accomplished and with the following result: Register of deeds and county clerk, J. J. Mulligan; judge of probate, Thomas Walsh; county attorney and superintendent of schools, O. S. Freeman. The other officers cannot now be so positively named, no record of their proceedings having been preserved, but probably Alexander Griggs was appointed treasurer and Nicholas Huffman sheriff. Alexander Griggs, M. L. McCormack and O. S. Freeman were appointed a commission to locate the county seat, and they, of course, selected Grand Forks.†

Thus the county was fully organized according to law in 1873. But owing to the apathy of the county officers and what perhaps was a more potent cause, the sparse settlement of the county at that time, the organization was suffered to lapse, which made necessary its re-organization the following year. Mr. Winship has stated that he does not believe that there were then seventy-five white men in the whole county.

In the fall of 1874, the county was re-organized by the territorial governor, John A. Burbank, who appointed a new board of county commissioners, to wit, David P. Reeves, Alexander Griggs and George A. Wheeler. Messrs. Wheeler and Reeves met at the residence of the latter commissioner (Griggs being absent) and completed the organization of the county March 2, 1875. The

* The Record Magazine, September, 1896.

† From data furnished by Geo. B. Winship.

first officers of the county were: James Elton, register of deeds; Nicholas Huffman, sheriff; Thomas Walsh, treasurer and judge of probate; George A. Wheeler, superintendent of schools; Thomas Walsh and D. P. Reeves, justices of the peace. Thomas Campbell and James Mulligan were appointed constables and O. S. Freeman, district attorney, but failed to qualify. The appointment of a coroner was deferred.

Thus by the spring of 1875 Grand Forks county finally entered upon the period of its civil history as a distinct and organized division of Dakota territory. As first created, the county covered a very large area of the Red River valley, with a considerable extension into the higher country that lies to the west of the proper limits of the valley. It comprised all of the present county, together with parts of Traill, Steele, Nelson and Walsh counties. As to the time when the confluence of Red and Red Lake rivers was first called Grand Forks, we find no mention; but while the locality was likely designated as "the forks" by the voyageurs of the fur companies, we suspect that the prefixed word did not long ante-date the settlement of the place, if at all. But it was applied to the settlement made there and afterward was also adopted as the name of the county.

Traill county, formed from parts of Grand Forks and Cass, was organized February 23, 1875. The commissioners met at Goose River (now Caledonia) and proceeded to organize the county. Steele county was of later origin; it was formed from parts of Traill and Griggs and was organized June 14, 1883. In the year 1880, Grand Forks county was still one of the largest, if not the largest county in the territory of Dakota. It still included the southern half of Walsh county, and its western border extended to the vicinity of Lakota. In 1881 two tiers of townships were separated from its northern border and added to Walsh county which was created that year by being formed from parts of Grand Forks and Pembina counties. The county was organized August 30 of the same year. In 1883, townships in three ranges were also taken from its western part and given to the newly created county of Nelson, which was organized May 15 of that year. This reduced the area of Grand Forks county to its present dimensions.

Legislative and Judicial Districts.

During the earlier years of Dakota territory, when the population to be represented was sparse, the legislative and judicial districts were apportioned on a large scale. As the population increased and the counties were reduced in area by the creation of others, the districts became more circumscribed, but like the counties, they increased in number. In the case of the legislative districts, this resulted in a gradual increase of the members of the territorial council and house of representatives, but the district judges hardly increased in like proportion. At every session of the legislature changes were made either with the legislative or judicial districts, or both, effecting their boundaries, designated numbers, etc., as new ones were created. We are only interested in those in which this county was concerned and can only indicate the general trend of matters.

At first the eastern part of the territory constituted one legislative district, the Fourth, called the Big Sioux and Red River district. The members of the first legislature were elected September 16, 1861, and Hugh Donaldson was a member of the house from Pembina that session. In the second session, which convened December 1, 1862, and held to January 9, 1863, James McFetridge was a member of the council and James Y. Buckman and Hugh Donaldson were members of the house. At this session the Red River district was created. For one or two sessions thereafter this district was not represented in the legislature.

Enos Stutsman came to the territory from Des Moines, Iowa, as private secretary to Governor Jaynes. After representing the Yankton district for several sessions during which period he was three times chosen president of the council, he took up his residence at Pembina and was sent to the house in the legislature of 1867-8, and was chosen speaker of the house. It was this legislature that created the big county of Pembina.

In 1877 the counties of Grand Forks and Pembina constituted the Eighth council district which was entitled to one member of the council. In 1879 the counties of Traill, Grand Forks and Pembina formed the Tenth district and was entitled to one member of the council and two members of the house. In 1881 Grand

Forks, Traill and Walsh were made to constitute the Twelfth district, the member of the council to be elected from Grand Forks county. In 1885 Grand Forks county was designated as the Nineteenth legislative district.

Under statehood Grand Forks county is divided into three districts, the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, and each is entitled to one senator and two representatives. For the townships and city wards that comprise each of these districts the reader is referred to the state constitution or to the Revised Codes of 1895.

The territorial judges were appointed by the president of the United States, but the legislature created the judicial districts and made the frequent changes of subdivisions, boundaries, etc., that became necessary. The judges were also associate justices of the supreme court of the territory. It was then divided only into three districts. The counties comprising these districts were often grouped together in subdivisions and the terms of court held at some one designated place for each subdivision of a district. In other cases single counties constituted a subdivision, if sufficiently populous.

A North Dakota judicial district was created by the territorial legislature of 1870-1 and Pembina was designated as the place where the court was to sit. The first session was held there in June, 1871, Judge George W. French presiding. George I. Foster was clerk; L. H. Lichfield, United States marshal; Judson LaMoure, deputy, and Warren Cowles, United States attorney. This was the first court held in North Dakota. Judge Peter C. Shannon succeeded French and held two terms of court at Pembina in 1872. Judge A. H. Barnes was appointed associate justice by President Grant in 1873 and held office until succeeded by Judge Hudson.

In 1877 the counties of Cass, Stutsman, Richland, Ransom, LaMoure, Traill, Grand Forks, Pembina, Barnes, Foster, Ramsey, Cavalier, Gingras (now Wells), French (now Benson and Peirce), and Rolette constituted a large subdivision of the Third judicial district, the whole district then comprising nearly all of the area of North Dakota. The court for this subdivision was to be held at Fargo twice each year. In 1879 the district was made to comprise six subdivisions with as many designated county seats at

which terms of the district court were to be held. The county of Grand Forks singly was made one of these subdivisions. It was while Judge Barnes was in office that the first term of district court was held at Grand Forks.

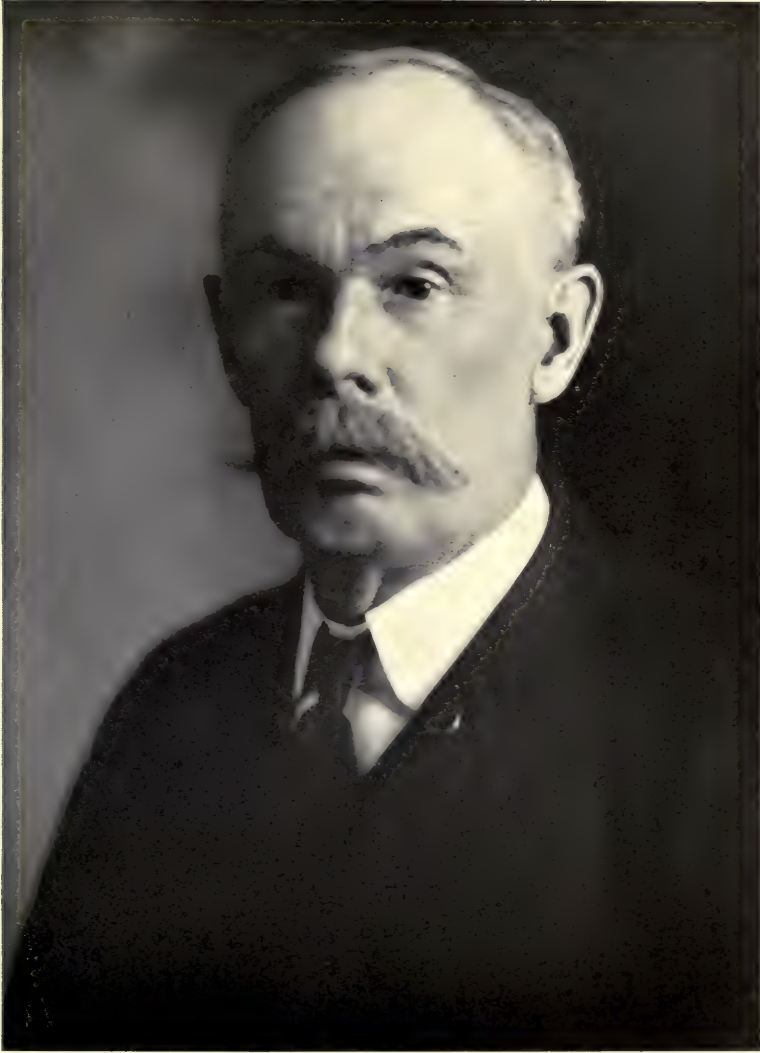
In 1881 Judge S. A. Hudson became the incumbent of the Third judicial district, and held the office four years. He was succeeded by Judge William B. McConnell, appointed by President Cleveland, May 8, 1885. The Third district was still quite extensive. In 1888 there were six districts; the northeastern counties, including Grand Forks, were now formed into a new district called the Fourth, Charles F. Templeton being appointed judge.

Under state government the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks were designated as the First judicial district. In 1895 the three northern counties of the five just named were formed into a separate district, called the Seventh, Grand Forks and Nelson counties remaining as the First judicial district. Judge Templeton was elected to fill the office of district judge when the present state government was organized, was re-elected in 1892, and he was succeeded by Judge Charles J. Fisk, who entered upon the duties of his office January 4, 1897.

United States Land Office.

The first United States land office in Dakota territory was opened at Vermillion in 1862. The first one established in North Dakota was opened at Pembina, December 19, 1870, with George F. Potter, register, and B. F. Brooks, receiver. Its location being at the northeast corner of the territory and not conveniently situated, it was removed to Fargo and opened there August 1, 1874. Six years later a new land district was created in the northeastern part of what is now North Dakota, and the United States land office at Grand Forks was accordingly opened April 20, 1880, B. C. Tiffany being its first register and W. J. Anderson, receiver.

Sections 16 and 36 of each surveyor's township are reserved as school lands. In this county these lands amount to 51,520 acres. In 1893 the legislature made provision for the sale or rental of the school lands of the state for benefit of the school fund.



J. W. Wood

Population.

When the United States census for 1860 was taken, there were no white inhabitants in the area now comprised in Grand Forks county. In 1871 there were about fifty at the settlement made that year at Grand Forks. The population in 1875 was something over 2,000. The census of 1880 gave Grand Forks county a population of 6,248 inhabitants, but probably about 1,000 of these were located in the southern half of Walsh county, then a part of this county. There was a territorial census taken in 1885; this gave the county with present boundaries, 20,454 inhabitants. The census of 1890 showed that the population was then 18,321. This indicates a considerable decrease since 1885, probably chiefly due to re-emigration. The present population is reckoned at 26,494.

The Timber Settlements.

Early in the pioneer period of this county, the way of the immigrant was down Red river, at first from McCauleyville by steamer, stage or flatboat, and a little later from Moorhead and Fargo by the same means of conveyance. After 1877, many came in by way of Crookston and Fishers Landing, or by railroad to the latter point, thence by stage, steamer or other means of conveyance, to Grand Forks. Many others teamed through from distant points. In those days Grand Forks was the common gateway into the county.

As has already been remarked, speculators covered some of the timber along Red river with script. Much of the timber between Grand Forks and the mouth of Turtle river was taken in that way. Fortunately for the county these non-resident persons did not attempt to extend their operations up the courses of the smaller streams, hence it is upon these tributaries of Red river, probably without exception, that we find the location of the pioneer settlers of the inland townships of Traill, Grand Forks and Walsh counties.

The timber settlers found the greater portion of the prairie land in the county vacant and as open to the mere taking by any

one class of men as by another, yet, being the first comers into the country back from Red river, and having a pretty free choice of location, they preferred making their homes on the streams and amidst the trees that cover their sloping banks and stretches of bottom land. They squatted or filed upon quarter-sections on which there was some show of timber, though their claims often included a considerable acreage of the adjoining prairie land. Claims wholly of prairie land were really more valuable in the long run and in after years many of these men realized that they had made a mistake in their choice of a location; others, perhaps, remained satisfied.

All through the western country the pioneer settlers have usually preferred land comprising both prairie and timber; hence, in a region where the amount of timber was limited, the claims containing any would naturally be the first occupied. In the case of the Red River valley, many of the pioneer class were emigrants from the wooded sections of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, consequently they preferred the shelter that is secured in the timber from the cold winds, and lumber not then being readily obtainable, the log cabins they erected cost but little; again, they wished to be sure of having plenty of fuel close at hand during the prospectively cold winters of this northern latitude, and still another reason that influenced some of them was that, having heard that the water of the prairie districts was apt to be alkaline, they preferred to establish their homes near the running streams.

At this early period there was an abundance of fallen timber, well seasoned, in every wooded tract, which made good fuel and was useful for other purposes. In the western part of the county these timber settlements were made in advance of the government survey, and by the close of the year 1880, every quarter-section within its present limits on which there was any show of timber had its resident claimant occupying a small log cabin, whether such townships had then been subdivided or not. Thus these earlier settlers of the interior parts of this county followed up the Goose, Turtle and Forest rivers, building their log cabins in the shelter of the groves along these streams in preference to locating upon the open prairie.

The Government Survey.

Before speaking specially of any of the interior settlements of the county it will be well to say something concerning the government survey of its townships. The survey of the public lands in the North Dakota side of the valley was begun in 1867. In that year a few townships were laid out and subdivided in the present county of Pembina and range lines for others were run in the valley. Between 1870 and 1876 the surveying of the North Dakota side of the valley became more general. This work was an extension of the surveys of Minnesota into this part of Dakota territory, though this does not imply that those in the Minnesota side of the valley had been fully completed.

In merely running township lines it was customary in those days for surveyors to take contracts in blocks of townships which they called "checks." A check comprised twenty-eight townships, or a series contained in seven ranges and four towns having correction parallels for their north and south boundaries. The township lines as then run were duly marked each half mile by stakes enclosed in pyramidal mounds about two and a half feet high and three or four feet square at the base. Similar mounds of earth and turf were placed at the corners of sections and quarter-sections when the townships were subdivided, the stakes being marked so as to indicate the town, range and quarter-sections. Usually it was not the custom to lay out and subdivide any series of townships in one and the same year, since this work generally involved separate contracts, nevertheless it was sometimes done. But several years—one to four—were apt to elapse between the laying out of the townships and their subdivision.

In 1870 and '71 a number of townships were laid out in this county by Moses K. Armstrong, comprising those near the river. Those in the central and western parts of the county were laid out later, G. N. Propper having contracts in 1873. By the fall of 1876 it is likely that all of the townships in the county as now bounded, had been laid out. Judson LaMoure and William Ward had contracts for the subdivision of six townships in 1873, and these included the section around Grand Forks. About the same time other surveyors subdivided the townships to the north of

Grand Forks. Surveyors were at work subdividing the central townships in 1876.

The last two ranges of townships in the county (55 and 56), comprising most of the Elk valley and the part of the hill country within its limits, were subdivided during the summer and fall of 1880. Major G. G. Beardsley had the contract which also included Strabane township in range 54. Major Beardsley's expedition was made up of three parties and it left Fargo in June. Two of these parties worked outside the limits of this county, one, if not both, in the Sheyenne country. The party that came to this county was in charge of James E. Dyke, a young man who ran the subdivision lines. This party consisted of ten men, well provided with camp supplies, three tents, two ox-teams, a saddle horse, pony and cart. The teams were used for transportation in moving camp from one township to another; the saddle horse was for a messenger and the pony and cart was in daily use delivering the mound stakes. It took from five days to a week to subdivide a township. Dyke's party worked from south to north in the ranges mentioned, surveying these townships in alternate order. The survey of this county as now bounded was thus completed, having been in progress at different intervals, through a period of ten years.

In the fall the contractors turned their plats over to the district land office; thence they were forwarded to the interior department at Washington for record and approval, and when returned to the land office, which would likely not occur for several months, the land was at once thrown open to settlement, and squatters and prospective settlers were then enabled to make their filings on such claims as they had already selected.*

The Northwood Settlement.

Early in the seventies the pioneers of Traill county, coming up from northern Iowa, from Minnesota and Wisconsin, began to push their settlements up the course of Goose river. Between 1873 and 1875 these settlements were being made in what was

* In part from information derived from D. M. Holmes and Major Geo. G. Beardsley. The writer saw some of the surveying that was done here in 1880, and conversed with Dyke as to the methods used in subdividing townships.

3

then a part of Grand Forks county as originally bounded. Before Traill county was created, these settlements on Goose river had been extended up the stream and into this county as at present bounded. The timber settlers, coming in from the south, took to the line of the streams in the order of their occurrence from south to north, thus it happens that we find that Northwood township contained settlers several years in advance of any of the interior townships of this county that are bisected either by Turtle or Forest rivers. Those who made these upper settlements on the Goose were Scandinavians, some of whom had emigrated to the territory from northern Iowa, or from around Northwood in that state.

The first of these settlers to locate in Northwood township were John and Lars Lindstrom. John came to Dakota in May, 1870, and located on Red river, four miles below the mouth of the Sheyenne. The Lindstrom brothers made their settlement on Goose river November 13, 1873. At that time the settlers on the river had taken the timbered quarter-sections up the stream as far as the vicinity of Mayville. Between that point and Newberg there were only a few settlers scattered along the river, and none had settled above the last named point when the Lindstroms came and made their selections of land. John Lindstrom states that when he came to Northwood township his nearest neighbor was located sixteen miles distant down the stream. But this isolation did not continue very long.

Nels Korsmo, Ole Tragethon, Halvor Solem and Anton Ostmo were settlers who came into the township in 1874. Paul C. Johnson and Andrew Nelson arrived in 1875. Andrew Sjerva, Peder Thingelstad, Hans Thingelstad, Guldbran Tandberg and Lars Thoresen were settlers of 1876. All of those here mentioned were the pioneers of Northwood township. The township lines in this part of the county had been run by the year 1876; the township was subdivided in 1877 and the land was open to receive filings by the spring of 1878; consequently the timber settlers of Northwood were squatters, and this class of settlers are necessarily pioneers. Others came in later and took whatever timbered claims may have been left, if any, or who began occupying the

adjacent prairie lands. On still mornings the smoke from the log cabins curling upward above the trees indicated that the line of Goose river was now occupied.

The number of the timber settlers of the county were few in comparison with those who, a little later, overran the prairie lands. The first of the numerous prairie settlers of Northwood township are said to have been T. O. Midbo and sons who came in 1878. T. E. Tuffte was a settler of 1879. Knute Paulson and Erick Overson came about that time. Peter N. and Gunder Korsmo came with their father in 1874, but not being of age they did not acquire land at that time.

The nearest supplying point for these settlements was Caledonia on Red river, near the mouth of the Goose. The settlers had began raising a little wheat in 1875 and '76, and loads of it were teamed to Fargo during the same years, after being threshed by horse-power machines, but in the fall of 1877 and afterward, the grain was teamed to Grand Forks across a wide stretch of unoccupied prairie. About the year 1876, a steam flour mill was built at Caledonia, to which the Goose river settlers resorted for flour and feed.

About 1875 a mail route was established between Caledonia and Newberg, the latter being a point in Steele county eight miles south of Northwood. Here, in the pioneer days, the settlers along the headstream of the Goose received their mail. About 1880 a mail route was established between Pembina and Valley City, the Northwood settlement being made one of the local offices; but owing to lack of roads or some other cause it was soon discontinued. The mail-carrier used a span of mules which he sold to John Lindstrom on throwing up his vocation. Northwood township was organized in 1879. The original organization seems to have included the townships of Northwood, Washington, Avon and Pleasant View.*

Turtle River Township.

In the northeastern part of the county there is a heavy body of timber between the Red and Turtle rivers, and around the mouth of the latter stream, the whole varying from a half mile

* From data furnished by John Lindstrom, Paul C. Johnson and G. Korsmo.

to one and a half miles in breadth. This forest extends along the Marais for some distance into Walsh county. Several land entries were made in this section of Grand Forks county, now called Turtle River township, when the land office was at Pembina, by Thomas Campbell, William Cochrane and Angus McDonald, then residing at Grand Forks.

James M. Stoughton, an early settler of Turtle River township, who came to Grand Forks from Ontario in January, 1876, informs us that most of the timber between Grand Forks and Turtle river, and for quite a distance north, was mainly taken by the speculators. There is very little timber on the west side of Turtle river, only a few groves here and there, but they reach nearly to Manvel.

The open prairie land in that part of the county began to be occupied in 1877, other settlers also coming in the next year. In the fall of 1878 a steam flour and saw mill was built near the south line of the township by August Christiani and a village was also platted there in July, 1879, which was called Bellevue. This place contained, besides the mill, two stores, two hotels, a blacksmith's shop, a postoffice and a few dwellings. The mill having been burned down within a few years after it had been built, and the railroad line from Grand Forks to Neche having left the place to one side, it never amounted to much of anything afterward. No place in the county has ever attained to anything more than a country hamlet if located off the line of a railroad, since these have been built.

The Upper Turtle River Settlements.

As a constantly flowing stream, Turtle river does not head beyond Agnes township, although several tributary coulees extend back into the hill country for several miles. The course of the stream is at first southeast to Arvilla township where it attains its most southerly bend, thence its course is northeast to Mekinock, again east adjacent to the township line between Blooming and Lakeville, and finally it takes a northerly course down the valley plain, through Ferry and Turtle River townships, to its confluence with Red river near the northeastern corner of the county. Between Agnes and Mekinock townships the stream is

contained within something of a valley cut across the central land belt of the county; in Hegton and the north part of Arvilla townships this depression varies from a quarter to a half mile in breadth and has a depth of from forty to ninety feet below the common prairie level. This valley is partially timbered.

The stream bisects Mekinock township diagonally. The first settlers of this township came to its valley in the spring of 1877. They were Halvor Halvorson and two sons, who located near the present village of Mekinock. The next to come were the Rasmussons and Ole Graff. In the summer of the same year, Robert Blakely arrived and located in Section 21, near the middle of the township. The Sandback family also came during the summer of 1877. Fred Trepanier and Crawford Blakely came in 1878. Among the settlers of 1879 were Thomas T. Stevens, Captain Battersby and Dr. Howard Lancaster, all of whom located in the southwest quarter of the township. Charles Cooper, Ebenezer Smith, John Smith and B. F. Warren were settlers who came to the township in 1880.

Robert Blakely was pretty well known during his residence in the township, since he kept the postoffice of the community for several years. He teamed through from Stearns county, Minn.; from Caledonia he followed the old halfbreed trail down the country to where it then crossed the Turtle, a little below his place, for the crossing four miles above seems to have been later, and to have been made by white men. During the earlier part of his residence in the county, he burned lime by collecting limestone bowlders. Later he was engaged in the same occupation on Salt coulee, south of Ojata, from which place he once took a load of lime to Grand Forks, and having lost off the bur from one of the wagon wheels, he walked beside that particular wheel so as to push it back on the axle whenever it showed any signs of working off. This was characteristic of Blakely. Ultimately, considering that the county was getting too crowded to suit his notions in regard to population, he emigrated to the Rocky mountains.

T. T. Stevens teamed through from St. Paul. In those times the "Barnesville flats" in Minnesota was a notable locality for

the miring of teams during the spring by reason of the occasional cutting of the wheels through the thin prairie sod and into a sticky, whitish clay subsoil which resembled putty. Mr. Stevens states that between Barnesville and Moorhead he had to unload his wagon eighteen times in one day. He reached Grand Forks about the middle of April, 1879, and while on his journey out to Blakely's place his team was mired seven times during the first six miles in crossing the Red River flats.

In June, 1878, a party of seven men from Stearns and Kandiyohi counties, in Minneosta, arrived at Grand Forks. They made the journey with ox-teams, and brought along with them their supplies and about fifty head of young stock. Learning on their arrival that the Turtle river valley was not occupied above what is now Mekinock township, and that it contained timber and a pure running stream, they decided to locate in that part of the county. Having chosen their respective claims, and erected log cabins, they began the usual round of western pioneer life. The land being in market in the central part of the county that year, they filed on their claims together at Grand Forks. At this time the United States land office was at Fargo, but filings could be made at Grand Forks through authorized attorneys acting for the Fargo office. Some of this party had families who came when they did or soon afterward. These settlers were Henry A. Morgan, his brother, Newell C. Morgan, Crawford Blakely, Edwin Collins, Oscar E. Clark, Dennis Kelley and Albert Murray.

All of these men, with the exception of Blakely, who settled in Mekinock, located in the north part of Arvilla township and were the original settlers of that township. Others who formed part of the Turtle river contingent came later and at different intervals. George Hughes and August Schiebe came in the fall of 1878, E. O. Steelman in the spring of 1879, and John C. Morgan, father of H. A. and N. C. Morgan, in 1880. In March of the latter year, Frank Becker came and located near the "point of timber," about three-quarters of a mile east of the Hersey mansion. Edwin Collins* was the original settler at the Hersey place, and built

* Collins removed to Nebraska about the year 1889, and in the fall of 1891 he was accidentally killed in the railroad yards at Omaha while employed there as a switchman.

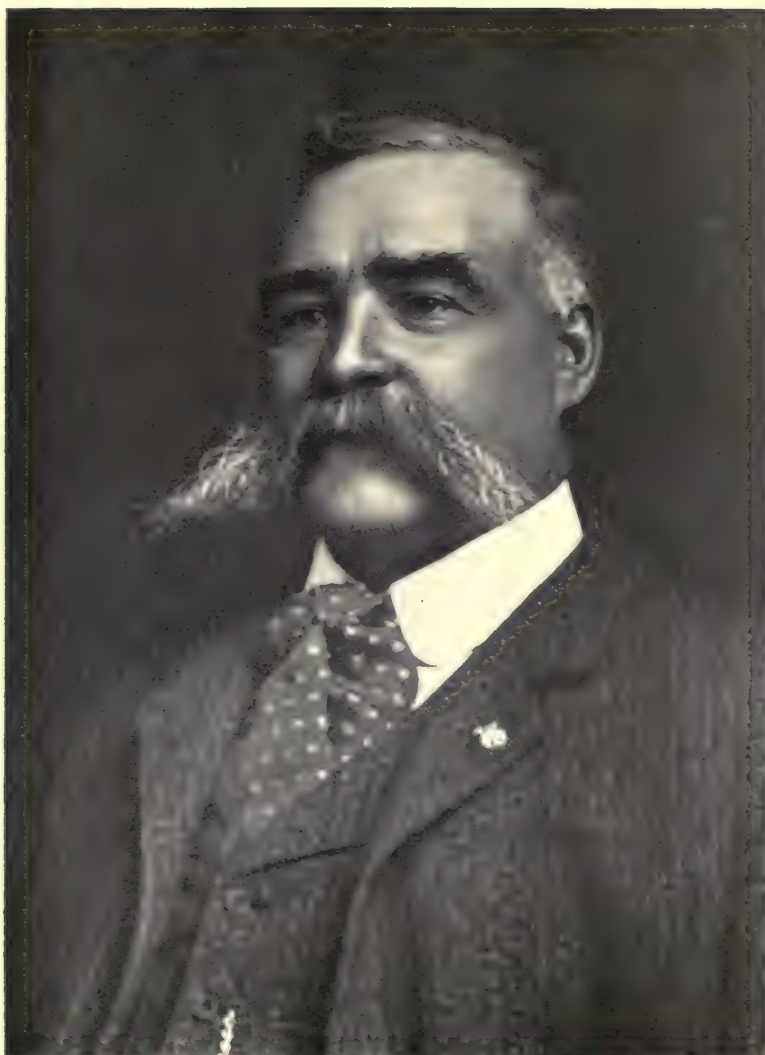
his log cabin at the foot of the hill or at what is now called the Hersey grove.

Hegton is one of the Turtle river townships and is situated next north of Arvilla in Range 54. The township is twice bisected by the stream with a major and a minor crossing of the same. The first crossing of the township by the river is through its southwestern part, while the minor crossing of the same is made by a diagonal bisection of school section 36 after the stream leaves Arvilla township. A small stream called the south branch of Turtle river flows for one and a half miles through the southwest part of the township to its confluence with the main stream in Section 32.

The settlements on both streams in Hegton township were mostly made during the year 1879. George D. Leavitt came up from Mitchell county, Iowa, in the fall of 1878 and made his selection of land along the south branch. The next spring he settled at Roach's grove, which was formerly called Leavitt's grove. Joe Carter, who was an Englishman by birth, came with Leavitt and located farther down the stream. Austin Fisch, a German, who was a hotel keeper from Grand Forks, took a claim near Leavitt's and built his log cabin down on the bottom land of the stream. John Tholin, a Norwegian, and Edward Wheeler, an American, settled near the confluence of the south branch with the main stream. Above Tholin's place along the main stream were located August Aslagsen, August Molean, Ludvic Berggren and Axel Anderson, the latter having bought the right of a previous settler named Nelson.

About the first of June, 1879, Thomas Christianson, H. E. Hanson and three others arrived from Swift county, Minnesota, the first two locating on the Turtle in the western part of the township, while the others passed on to Bachelor's grove. Arne Anderson and Gilbert Johnson came in the spring of 1880.

There is some extension of the timber along Turtle river into the northeastern part of Elm Grove township. A few Norwegian settlers came in 1880 and made their locations here, this being the last of the timber on the stream that had until that year remained unoccupied. These settlers, who were the first to locate



Thomas Kishel-

in Elm Grove township, were Tollif Christianson, Christian Huset, Mattis Gulickson, Ole Melland and Isaac Christianson. The cabin of Melland having burned down, he took a prairie claim the next year in another part of the township, Isaac Christianson occupying his former claim on the river.*

Bachelors Grove.

Bachelors grove is a large wedge-shaped body of timber on the headstream of Turtle river, comprising about 300 acres. It borders the stream for one and a half miles with an average width of a quarter of a mile, and is mainly contained in Agnes township, but it has a considerable extension up a coulee of the hills and into Oakwood township. The east half of the grove, in the Elk valley, is dense woods, chiefly of elm and basswood, with much burr oak along its upper half. The stream here is frozen up in winter and is so inconsequential that in the summer and fall it is either dry or reduced merely to a trickling watercourse.

The residences of the present occupants of the land are situated in and around this body of timber, together with the schoolhouse and church of the community. The schoolhouse is located in the southeast quarter of Section 30, and the church, which is Scandinavian Lutheran, in the southwest quarter of Section 29, Agnes township, and north of the grove. The townline road between Agnes and Oakwood cuts a swath through the midst of the grove about sixty rods in length.

During the period under consideration, a large body of fine timber like Bachelors grove would not have been apt to have remained long unoccupied. Indeed, it appears that squatters located there over a month before that part of the timber along Turtle river in Arvilla township was taken, and perhaps over a year before the portion of it in Hegton township was filed upon. To the west of Hegton, Arvilla and Avon townships the land was not opened to settlement until May, 1881, consequently anyone locating upon either timber or prairie claims in that part of the county prior to that date were of the squatter class of settlers.

* For settlers in Mekinock township, data furnished by T. T. Stevens; for Arvilla, Hegton, and Elm Grove the data was given during different years by H. A. Morgan, H. E. Hanson, Thos. Christianson and others.

The earlier settlers of Bachelors grove were chiefly Scandinavians, and they came at intervals from Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. First of all, there came in the month of April, 1878, Gulick and Thomas Thomson, Peter L. Peterson, James Christianson, and with them a young man from Wisconsin who returned there in about three months. At first this body of timber was called Thomson's grove, from the Thomson brothers, but in the fall of 1879, when W. N. Roach opened the mail route between Grand Forks and Fort Totten, James H. Mathews, who accompanied him, spoke of it as "the bachelor's grove," for the reason that at that time only one man had his family with him, and this designation of the locality passed into current use. In the spring of 1879, Gulick Thomson sold his squatter's right to James Christianson and removed to Forest river. Christianson later disposed of his acquired right to William Postall. The latter in turn disposed of it to John Crawford and John Warnock in the fall of 1879. Christian Bang also became a settler at the grove that year. Others came during the same year or that following. Of these, Albert Wright, Cornelius Olson, Hans Olson and Ever Olson occupied that part of the grove that extends into Oakwood township.

In 1880 there came to the grove or to its vicinity, H. S. Hanson, William McLaren, Iver Gunderson, John Anderson, Bert Gates, Edward Beardsley, John Pierson, M. S. Wallace and George G. Beardsley, the latter a contractor for government surveys and originally from Ohio. These later settlers were squatters, but not all of them timber men, for here we refer to this locality as a community. Those who came to the grove in 1878 passed three years here as squatters before they could make their filings on their claims. The nearest market town for all of the grove settlers during the first two or three years was Grand Forks, which is about forty miles distant. A trip to town and back, if made with oxen, was then a three days' journey.

Settlers of Other Groves.

Elm grove, which gave the township in which it is located its name, is a small body of timber containing about five acres situated in the north part of Section 19. In 1880 a squatter had built a log shack in the grove, but before the township was open-

ed to settlement, his right was purchased by T. O. Edwards, who subsequently acquired considerable land in its vicinity.

The first occupants of Niagara township were a few Scandinavians who settled in a couple of isolated timber tracts bordering coulees in the eastern part of the township. About two miles south of Bachelors grove is Little Elm grove, a tract of about ten acres, located in the east half of Section 12. Peter Hanson located at this grove in 1879 and was probably the first settler of the township. Andrew Hanson came here in 1880.

Up the coulee west of Elm grove there is a limited amount of timber, this locality being called Whiskey creek, though there is but little water in the coulee, except at the melting away of a winter's accumulation of snow. The coulee forks about a mile above Elm grove, both branches being crossed by the main line of the Great Northern railroad, the larger fill being 52 feet high at the center. Along this coulee there settled in 1880, Knute Hilstadt, Ole Hanson, Ole Ringstad and Sever Peterson. Three other settlers, S. Ness, Ole Moen and Arne Earness came there in 1881.

The Forest River Settlements.

Forest river is mainly confined to Walsh county but its upper reaches intersect the north part of Strabane and Inkster townships in this county. It is only with that portion of the stream in these townships that this narrative is specially concerned, for along its banks we may confidently look for the location of the first settlers of the northwestern part of the county. It should be observed, however, that Forest river was known to the trappers, voyageurs, explorers and others, and even on our modern maps, as the Big Salt, the change in the name occurring in 1878. In that year the few settlers in what is now Forest River township of Walsh county, provided for mail delivery at a postoffice located in that township and along the stream, by which their mail was brought to them from a postoffice in Turtle River township, distant about 18 miles, and at their own expense. It should be understood that these country offices, even to present times, are the residences of their respective postmasters, and in settlement days the offices were apt to have been log cabins.

Jesse B. Warren was postmaster for these settlers. The name chosen for this office was "Forest River," which was soon applied both to the township and the stream. This township formerly included Johnstown in this county, Walsh county not then having been created.

George T. Inkster was of Scotch parentage, born on Red River at some distance below Winnipeg. His mother was a native of the country, having some Indian blood, but was nearly white. Prior to 1878 Inkster resided for awhile on Red Lake river near the present village of Mallory. Late in the fall of that year he removed to Forest river and settled in the township now bearing his name, locating in Section 12 of the same. He was the first settler of Inkster township and may be regarded as the father of it. His nearest neighbors, for that year at least, appear to have been located several miles down the stream. About 1882 he removed to McHenry county. The next settler was David Lemery who came in the spring of 1879 and took a squatter's claim adjoining Inkster's on the west. Other settlers came during the spring of 1880; these were William and Neil Mathie, Luther Dodge, James S. Collins, A. McIntyre and Clark Corey.

Strabane township is next east of Inkster, and one of those which border on the Walsh county line. The first settlers of this township were James McDonald, John McDonald and W. H. McDonald. James came first and was the first actual settler of the township, having made his squatter's location in April, 1879, and was soon followed by the other two of the McDonald brothers. Other early settlers were Gillison Wager, Leonard Wager, William Pitts, Henry Congram, William Hobbs, N. L. Elwain and Jonathan Wager, who come in 1879. Nearly all of these men were from Ontario; Pitts and his family emigrated from Wisconsin and Elwain came from New York state.

There was a postoffice established at William Mathie's place in Inkster township in the spring of 1880, the mail being brought once a week from Walshville. The Strabane settlers also established one in the fall of the same year, which was called Reno, John McDonald being the postmaster. The mail was brought to this office from the one in Inkster township. The Reno office was

maintained until 1884, or to the time that the railroad came through that part of the county and Inkster village was started, when it was discontinued.*

Remarks on the Timber Settlers.

The life of the log cabin settlers of Traill, Grand Forks, Walsh and other counties of eastern North Dakota differed considerably from that of the present occupants of the soil who dwell in roomy framed houses and who are never out of reach of the sound of the whistle of the locomotive. Although this interval was comparatively short, comprising only a few years in each section that was thus represented, the significance of the phase of life presented by the timber settlements lies in the fact that it was the real pioneer period of the eastern portion of this state, exclusive of the northern boundary. While the period lasted, it furnished much the same round of life as has been usual in the west before the railroads came and ushered in a distinct phase of civilization, closely corresponding, in fact, with the earlier, but longer continued log cabin days of the older western states. In the Red River tier of counties this period approximately comprised the decade of the seventies but was far from beginning and ending in each section contemporaneously, as has already been instanced in the case of this county.

Usually the pioneer settlers of the middle western states have been a restless and thriftless class, though there are many notable exceptions; here, the most of them never retained their lands but few years longer than the log cabin period itself lasted. There is a class of them who have ever preferred the rough and isolated life of the frontier to the requirements and vexatious complications of populous communities, disliking the prospect of being merged with the agricultural population that later overruns the country. There were many such located for awhile along the timbered tributaries of Red River. As times changed, they one by one either lost their claims through mortgages or disposed of them to new comers and again faced toward the setting sun. Again, there were others of the original timber settlers who

* Mainly from data furnished by John McDonald, of Strabane township.

drifted to the new and growing towns and changed their occupation. The present framed houses and barns that have replaced the original log cabins and stables of logs, poles and straw, respectively, have generally been erected by later comers, though this has not, of course, invariably been the case.

The Old Wagon Trails.

The three halfbreed, or cart trails that passed through the county have been duly mentioned, but our purpose here will be to speak of those that were struck out by the settlers using the common farm wagon, in connection with the timber settlements, and which were used during the continuance of that interval. The old trails of the county, whether made by cart trains or farm wagons, were the predecessors of the present section-line roads. In regard to the county roads, four successive stages of development may be noted. First of all there came into use the old cart trails of the long ago; second in order were the trails made and used by the timber settlers and mail carriers; then there next came into use the numerous trails of the prairie settlers, and finally, the present roads were established which generally correspond with the section lines. The trails of the whites were at first such as would result from the occasional passage in the same track of the common farm wagon. After they became rutted by the cutting of the sod by the narrow wheel tires and treading of the animals used for draught, a strip of grass about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width remained between the ruts, and increased travel gradually wore even this away. At this stage of development these routes ceased to be trails and became beaten roads.

There was a trail leading from the northern outskirts of Grand Forks that bore west-by-north across the valley plain to Robert Blakeley's place in Mekinock, thence followed the prairie near the timber along the south side of the Turtle river valley and it terminated at what is now called Roach's grove. This early roadway into the central part of the county was struck out in the summer of 1878 by the Turtle river settlers. The reason of their not taking a more direct course to Grand Forks was owing to sloughy land in Chester township and danger of miring their teams, while by keeping near the Turtle river valley a more

suitable and dry route was found. Two years later the direct route through Ojata was taken.

There was another trail of those days that led from Grand Forks across the south half of the county in a general southwestern direction to the Newberg and Northwood settlements. By the year 1880 this early traveled way across the county had become a well beaten road, though much of the country through which it passed was then unoccupied.

There was also a wagon trail of the later 'seventies, merely rutted rather than worn, that passed through the western part of the county near the hills. It followed the western side of the Elk valley, farther inward than the old halfbreed trail. To the west of Larimore its course lay about a mile inward from the base of these uplands but it approached much nearer to them farther north, and likely followed the halfbreed trail in places through the northwestern quarter of the county. It was an early line of transient travel between the settlements on the branches of the Goose and those on Forest and Park rivers, and was mostly utilized by persons who traveled in canvas covered wagons called "prairie schooners," such as emigrants and other roving classes commonly use. In those days the teams were generally oxen for horses were then by no means plenty even in proportion to the comparatively scant population of the country.

These, with the Fort Totten trail and Red River stage road formed the principal of the early traveled routes through the county. As the prairie settlements developed, numerous transient wagon trails of a local character were used for awhile, or until the breaking up of the land for cultivation gradually forced the most of them from the lands they crossed to the section lines. As might be supposed, any kind of trail disregarded the section lines even where, for awhile, as in the case of the prairie settler's trails, they were used in surveyed parts of the county.

The Fort Totten Trail.

The military post at the Indian reservation on the south side of Devils lake was established in 1867-8. The teaming of materials and supplies to build Fort Totten was from St. Cloud by

way of Fort Abercrombie. When the Northern Pacific railroad had been built west of Red River, and Jamestown was started, the quartermaster's supplies and the goods furnished the Indians by government were teamed from that place to the post until the fall of 1879, after which the goods were delivered for awhile at Grand Forks, and later at Ojata and Larimore. The mail for the post came by way of Jamestown. As the railroad advanced west from Grand Forks, the distance that the supplies destined for Fort Totten and the reservation had to be transported by teams, was shortened.

From Grand Forks out to Blakeley's the route corresponded with the Turtle River trail. After crossing the stream by a ford at this place, the route passed west to Hanson's in the western part of Hegton township where it again crossed the stream by a shallow ford; thence bearing across Elm Grove township and passing just to the north of Elm grove, it next crossed over the uplands through the south part of Niagara township and then passing between Smith's lakes in the northwestern part of Moraine township, it struck westward to Stump and Devils lakes across what is now Nelson county.

Something of a survey for a wagon route between Fort Totten and Grand Forks was made by the military authorities about the year 1877, but the route was not actually utilized until October, 1879, when the first of the caravans or wagon trains that came to Grand Forks set out for that place. During that fall, W. N. Roach, in later years United States senator for this state, was residing in Grand Forks, having arrived there in September of that year. Viets & McKelvey, of Grand Forks, had a contract at that time to deliver certain supplies to the fort, and this circumstance, together with the starting of the railroad from Fishers Landing to Grand Forks, appears to have led to the establishment of a mail route between Grand Forks and Fort Totten. An organization called the Overland Mail & Transportation Company, with headquarters at Washington, were then the original contractors with the government for a large number of mail routes in the west, and after some contest over the sub-contract, it was awarded to Mr. Roach. He therefore proceeded to open a mail



William Spriggs

and stage route through this county to the lake. The mail was to be carried both ways once a week.*

Mr. Roach started out on his first trip early in October, 1879, and was accompanied by James H. Mathews. At Smith's lakes, near the west line of the county, they met the first wagon train that came east from Fort Totten and after passing them they saw no white men until the fort was reached. In crossing what is now Nelson county, they kept their course by using a pocket compass, taking route somewhat north of that which the Indian caravan had just traveled.† Quite early in his mail and stage business, Mr. Roach took steps to have three intermediate postoffices established on the route. These were located at Blakeley's in Mekinock, at Hanson's in Hegton and one at Stump lake. In respect to the Hegton office, Mr. Roach had a conference with the settlers at Bachelors grove and some of those on the upper course of the Turtle; at his suggestion a petition to the Postmaster General at Washington was drawn up and signed by them, requesting that a postoffice be established in their neighborhood and that Hans E. Hanson be appointed postmaster. In like manner Robert Blakeley became postmaster of the office in Mekinock township.

Mr. Roach did not always go with the mail stage himself, but occasionally employed others to make the weekly trips. During the first winter the carriers sometimes had to rely on the dog-sledge to get the mail through. A man named Smith kept the mail station at Stump lake and a few other settlers were located there, among whom was the old frontiersman, Francis de Molin. In December, 1879, Warren Smith, a son of the station keeper, was carrying the mail and he had with him as passengers a half-breed and a white man. They had three dogs in the train, but lost the beaten track in a storm. They killed one dog for food and one froze to death. They lay in a snowbank for about two days but finally managed to reach Molin's place, and staggering from exhaustion one or more of them fell at his door. Here they were kindly cared for until they could go on to Fort Totten.

* In part from statements of Hon. W. N. Roach.

† Of J. H. Mathews.

At Grand Forks the men were not heard from for some time and were supposed to have perished until a letter arrived from the fort that had been sent around by way of Jamestown and Fargo, stating that the men were safe and that the route was impassably blockaded with snow.

The Fort Totten trail was also traveled by the Indian caravans that went to Grand Forks for government supplies. The government had furnished the Indians with good wagons and oxen. Sometimes as many as fifty teams, each with an Indian driver, composed these supply trains. They traveled mostly in warm weather, camping in canvas covered tepees at suitable points on the route, and on these trips they were accompanied by an agent who used a horse and buggy. Smaller parties of the reservation Indians occasionally passed back and forth over this route in making visits to the Red Lake Chippeways in Minnesota. A few of the old Red River carts and ponies were then still to be seen with these bands.

Mr. Roach drove a good team of roadsters with a light two seated wagon. Only an ordinary mail-bag was required. As the trail developed a few local ones were made to branch off from it leading to Forest river and Bachelors grove. At the time that the main trail began to be forced upon the section lines in consequence of the occupation and breaking of the land, that portion of it between Grand Forks and the hill country had developed into a well beaten road. With the westward advance of the railroad, the mail was discontinued in 1882 and the Fort Totten trail, as a distinctive line of travel between Grand Forks and Stump and Devils lakes, ceased to exist.

The old Red River trail, mail and stage route, though barely more than mentioned in the sketches, stands first in importance in relation to its historical bearings on the central part of the valley; the old Fort Totten trail, though brief in duration, stands next in order of all these old traveled ways.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GRAND FORKS CITY.

When the first white men came to the northwest the Red and Lake rivers were highways used by the Indians, and the "Forks," where they joined, was regarded as an important location. For generations the site of the present city of Grand Forks was a fur trading point, and a general rendezvous for both whites and Indians. The old fur trading post disappeared, however, and for many years there had been no sign of a human habitation there. In 1868 Nicholas Hoffman and August Loon, who had secured the contract for carrying the mail between Pembina and Fort Abercrombie, built a log house for a stage station on the west bank of the Red river, near the present home of Judge Corliss. The following year Sanford C. Cady, another mail carrier, built another log house near the site of the present municipal power plant. Mr. Cady induced the postoffice department to establish a postoffice at Grand Forks, with himself as postmaster, and he received his commission on June 15, 1870. This was the official beginning of the city of Grand Forks.

In the winter of 1869-70 James J. Hill, who was taking an active interest in northwestern transportation, made a trip to Fort Garry by dog sledge, and as a result of his observations he determined to develop the river traffic. Some freighting was already being done on the river, but there were no steamers in use on it. Mr. Hill interested with him Captain Alex Griggs, then operating a steamboat on the Minnesota and upper Mississippi, and the firm of Hill, Griggs & Company was formed. Captain Griggs had lumber sawed at Frazee, Minnesota, and floated it to McCauleyville, just across from Abercrombie, where J. S. McCauley had established a small sawmill, and here the first Red river

steamer was built. It made several trips from McCauleyville to Winnipeg in the summer of 1870, and in the fall of that year it was caught at Grand Forks by the freezing of the river. The freight from the barges was unloaded and sheltered by lumber which was being carried north, and a man was left in charge for the winter.

Captain Griggs, before returning to St. Paul, decided that there was promise of the growth of a good town at Grand Forks, and he proceeded to "squat" on a quarter section, starting the construction of a log house in token of good faith. The land was not yet surveyed. Howard Vaughn, his clerk and assistant, took possession of another quarter section in the northern part of the present city, and this was held for him by George Aker, who had joined the party. Mr. Aker later acquired Vaughn's rights, and filed on the claim in his own name. He has lived continuously on the land since that time, though the farm has long since been divided into building lots.

In 1871 a small sawmill was built and a store was started. In 1872 Commodore N. W. Kittson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, established a boat yard at Grand Forks and built a number of boats, and in the following year, his company established at the new town its headquarters for the upper Red River valley and built there a large store and hotel. The hotel building has been moved several times, but is still standing, and now forms the southern section of the Arlington Park hotel.

Grand Forks county was organized in 1874. In 1875 the first newspaper, the "Plaindealer," was established by George H. Walsh. It was discontinued in 1908. In 1875 the plat of the original townsite of Grand Forks was filed by Captain Griggs. The plat included ninety acres of the Griggs homestead. In 1877 the first flour mill in the valley, a fifty-barrel plant, was built by Frank Viets. The building stood on South Third street near the power plant, and was operated until about 1904 or 1905, when it burned.

In 1878 a village organization was created with George H. Walsh president, R. W. Cutts clerk, W. H. Brown, John McRae, William Budge and Frank Viets trustees. In 1879 the second newspaper, the "Herald," was established by George B. Winship.

In 1880 the Great Northern reached Grand Forks from the east.

In 1881 the city was incorporated with W. H. Brown as its first mayor.

In 1909 the population of Grand Forks is between 12,000 and 13,000. The city owns its own waterworks plant, with filter, pumping station and about 20 miles of mains; its street lighting plant, with 120 arc lamps and a modern incandescent system about to be installed in the business section; a sewer system with some eighteen miles of mains and laterals. The business section and most of the residence section were paved in 1896 and the years immediately following. Cedar block was the material used. In 1908 the city began to repave with a permanent pavement with a heavy concrete base and a wearing surface of creosoted wood blocks. In 1908 the first rails were laid on a street railway system which is to cover the entire city. The state fair is held at Grand Forks in odd numbered years, and in the even numbered years there is held an independent fair which is very successful. The city fire department has a regular paid force of twelve men and a large and well trained volunteer force, seven horses, two modern buildings and abundant and excellent apparatus. The city has about twenty acres of parks, and negotiations are under way for the acquisition of nearly 200 acres of additional park property. There are seven public school buildings, accommodating 2,500 pupils and sixty instructors. The State University, with its nine colleges and seventy instructors is treated under a separate head. There are about twenty-five churches, representing all of the principal denominations. Two theatres, well built and modern, have each accommodations for about 1,000 people, and there are several smaller places of entertainment. The city has fine Y. M. C. A., public library and postoffice buildings. A conservatory of music and several private instructors provide musical instruction, and the May music festival has become the musical event of the northwest. The city has one of the finest bands in the northwest. There are many jobbing houses, numerous factories of moderate size, and several unusually fine retail establishments.

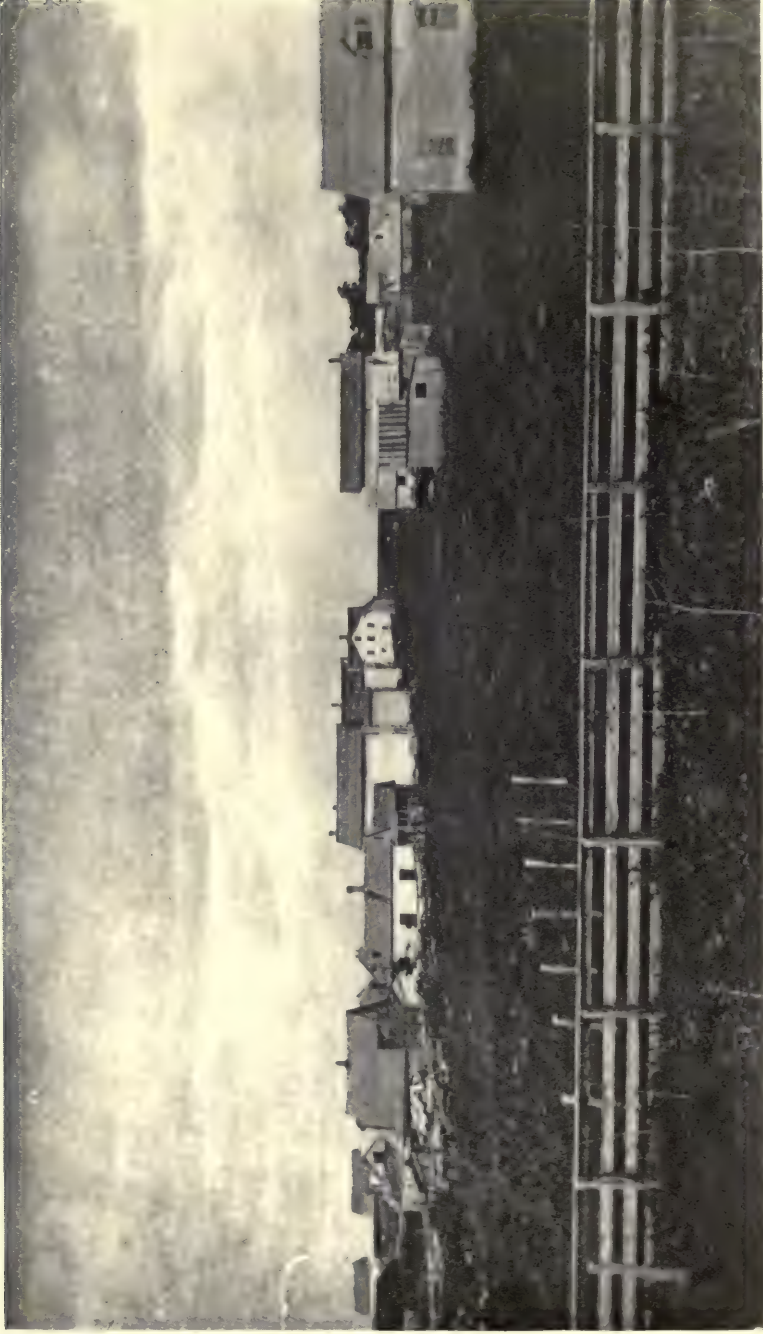
Post Office History.

The first postmaster was Sanford E. Cady, who was appointed in 1870. He was succeeded by O. S. Freeman in 1872, and he by Alex. Griggs in 1875. Captain Griggs served until 1879, when Don. McDonald was appointed, he serving until 1888, when he was succeeded by D. P. McLaurin, who was succeeded by J. P. Bray in 1892. Mr. Bray only served a little over one year, when he was succeeded by Willis A. Joy, and he in turn by William Budge, and Mr. Budge by the present incumbent, Mrs. Minnie L. Budge.

The first post office was in the building known as the Hoffman place on Northwestern Ave., now occupied by Dan Blue of the police force as a residence. John Stewart kept the stage station at that place, and acted as the deputy for Sanford Cady the first postmaster. After the establishment of the Griggs, Walsh & Co. store the post office was removed to that place. It has been located at various places since then, the Hudson Bay Company store formerly located where the Union National bank now stands, Lyons & Doheny store was the location during Captain Griggs' term. It was removed from there by Postmaster McDonald in 1879 to a building that then occupied the site of the Barnes & Nuss store and from there the next year to the Gotzian Block. In 1883 it was moved to the room now occupied by G. K. Monroe on Kittson Ave. The Odd Fellows Block furnished quarters for the few years preceding the removal to the present Federal Building.

Grand Forks City Schools.

The school system of the city of Grand Forks had its beginning in 1875, when Rev. William Curle, pastor of the Methodist church, took charge of the education of a little group of children in a small one-story building erected for that purpose. Five years later a two-story building was built on the site now occupied by the court house. This building, it was supposed, would answer for many years, but the young city had outgrown it within two years, and in 1882 the building was moved across the street to a



GRAND FORKS IN 1878, LOOKING NORTH

little triangle of ground, where it has since been used as a hotel. This triangle is now the site of two of the relics of the early history of the city, the old school building, and the old Hundon's Bay hotel. The two are used jointly as a hotel.

In 1882 the first section of the present Central school building was erected at a cost of \$25,000. It contained eight rooms, and was at that time the best school building in North Dakota. A few years later the rapid growth of the southern part of the city made school accommodations necessary there, and the first section of the Belmont building was built. This was followed by the Wilder school in the north, named in honor of W. L. Wilder, for sixteen years a member of the board, and for many years its president. The Winship school in the western part of the city was built in 1903, and was named in honor of George B. Winship, and in 1906 the Washington school, two blocks north of the Central, was erected. All of the school buildings of the city today are accommodated on these five sites, but each of the older buildings has been added to until its capacity is increased many fold. In addition to new grade rooms there has been built at the Central site a handsome high school building which is one of the best appointed in the state. A site has also been purchased for a building in the extreme southern part of the city which will probably be built in 1910. The cash value of Grand Forks school property has recently been appraised by an official board at over \$350,000, of which \$250,000 is in buildings.

In 1879 there were 14 pupils and one teacher in the little Grand Forks school. Today 2,500 children receive their instruction in the public schools of the city, aside from those who are educated at the University, Grand Forks College, St. Bernard's Academy, the business colleges and other private institutions. The present superintendent, J. Nelson Kelly, has had charge of the schools for several years, and he is regarded as one of the strongest men in educational work in the northwest. Under his direction are employed sixty-four instructors. An effort has been made, successfully, it is believed, to keep pace with advanced educational thought, and at the same time to avoid those fads and frills which waste both time and energy. Pupils removing from Grand Forks are able to take up the work of their own grades

in the schools of any city on the continent, a fact which indicated the thoroughness of the instruction which they have been given.

Grand Forks Churches.

The Methodist church is the pioneer in religious work in Grand Forks, the first services having been conducted by Rev. John Webb, a pastor of that church, in 1873. He organized a church and Sunday school, and started the movement for a church building. The site for the structure was donated by Captain Alex Griggs, owner of the townsite, and the business men contributed liberally. This was years before prohibition in the northwest was thought of, and the saloon keepers of the young town were as liberal as any others in their contributions to church erection funds. The Methodist building was completed in 1876, under the pastorate of Rev. J. B. Sharkey. The present modern building was erected in the early '90s.

Presbyterian church. The first services under the auspices of the Presbyterian church were conducted in 1878 by Rev. F. W. Iddings, who was sent to Grand Forks by the Board of Home Missions of his church. In 1879 a permanent organization was formed, and the first Presbyterian building was built. This has been enlarged from time to time, and during the year 1910 it will be replaced by a \$60,000 edifice, funds for which have already been raised.

The Catholic church made its entry into Grand Forks in 1877, when Father Hubert gathered his first little congregation together. A chapel was built in 1881, and in 1883 there was built a fine brick church, at that time the largest in North Dakota. This was wrecked by a tornado in 1887, was rebuilt and improved immediately, and was burned to the ground in 1907. In the following year there was built a fine \$80,000 building, which is now the home of the congregation.

St. Paul's parish of the Episcopal church was organized in 1879, with Rev. W. P. Law in charge. Temporary quarters were used until 1881, when a small but pretty gothic building was built, and this has been enlarged several times.

The Baptists organized their Grand Forks society in 1881, and

built a small chapel the following year. In 1890 a fine brick church was built, and ten years later this was doubled in capacity by the addition of a modern Sunday school building.

Zion Lutheran church was organized in 1880, and in 1883 a small building was built. This was enlarged several times; and in 1908 the old building was moved, and in its place was built a handsome structure costing about \$50,000.

The German Evangelical society was organized in 1889. For several years services were held in temporary quarters, but in 1897 the building which had been occupied by the Congregational church was purchased and this has since been the home of the German organization.

Christian Scientists. In 1890 the Christian Scientists organized a society at Grand Forks, holding services for several years in temporary quarters. In 1902 a fine brick church building was erected, and the Scientists now have one of the most tasteful buildings in the city.

Children of Israel. In 1888 the congregation of the Children of Israel organized a Grand Forks society, and in 1893 the present synagogue was built. Rabbi Papermaister, organizer of the congregation, is still in charge, and he ministers to about 100 families, his people being chiefly of Russian birth or descent.

Trinity Lutheran church was organized in 1883, and a neat building was built in 1884.

The Norwegian Lutheran Synod church, organized in 1890, erected its present building in 1903.

Other church organizations are the Church of God, organized in 1894, Augsburg Swedish Lutheran, in 1896, Scandinavian Methodist in 1884, Scandinavian Baptist, in 1896, German Lutheran, and African Methodist. The Congregationalists organized late in the '80s and built a church building. Later the services were discontinued, and the building was sold, as has been stated, to the German Evangelical society. In 1907 a new organization was perfected, and services were resumed, but no building has yet been erected.

The Y. M. C. A. is an important element in the religious and

social life of Grand Forks. The local society was established in 1892, with M. B. Van Vranken as general secretary. So evident was the usefulness of the society, even with the limited accommodations which it had in rented quarters, that a movement was started to provide a suitable building. A site was bought and paid for with funds subscribed by the young men of the city, and in 1904 a handsome new building, costing, with its equipment, over \$50,000, every dollar of which had been subscribed by Grand Forks people, was thrown open. In this building the society has all the facilities of work possessed by the societies of the larger cities. In the basement are the baths, swimming pool, bowling alley and boys' workshops. On the main floor are the offices, several class rooms, reading rooms, and gymnasium. On the second floor are the parlors, more class rooms, etc., and the third floor is arranged in suites and single rooms for rent to young men. The people of Grand Forks have taken considerable pride, and evidently with good reason, in the statement made by officers of the general association that when this building was built this was the only case in the history of the Y. M. C. A. in which so fine a home had been built for the society in a city comparable in size to Grand Forks without a burden of indebtedness to start with, or without calling on outsiders for contributions.

Deaconess Hospital.

One of the grandest institutions in the northwest is the Grand Forks Deaconess Hospital, and the noble work it is doing in the cause of suffering humanity is certainly worthy of the highest commendation. Such an enterprise is entitled to the hearty support of the good people of the wide territory for which its service is available. The Deaconess Hospital is the successor to St. Luke's hospital. It occupies a commodious and substantial brick building, designed expressly for hospital work, and costing with improvements more than \$25,000. The hospital is very conveniently arranged and is equipped with everything in the way of appliances that experience and science show is desirable in a perfectly appointed hospital. No contagious diseases are received, and

fever patients are entirely separated from other portions of the hospital. Patients are treated either in the very completely equipped wards or in private rooms, as is desired.

The Grand Forks Deaconess Hospital is a corporation independent of any other organization. The members of the corporation, as well as the sisters having charge of the hospital, are professed Christians and members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Patients of any nationality and creed are received and impartially treated at the hospital; they are allowed to choose any doctor they prefer.

Any physician of good standing is welcome to the accommodations of the hospital for his patients.

Ministers of all denominations are cordially invited to visit the patients belonging to their denominations and attend to their spiritual welfare.

The corporation has no capital stock and is not organized with a view of profit. It is maintained by voluntary contributions, fees paid by patients and by testamentary devise which it is allowed to receive. There is also a charity fund which is used in the case of patients too poor to provide for their own expense.

Grand Forks Manufacturers.

None of the cities in the prairie northwest are manufacturing cities. Grand Forks, in common with the others, is a commercial rather than an industrial center. Nevertheless it has manufacturing enterprises of considerable importance, and these are growing in both size and number. In volume of business handled the Red River Valley Brick Company is the most important in the city, and one of the most important in the state. Brick has been manufactured at this point almost from the time of the early settlers, as there is an abundance of good brick clay which is easy to reach, and in the early days wood for burning was abundant all along the river. Then came the installation of power plants and modern methods, and several large yards were established under separate management. The first step in the direction of consolidation was in the organization of an association which

bought at a stated price all the brick manufactured by the local yards and sold them to customers. This association was made up of the owners of the four yards then in operation and it had nothing to do with the management of the yards. Then came the organization of the present corporation, which owns the four yards and handles the entire business of production and distribution. This company in 1908 manufactured over 60 per cent of all the brick used in the state of North Dakota. It makes a large line of drain tile, and has installed machinery for the manufacture of hollow brick. It now obtains its fuel supply from the northern Minnesota forests, and there it owns its own timber lands, maintains its own camps and cuts its own timber.

While the brick business is the largest in bulk carried on in Grand Forks, it is surpassed by that done by the Grand Forks Lumber Company in East Grand Forks, which, for industrial purposes, is a part of the same city. Owing to the facility with which logs could be floated down the river, and to the fact that it was located in the heart of a vast lumber consuming territory, Grand Forks, though distant from pine timber, has always been an important lumbering point. T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, built on the Red River a mill which, for those days, was a large one, and operated it for several years. The mill eventually burned. A little later R. H. McCoy and associates organized the Grand Forks Lumber Company and built a modern mill on the Red Lake river. This was burned and the present structure was built to replace it. The company saws 40,000,000 feet of lumber a year, and employs a big force of men.

The Grand Forks Foundry manufactures wind stackers and other special lines, and does structural work which is used in buildings all over the state.

The Grand Forks Broom Factory turns out a product which is carried by the merchants all over the territory.

The Congress Candy Factory has employed 50 hands and turned out a corresponding quantity of goods from a plant located in a modern building. The building burned in the early winter of 1908, and a new one of about twice its size and capacity is being built.

The Golden Grain Biscuit Company is another institution that

suffered by fire. It has employed 50 hands or more, but a fire put a stop to its operations for a time. The building was repaired and enlarged, and is again in operation with a full force.

The Diamond mill has for years turned out 500 barrels per day of a brand of flour that has become famous.

The Grand Forks Herald employs about fifty persons in its manufacturing department and turns out a big line of blanks, books and other goods of this class. In the same line is the Grand Forks Times, more recently established, and also doing a good business, and George A. Wheeler & Company turn out considerable printed work as well.

Building blocks, tile and other articles made of cement are turned out in large quantities by half a dozen firms.

The Turner Sash and Door Factory supplies mill work for the city and a large tributary territory.

The sheet metal industry is another which gives employment to a large number of well paid workmen.

Hotels and Early Boarding Houses.

It is altogether certain that the first house for the accommodation of the traveling public stood where Judge Corliss' house now stands. It was erected in 1872 by John Stewart, and was one of the stations on the Fargo, Pembina line of stage coaches. During this same year, but a little later, S. B. Andrews ran a hotel at 211 South Third street where the Advance Thresher Company's building now stands. A boarding house kept by John Fadden, who came to the place in the summer of 1872, stood near where the creamery now is on Third avenue.

In 1874, the Hotel Arlington was built on grounds now covered by the two drug stores on the southwest corner of Demers avenue and Third street. It was then known as the Northwestern Hotel, and was built in the spring of 1874.

The Park House stood where the jail now stands, and was built in the winter of 1874 and 1875, by William A. Rear, who also moved it to its present location in 1882. The Selkirk House was built about the year 1880.

The Hotel Dakota stands on grounds once occupied by a hotel

built by a syndicate, and run by John Dow. It burned down and the present large structure was built in 1898. It is 125x125 and has two hundred rooms, and is one of the largest and best equipped hotels in the state. It is owned by Jerry D. Bacon.

The Ingalls. The second hotel in Grand Forks was built by Captain Hugh Maloney in 1878, and called the Mansard House. It stands on the corner of Demers avenue and Fourth street and was rented to Colonel Ingalls in 1883, who changed the name to that of his own. Although he was in charge of the house but a few years, the name has been permitted to stand as it is. The property and its business has been in the possession of Mrs. Mary Maloney since the death of her husband some ten years ago.

Charles Maloney, son of Captain Hugh and Mary (Smith) Maloney, was born in this house, June 19, 1875, was the first white male child born in Grand Forks.

The Ingalls, now one of the historic land marks of Grand Forks, has been thoroughly refitted for the better accommodation of its patrons. It is a large three store building, having besides offices and other rooms forty-five well furnished sleeping apartments, and which with gas, bath, hot and cold water, and with its central location for business purposes, makes it a desirable place for a public house.

Captain Hugh Maloney was a seaman at the time of his engagement with Miss Mary Smith, now Mrs. Maloney. He was in charge of a boat on the lake plying between Milwaukee and Chicago. Mrs. Maloney is of German descent. She was reared near the border line between France and Germany, but early in life was brought to this country by her parents, who located near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was married to Captain Maloney July 12, 1867, at Hancock, Michigan, and they came to Grand Forks in 1874, although he had been here steamboating on the Red River since 1872. He died June 16, 1897. One son and two daughters were born to this union.

Frederick Hotel—Formerly the Antlers.

This hotel has done its part in giving the city a reputation for the traveling public in the commercial line.



L. K. Hassall

The building is a five-story structure 50x100 feet, having large halls, commodious dining rooms, and a good basement addition, etc. It is run strictly on the European plan. It was erected by John S. Bartholomew in 1899, and first occupied by McGowan Brothers. They were followed by Prescott & Freeman, then J. J. Freeman, and he by Mr. Thomas E. Burke. Mr. J. J. Freeman of Prescott & Freeman, met with a fatal accident in the hotel elevator. His inquest, by Judge McLoughlan, acting as coroner, was held August 21st, 1905. Mr. Freeman's widow sold to Mr. Burke, the former proprietor of the Columbia Hotel at Langdon.

In 1907 Frederick Bartholomew, son of the builder, took charge and changed the name of the hotel to The Frederick, and he is now in charge.

The Arlington-Park Hotel. This hotel comprises that of the Park House and the Arlington Hotel which were joined into one in 1900 and called the Arlington-Park Hotel, situated on Fifth street and Bruce avenue.

The Arlington was built on the corner of Third street and Demers avenue in 1876. In 1883 it was moved to the corner of Third street and International avenue and a third story added. In 1900 it was moved to the head of Bruce avenue and Fifth street and connected with the Park Hotel run by A. Knudson, and stands on block number (1) of Traill's Addition, occupying the whole block.

The Park Hotel was the first school house in Grand Forks. It was moved from the southeast corner of the present court house grounds in 1882 to the present site.

The Arlington-Park Hotel is doing a thriving business, its seventy-five bedrooms being kept in almost constant use. The house is steam heated and has all modern improvements.

Mr. A. Knudson, the proprietor, came to Grand Forks in 1882 from Faribault, Minn. He ran the Arlington when it was on Third street, and moved in 1900 to where they both now stand. In June, 1906, he purchased the property.

Hotel Northern was built by Martin L. Gordon in 1889 and run under his management for two years under the name of "Hotel Gordon."

In 1892 the house passed into the hands of Trepanier & Got-sian and was leased to Colonel C. B. Ingalls, who refurnished the house complete and named it the Hotel Northern. Under the popular management of Colonel Ingalls the house won wide and favorable reputation as a strictly first class hotel.

The present owner and proprietor, Herbert N. Wells, purchased the furniture of the Ingalls estate in October, 1893, and bought the real estate in 1901.

The Hotel Northern is a brick building, three stories and basement. Has gas and electric lights, steam heat and baths, is conveniently situated for business and just across the street from the proposed site of the Union depot.

Mr. Wells is a native of Faribault, Minn., came to Crookston in August, 1881, removing to Grand Forks in 1884, has been in the hotel business for more than twenty-five years.

Rasmussen, Bemis & Company. This company has the only wholesale dry goods notion house this side of Minneapolis. The business was originated by Mr. M. Rasmussen, who started a general retail store at Inkster in 1884. He carried on there until 1905 when his removal to Grand Forks occurred, in order to establish a wholesale trade and where commodious quarters were found at 122-124 North Third street of that city. They are now located on two floors, each 50x120 feet, but prospects are bright for the building of a large store of their own to meet their demands of the near future.

The incorporation of the company took place in 1906, M. Rasmussen, President; V. E. Bemis, Vice President; J. C. Rasmussen, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. M. Rasmussen is a native of Denmark. He came to North Dakota in 1883, and took up his residence in Inkster, where he and his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann (Barry) Rasmussen, are known as ardent supporters of the Congregational church, and where Mr. Rasmussen was treasurer and otherwise officially connected with that society. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine of El Zagal Temple, Fargo, N. D.

Merchants Transfer Company. This business was established by W. T. Sheppard about the year 1894. He was one of the

original settlers of the place and is now in the storage business on Sixth street.

Originally, the business supported but eight horses, a couple of hacks and one or two drays, but now that number has been about doubled.

Mr. Sheppard sold to Barton and Parsons in 1902 and in 1905 the dissolution of that partnership took place and Mr. Fred Parsons ran the business until 1907, when the Thompson Brothers, consisting of Joseph G., William and Walter Thompson, took the management.

Mr. Joseph Thompson has been in the transfer business for many years. His father, W. H. Thompson, came to the state as early as 1880 and was engaged for a time on the drainage of Park river.

The business now supports four drays, a baggage wagon, two hacks and fourteen horses.

Notes on Chief of Police of Grand Forks. J. W. Lowe, present Chief of Police of Grand Forks, was formerly a saloon keeper in East Grand Forks. In the year 1900 he became patrolman and in 1904 was appointed chief. He is supported by nine policemen and Grand Forks is, probably, one of the best governed cities under police protection in the northwest.

The above statement is based on the fact that the system of police protection in Grand Forks has always been under the superintendence of men who, knowing how to apprehend criminals before they had time to commit wrong, have saved the city from their evil ways and misdoings.

During Mr. Lowe's career but 226 arrests were made in 1903; 282 in 1904; 285 in 1905; 263 in 1906 and to March, 1907, but 254.

The small number of arrests has been due largely to the efficiency of a judge who knew how to award criminals with long terms of imprisonment when found guilty, and to a system of police espionage which prevented crime by apprehending the criminal before he committed lawlessness.

The Red River Valley Marble Works, Grand Forks, N. D. This business was started by Andrew Nelson in 1889. He was

succeeded by John Andrew Nelson in 1892, and in 1898 Rime Jeffrey, the present owner, became a partner, and in 1903, the sole owner.

Mr. Jeffrey came from Huron county, Canada, to this place when fourteen years of age and first worked at railroading. Afterwards he became a farmer and began buying and selling lands.

Mr. Jeffrey deals in Italian, St. Cloud granite and different stones from Vermont and the east. His trade is mostly local but he has put up monuments as far east as Minneapolis and as far west as Seattle.

The Fire Department. August H. Runge, Chief of the Grand Forks Fire Department, took office in May, 1904. He was in the United States Navy during the latter part of the Civil War and came to Grand Forks from Minneapolis where he had an experience in the fire department of that city from May, 1883, till he became chief here.

Mr. Runge was appointed by Mayor Duis and succeeded Charles Munsey, who had been in the department several years. At the present time the department has one combination chemical and hose wagon, an extra wagon, and every equipment belonging to their new building necessary for quick and effective service. The new building was erected in 1895.

The system has thirty fire alarm boxes, a hydrant at every block, besides fifty-five six-inch hydrants and eighty-two four-inch, making a total of 137 hydrants in all.

Water Works. Under the present system for supplying the city of Grand Forks water for daily use it is obtained as free from impurities and as good as can be found anywhere.

The plant was built in 1885. Frank W. Whitbeck was superintendent at that time. He was succeeded by Hue Ryan and following him came John Budge, then John Lunseth, the present superintendent.

With the exception of a term of six years under W. A. Satterfield, A. J. Roddy has been Chief of Engineers. He came to Grand Forks in 1879 as engineer on one of the Red River boats. He took office under Mayor Holmes by appointment in 1887. Mr.

Lunseth, the superintendent, took office in May, 1904. He came to Grand Forks June 27, 1887. He was in the employ of the Grand Forks Electric Company for fourteen years.

The capacity of the water works is 7,500,000 gallons daily, but only about 700,000 gallons of water, at most, are used. The filter will hold 1,000,000 gallons. The water is obtained from the Red Lake river. It is tested by chemists of the State University every month, and results of the test are published in the "Herald."

County Auditors—Grand Forks County, North Dakota. James Elton was appointed Register of Deeds and County Auditor when the county was organized. D. M. Holmes was elected to that office in the fall of 1875. He resigned in February, 1876, and W. G. Woodruff was appointed to fill the vacancy. D. M. Holmes was again elected in the fall of 1876 and was succeeded by Thomas Walsh in 1878.

The office of county auditor, proper, was first filled by the appointment of John P. Bray, who took office in 1881, and was elected to the same position in 1882, 1884 and 1886; W. J. Anderson, 1888 and 1900; J. W. Scott, 1892, 1898; William Ackerman, 1902, 1904; he died May 16, 1905, and his unexpired term was filled by Hans Anderson, who was elected in November, 1906, and is still in office.

Drug Stores—By Dr. W. F. Harlan.

There are several drug stores in Grand Forks handling preparations of the higher grade, and to a small extent a little manufacturing is done; but in the main the pharmaceutical products are supplies furnished for the trade.

The drug trade in Grand Forks had its origin from an accident. Incident to the conditions of the early settlement of this place, medicines, of a necessity, were hard to get. Dr. G. W. Haxton, a pioneer physician of Grand Forks, had ordered \$100 worth of drugs but being without money for express and original cost, the financial necessity devolved upon Mr. David M. Holmes, who, rather than have his neighbors suffer for want of proper medical remedies, took it upon himself to secure possession of the goods. That was in 1877.

Mr. Holmes, now desirous of securing himself against loss, arranged the medicine bottles on shelves around him in the office of the North Western Telegraph Company while in their employ as telegraph operator. As time progressed the business increased and that was the origin of the drug trade in Grand Forks.

Mr. Holmes had been in his father's store, knew the business to some extent, and having added to his stock from time to time finally moved across the street into a room where the billiard hall now stands and that is the place where the first store in the drug trade was located.

In the winter of 1879 Mr. Holmes sold to George Budge and subsequently started the second store on the grounds now occupied by Lashani's jewelry rooms at No. 12 South Third street.

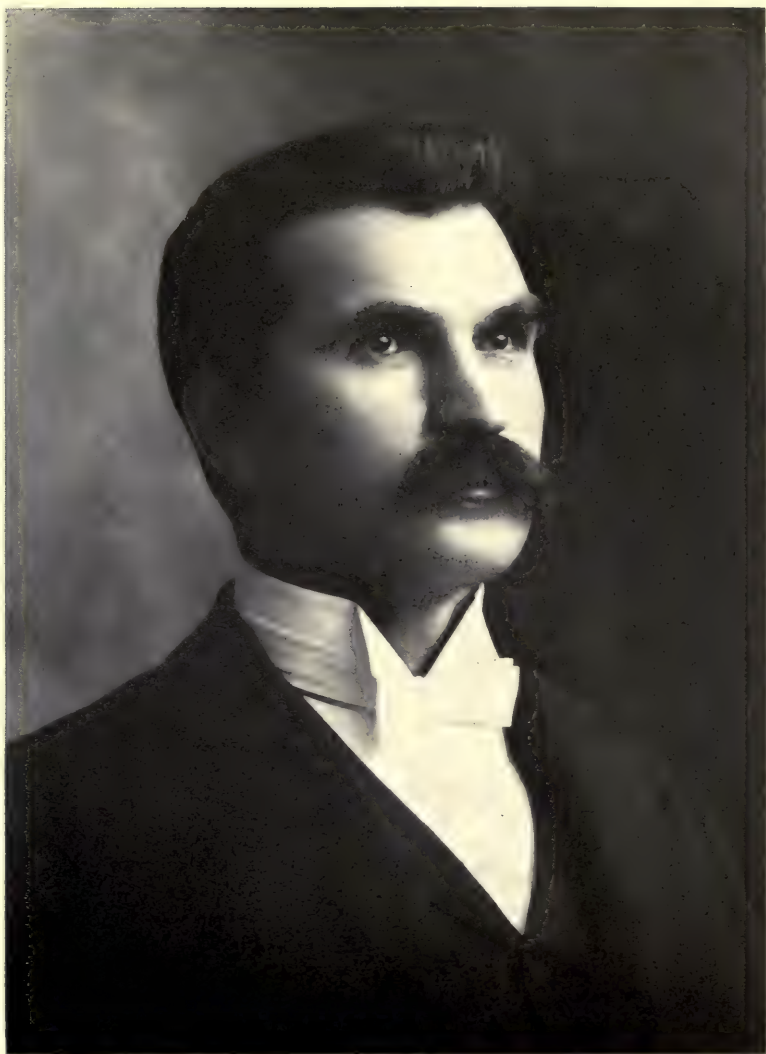
In 1881 he bought the place where Fegan's cigar store is—16 South Third street—and remained there till 1883, when he sold out to C. P. Trepanier, who afterwards built the Trepanier Pharmacy.

The third store was then started by Mr. Holmes, the place selected this time being where the Walker Theater now is, but in 1885 he moved back into the Fegan building.

In 1883 Mr. Holmes took Mr. F. W. Schlager in with him, but in 1888 sold out all interests in the business to his partner and quit.

Mr. Trepanier erected the Trepanier Pharmacy in 1884 and in 1889 he formed a partnership with A. I. Widlund, who bought up all interests in the partnership in 1901 and is still running the store. Mr. Widlund is a native of Sweden and is the Vice Consul of that country, to which office he was appointed July 22, 1906. In 1885 he emigrated to this state and for a period of four years performed the practical duties of a druggist for J. M. Moore of Hillsboro, and then went to Grafton, where he remained in the business until he came to Grand Forks.

Dr. W. F. Harlan was born in the county of Wetzel, West Virginia, November 12, 1875. His father was a carpenter and blacksmith, residing on a farm while raising his family. The boyhood days of Dr. Harlan were spent on this farm, his time being divided between hard work and going to school. During the



M. Homan

summer months the farm and the carpenter and blacksmith shop demanded his time, and it was there that he developed both mind and muscle, laboring persistently that he might attend school winters until he had acquired a common school education.

In September, 1901, he entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., for the study of his chosen profession, graduating at the end of three years' hard work with many praises for faithfulness and excellent work during his college career, as well as for the few wonderful cures which he performed while there. His graduation took place June 23, 1904. He came directly to Grand Forks, N. D., arriving on June 27. On the 1st day of July he opened his office, entering upon a broad and successful practice.

The Union Commercial College and School of Telegraphy. The educational history of the Red River valley, especially the commercial educational history, would not be complete did it not contain a mention of the Union Commercial College and School of Telegraphy, Grand Forks, N. D.

This school was started by Messrs. Thacker and Hughes in June, 1903. It secured rooms in the Security block and started with but two teachers, the present proprietors, G. F. Thacker and Robert Hughes. Both these gentlemen had had long experience in commercial college work and were well qualified to build up a good school. The venture was a success from the start. Commercial education had come to be recognized as vitally essential to the welfare and success of the rising generation and to no class did it appeal more than to the farmers.

At first there were four departments: Bookkeeping, Stenographic, Banking and English. These departments are equipped with all the latest devices, and a special feature of the Bookkeeping department is the system of Actual Business and Office Practice. The latest methods are also used in the Stenographic department, and it is here that Touch Typewriting is taught.

In the fall of 1907 a telegraph department was added. This department is equipped with all the modern devices and through the courtesy of the Great Northern Railroad Company, it has the main line wire of that road running into its rooms. The managing

officers of the road inspected the department after it was installed and were so well pleased with the arrangement, the course of study, and the instructors in charge, that they gave the school a written guarantee to place every one of its young men graduates in positions.

From a small beginning with but two teachers, and small rooms, it now employs seven regular teachers and occupies magnificent quarters in the Security block in the heart of the business section of Grand Forks. With its numerous class rooms, study rooms, offices, etc., it is fully prepared to meet the wants of those interested in business education.

The Berg Studio. One of the first, if not the first, photographic galleries in Grand Forks was where Benner, Beggs and Garvans store now stands. Mr. Jacob Berg came to the place in 1881. His first gallery was on Bruce avenue where a blacksmith shop now stands and he remained there until 1890, when he built the substantial house where the gallery has since remained. He was a successful artist having learned the intricacies of the business in Minneapolis before coming to Grand Forks.

Mr. Berg was a Norwegian. He came to this country when a boy, locating in Minnesota, first on a farm where he received his early education. He was married to Miss Christine Langdon on December 7, 1881. Her parents lived then in Columbia county, Minnesota. Mr. Berg died November 22, 1898. Their children are Bertha Amanda, Ella, Ethel, Jacob and Anthon.

The Grand Forks Bottling Works. In 1882 Mr. H. O. Krueger established the first Bottling Works in Grand Forks. He erected the building now standing on North Seventh street and now owned by O. J. Bostrom and John Engebretson and to whom he sold his interests in 1904.

Mr. O. J. Bostrom, the head of the new firm, is a native of Sweden. Mr. John Engebretson is from Norway. Mr. Bostrom came with his parents to this country and lived, first on a farm in Minnesota. In 1887 he came to Grand Forks.

The firm manufacture and bottle all kinds of soft drinks: cider, pop, root beer, principally. They have a large wholesale trade.

The M. Rumley Company was founded by Meinrad Rumley, who emigrated to the United States from Baden in 1849. He purchased a small horse-shoeing shop in the city of Laporte, Ind., and manufactured some ice machinery and corn shellers and later, in 1853, began to build small separators and horse-powers. A few years later the manufacture of small engines was begun. The business has grown uninterruptedly and now extends over all the Central and Northwestern states. Their branch house at Grand Forks was erected in the spring of 1906. Extensive improvements which will greatly increase the capacity of the home plant are in progress at present, and under the superintendency of H. P. Kane, the North Dakota division of their work is making great progress.

The officers of the company are William N. Rumely, President; A. J. Rumely, Vice President; Joseph J. Rumely, Secretary and Treasurer.

Branch houses are owned and located at the following places: Fond du Lac, Wis.; Toledo, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Logansport, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Grand Forks, N. D.; Wichita, Kas.; El Reno, Okla.

Duluth Elevator Company. This company owns and operates about one hundred elevators in the states of the Northwest. They now operate forty-five in the Red River valley, thirty-two of which are on the North Dakota side. The first one of this line was erected in 1879. It was built by the Brooks Brothers Company, but now belongs to the Northern Division of the Duluth Elevator Company. At the present time, it is the only elevator aside from those owned by the Russell-Miller Milling Company at Grand Forks. Mr. W. H. Ryan was superintendent of this elevator from 1883 to 1906. He is now superintendent of the Northern Division, thirty-five in number, in the Red River valley. The capacity of these several elevators is about 50,000 bushels each. Mr. Ryan came to Grand Forks in 1882.

The Studio of George F. Blackburn. On the 22nd day of March, 1882, Mr. George F. Blackburn came to Grand Forks. This was the year of many new arrivals. He is a native of Lanark,

Canada, where he was born in 1853. When seventeen years of age he began his professional career which has brought him fame and a substantial income. The years between 1870 and 1876, were spent in photographic work at Perth, but having a desire to prepare himself thoroughly for his chosen profession he went to Rochester, New York, and for a term of four years remained in one of the best galleries in the East. After a visit to his people in Canada, he then came to Grand Forks, where he pursued his business for a quarter of a century; and his gallery has always given evidence of the work of a first class artist. A visit to his studio and picture galleries would show that most of the people of the valley have visited his place.

Mr. Blackburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and Order of Free Masons, but his time and attention have always been strictly devoted to the art of photography of which he has been a close student. He has recently acquired land interests in Oregon.

His wife was Miss Amelia Schraeder of Rochester, Minn. They have a son, George F. Blackburn, Jr.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE CITY OF LARIMORE.

By
H. V. Arnold.

The city of Larimore is located nearly centrally in western Grand Forks county, twenty-eight miles west from Grand Forks, about thirty-five miles north from Mayville and Portland, and about seventy-five miles south of the Canadian boundary. The city stands upon ground nearly level or near the eastern side of an extensive tract which is a glacially formed delta of the ancient Lake Agassiz. Coming up from Grand Forks, the slope of the western side of the Red River valley rises a little over three hundred feet to the townsite, 1134 feet above sea level, then after passing westward about four miles across the level tract mentioned and to the western verge of the Red River valley, another ascent of three hundred or more feet is attained at the upland prairie level, two to three miles back from the border of the valley. The soil of the delta tract is a rich, dark sandy loam, free from stone because it is a fine sedimentary deposit about sixty feet in depth, the lower forty feet consisting of a quicksand saturated with an abundance of very pure water, easily reached by either dug or driven wells. This place is on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, while another line of the same system to Minneapolis and St. Paul diverges from the other at this point, passing southward by way of Wahpeton and Breckenridge, and a branch extends northward to Hannah, ninety-eight miles from Larimore.

In 1879 the taking up of land for actual settlement had not extended very far west from Grand Forks. There were no rail-

roads in the county and in general its agricultural development had to await their construction. There was grading that year, followed by track-laying, between Fisher and the Red River opposite Grand Forks, then in October the grading force were put to work on a stretch of grade extending eleven miles west from the latter place. A large number of newcomers into the country were then located in Grand Forks, reinforced by new arrivals coming in by railroad and quite generally these were awaiting to see what prospects the immediate future would develop for the county. Grand Forks was then a village of perhaps four or five hundred inhabitants. The United States Land Office for the district was then located at Fargo, but filings on land could be made at Grand Forks through an attorney. Influenced by the grading of the railroad west from Grand Forks, the land as far as the line of range 55 west and for several miles north and south of the proposed railroad, was quite generally filed upon by the prospective settlers in October, 1879, yet no attempts were made to occupy these claims until the following spring. West of range 54, on the Elk valley tract, the townships had not then been subdivided, and so the filings stopped at the town line that now runs north and south through Larimore.

Between the spring of 1878 and that of 1880, what were chiefly a transient class of settlers, had already occupied the timber tracts on the streams and all isolated groves of timber in the central and west part of the county. Where the land was not in the market, yet contained some timber, such quarter-sections were taken by squatters who built log cabins and awaited for the government survey to correctly establish their corners. These timber settlers, who avoided the more valuable prairie land, inaugurated in the interior of the Red River tier of counties a phase of life that might be called their "log cabin days," yet this period was comparatively short in the valley, soon being blended into the life of the agricultural stage. The line of Turtle river, Bachelors grove and some smaller blocks of timber within ten miles of Larimore were settled in the manner described and during the years mentioned. In October, 1879, a mail route on which a weekly stage was driven, was established between Grand

Forks and Fort Totten. Its intermediate stations were the log cabins of settlers, to-wit, Robert Blakeley's in Mekinock; H. E. Hanson's in Heyton, and Smith's at Stump lake.

Toward the end of May, 1880, E. C. Arnold, his brother, H. V., and son, H. F. Arnold, arrived at the Elk valley after teaming through with oxen from Houston county, Minnesota, and established this settlement two miles west of the site of Larimore. Mrs. Arnold and two daughters arrived early in September, and these became the first settlers in Larimore township, breaking 155 acres of the prairie land that season. H. F. Arnold spent the winter following in Grand Forks, in the office of clerk of court, but the others remained in their cabin homes. In the same spring of 1880 settlers began occupying, breaking and building upon their claims in Arvilla and Avon townships, all supplies being teamed from Grand Forks. Albert F. Clark of Clayton county, Iowa, had rented a place that season on Turtle river, and having selected a claim on the border of range 55, where Larimore now stands, he broke twenty acres on it. Clark did not build upon his claim that year, but about opposite its southeastern corner there were standing at the time two claim shacks and a strip of breaking owned by Gunder Anderson and A. B. Holt, both just across the town line in what is now Arvilla township. The same summer the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company ironed their short piece of grade west from Grand Forks as far as Ojata. During the same season and fall, a party of government surveyors in charge of James E. Dyke of Pembina county, subdivided a number of townships in ranges 55 and 56. The surveying contract, however, was held by George G. Beardsley, who was a native of Ohio, and he had other parties in the field that season.

Toward the end of winter a heavy snowfall accumulated in the country and which lasted unbroken by thaw until about the middle of April, and then disappeared suddenly with much flooding of the land. This opened the spring of 1881. Prospective settlers had appeared the previous fall and put up claim-shacks in what is Larimore, Avon and Elm Grove townships, but none of them attempted to pass the winter on their claims. In the

spring they again appeared, improved their buildings, and as soon as the proper season opened they began breaking the prairie sod. In some cases they brought their families with them. In May the plats of the subdivided townships were returned and accordingly the settlers made their filings, a United States land office having been established at Grand Forks in April, 1880. It was during this period of springtime occupation of lands in the townships mentioned, that a beginning was made by several St. Louis grain commission men in establishing the now extensive Elk Valley farm, just south of the site of Larimore. A large frame house, barns and sheds, and blacksmith shop were erected that season and extensive breaking operations were commenced on such lands as the company could then claim, and in charge of the company's agent, Colonel Oscar M. Towner. All supplies that season had to be teamed from Ojata and Grand Forks, and much of the heavier portion of it was done in March while the snow afforded good sledding. During the same month A. F. Clark built a small frame house, the first framed building on the townsite, on his claim and near where the present Swain home now stands.

Two general merchandise stores were opened in the vicinity during the summer. Stevens Brothers established one on section 10, Arvilla township, on a claim owned by F. D. Hughes and subsequently incorporated in what was known as the Hersey farm. The other store was erected by Lucius P. Goodhue, who in August, 1881, teamed his lumber and goods from Ojata, then the nearest railroad point. About that time Currier and Clark, the former a builder employed by the Elk Valley Farming Company, established a small lumber yard on Clark's premises, to supply local demand. In August, 1881, Larimore township was organized with the inclusion of Moraine township (until 1884) and named for John W. and N. G. Larimore of the Elk Valley Farming Company. In the fall considerable threshing was done in this section with horsepower machine, for the steam thresher was not seen here until another season had come.

For a section without town or railroad, the spring, summer and fall of 1881 was one of general activity, stimulated by the



NEWEL G. LARIMORE

alluring prospects of the country and its productiveness; moreover, the railroad surveyor was in the field. As early as June the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company located a line west from Ojata as far as Moraine township, which survey was subsequently altered in places; the Northern Pacific Company, which was then building a branch line north from Casselton, also extended a survey north from Mayville through this section, and north from the townsite the other company made a counter survey. Grading was done the same year along portions of all of these surveys, particularly between Ojata and the site of Larimore.

In October, 1881, Alexander Oldham, then the county surveyor, was employed by the Elk Valley Farming Company to lay out a town near where the grades of the railroad corporations crossed one another, and upon the quarter-section in Larimore township, which they had purchased about that time from A. F. Clark, together with several adjoining quarters. Later a part of the Anderson claim was likewise surveyed in blocks and lots. While the townsite survey was in progress, Nicholas S. Nelson, of Grand Forks, erected a building for a general merchandise store, where the Elk Valley Bank now stands, and this was the first building for mercantile purposes put up on the townsite. It was followed by a number of hastily erected structures for various business purposes. The railroad company ironed their grade that fall between Ojata and Larimore, and the track reached Larimore on the afternoon of November 22. At that time only a few buildings had been completed and others were in process of construction. For over a week only the construction train came to the place, but side track and turntable having been put in, a depot, engine-house and section house begun, the finished section of the road was opened to business December 1, 1881.

The first half of the winter following was comparatively mild and open like some of those experienced in more recent years, and the condition of the weather facilitated building. In December, Stevens Brothers moved their store to the townsite and L. P. Goodhue, who had been appointed postmaster of the place, also moved in his store before the end of the same month. Two

papers were started before the warm season again opened, the "Larimore Pioneer," W. M. Scott, editor, February 21, and the "Larimore Leader," A. W. Dunn, editor, March 2, 1882. It was understood at the time that the first named local enterprise was in some way a protege of the "Grand Forks Herald," the other of the "Plaindealer" of that time. With a railroad terminus at Larimore, all the common mercantile establishments and trade concerns, including a bank, were rapidly instituted in the place.

The year 1882 is memorable for the great immigration into the eastern portion of this state, which that year witnessed. This was largely prompted by extensive advertising of the country throughout other states, together with the facility that the Red River valley could not be reached by railroads. In some measure conditions in other states invited emigration to sections presenting more alluring prospects. Hence the new settlers came by the train load. The new towns in the valley shared in the brilliant prospects then being unfolded to view, and in the spring and early summer of 1882 Larimore built up rapidly. Colonel O. M. Towner, a natural townsite boomer, was entrusted for a while with the sale of lots, and knew how to utilize all sorts of specious arguments.

Much of the earlier building operations were based upon mistaken expectations. A published plat of the place represented it as being quite a railroad center with the prospective depot and roundhouse of the Casselton branch line located conveniently to the north of Third street; hence the Swain and Sherman houses were originally erected in that vicinity and that portion of Third street now north of the city hall and public school blocks became lined with various business structures. The country west to Devils Lake was now being overrun with settlers to a considerable extent and so long as Larimore remained the railroad terminus, its business prospects were fairly good. A great amount of teaming of lumber and merchandise, household goods, farm machinery, etc., was in progress in that direction and travel to Stump and Devils lakes was being accommodated by a stage line. The month of June found conditions as described, when a report that the Casselton branch line on which some further grading had mean-

while been done, had been traded or sold to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company, checked further progressive operations. The boom that was in progress at once collapsed and business men began to think more of development upon such natural advantages as were inherent to the country around them, and less upon uncertain expectations.

Early on the morning of June 29 the town experienced a disastrous fire, mainly confined, however, to parts of both sides of Towner avenue, which has always been the main business street of Larimore. Some fifteen or more business places were destroyed, including three hotel buildings. Two unknown persons perished in the fire. The loss was estimated at \$55,000. The burned area was, in the main, soon rebuilt, but not in all cases with buildings as good as some of those that had been destroyed.

During that year the forming of church societies and a school board received some attention. The first church service in the place was held in a new store building on Sunday, April 30, 1882. Rev. S. N. Millard, a missionary of the American Sunday School Union, preached to large audiences morning and evening, and organized the same day a Union Sunday School with E. C. D. Shortridge superintendent and which was maintained in that form until 1887. On July 16, the Methodists gathered and formed a class of nineteen, which was the beginning of this society here, Rev. M. S. Kaufman of Grand Forks organizing the class. The Presbyterian society of Larimore was organized on August 6 by Rev. J. C. Cherryholmes and Rev. F. W. Iddings. Father Fortier came from Grand Forks several times and arranged for the gathering of a Roman Catholic Church Society, his first visit being in March. The Presbyterians were the first society to erect a church building in Larimore, its first location having been near the northwest corner of block 68 on Third street. Some delay was experienced in securing a new school district and choosing a school board, but on Saturday evening, July 7, a meeting was held and a school district organized by choosing W. M. Scott director for one year, E. C. D. Shortridge clerk for two years, and C. C. Wolcott member of the board and treasurer for three years. The board did not think it advisable to endeavor to erect

a building that year, but rented a hall instead, which in the fall was fitted up for a school room, George H. Stanton hired for teacher, and the school opened on November 6. When the Christmas holiday season came, there having been as many as eighty pupils enrolled, it became necessary to divide the school into primary and grammar departments, James J. Dougherty teaching the former. Prior to all this, in June and July, Mary J. Stoner, daughter of a feed store merchant, had opened and taught a small private school in a house occupied by her father on Third street.

Larimore remained the terminus of the railroad until September, 1882, when the track began to be pushed on toward Devils Lake, the grading of the line having been in progress during the summer. Trains began running to Bartlett on December 15, then, one month later, a storm blockaded the line west of Larimore, which was not opened again until spring. The population of Larimore in the summer was probably all of 800 inhabitants; disappointed in the expectation of a competing line of railroad, a few of the tradesmen closed out and moved on west. But it was not until into the next year that the loss to the place of being the terminal of the railroad began seriously to be felt.

A period of at least ten years' duration now ensued in which population decreased and changed, but on the whole the town made some material advancement. The usual business changes went on from year to year, though a number of tradesmen who had come in 1882 had concluded to remain here. The fact that several large farms had become established near or within a few miles of town was particularly felt to be a decided detriment to all kinds of business interests and to the growth of the place, and so the chief thing to be hoped for was seen to depend upon railroad patronage.

Early in January, 1883, a number of business men met and discussed the question of organizing a city government for Larimore, and this led to procuring a charter from the territorial legislature. On March 15 the city officials who had been appointed pro tem. were sworn in by Justice Shortridge and the city organization was ratified by popular vote on June 5. W. N. Roach was

the first mayor, a position he held for several years. The city was divided into three wards, one councilman to be chosen from each.

In 1883 most of the level land surrounding Larimore had been brought under cultivation. In the fall arrangements were made with Leistikow of Grafton and Anton Bettingen, his father-in-law, to erect a first class roller mill at Larimore, the citizens to subscribe a bonus amounting to \$6,000. The mill was accordingly built the next year on the site now occupied by the present mill. In 1883 the central building of the Larimore Public School was erected at a cost of about \$12,000. The same year the Elk Valley Bank was opened (July 19) by A. W. Warren and W. A. Smith in the building now called the Free Methodist Mission. Steps were taken to organize a Masonic Lodge here the same year. The building realty for 1883 amounted to \$33,150.

In 1884 the place had two banks, seven general merchandise stores, three hardware stores, three drug stores, two flour and feed stores, nine hotels, five livery and feed stables, two lumber yards, five farm machinery establishments, six licensed saloons, two elevators, and other occupations, trades and professions in proportion. The hotels of the time were called the Swain, Sherman, Flint, Union, Coleman, Windsor, Larimore, Merchants and Commercial.

The year 1884 was also marked in the history of this city by through connection with Minneapolis and St. Paul by the completion of the south line, a gap of 35 miles between Mayville and Larimore being ironed that year, the grading having been done in 1881 and 1882. The same year the north, or Hannah line, was built as far as Park river. In July track-laying on both lines was in progress at the same time. The Elk Valley Bank established itself in a new building on the corner of Main street and Towner avenue in the fall of that year. The Masonic Lodge thus far had been working under a dispensation, but a regular lodge was organized and officers chosen July 9, 1884. The Larimore Fire Department was organized on December 11 of that year, and a band called the Elk Valley Cornet Band during the fall.

As has been stated, a number of buildings had been located

upon sites in town under a wrong supposition in regard to railroad matters. This state of things finally had to be readjusted to actual conditions. There has ensued here more than the usual number of removals of buildings for a place of its size. Both the Swain and Sherman houses were moved to their present sites from other locations, the first in 1885 and the other in 1888. A number of new residences were being built in these years. St. Stephens' Roman Catholic church was built in 1885. An Odd Fellows Lodge was instituted in Larimore April 15, 1886, beginning with nine members. What was called the Dakota Division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad was established here February 1, 1887, with C. H. Jenks, superintendent. The division headquarters remained here until 1892 and were then removed to Grand Forks for several years. The establishment of the division here did not cause during the time it remained any marked material changes in respect to railroad matters. The present Methodist church building was erected in 1887 and has been considerably improved since. Early Sunday morning, November 20, 1887, occurred the second fire of Larimore that was of special remembrance. Several stores, offices, etc., including First National Bank building, in block 63, on Towner avenue, were destroyed. A dozen or more firms and occupants of offices were burned out involving a loss of over \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

In 1887 and 1888 what were called "tournaments" were held at Larimore, horse races being the principal feature. An unenclosed race course was graded just northwest of town, the first of the kind established here. The races and other sports were largely attended, being held in the latter part of July. On March 16, 1888, the roller mill was burned down and was not replaced again by the same firm. Thus far W. M. Scott had conducted the local paper, "The Pioneer." Its rival called the "Leader," had suspended publication near the close of 1884. Mr. Scott sold the "Pioneer" to M. M. Miller, who took possession of the plant September 1, 1888, and conducted the paper for two years, when it was bought by H. F. Arnold. The G. A. R. association held its first meeting that fall.

Hitherto such political conventions as had been held at Larimore had assembled in a large building on Third street that had been erected for a roller-rink; Sunday school and minor conventions had assembled in the Presbyterian church and public school building. The rink was torn down in 1889, and hence in 1890 a movement was set on foot that led to the erection of the city hall or opera house the same year. The building has since been used for holding innumerable conventions, public meetings of various kinds, and entertainments. In 1890 the population of Larimore was given as only 553, but at the time the census was taken a certain proportion of the inhabitants were absent upon farms and of course were credited to the townships in which they were living.

In 1893 the town began advancing again, though the large farms immediately surrounding it or within a few miles at most have ever been a serious detriment to its continued growth. Some old business buildings on Third street were taken in hand by a real estate association and remodeled into substantial dwelling houses. The Episcopal church was opened for services that year, and Fricker & Welsh erected the present roller mill, since considerably enlarged. A notable event that year was the visit of the World's Fair Commissioners, composed of representatives of foreign nations who were entertained at the Elk Valley farm on August 29, an ideal or perfect day as to weather conditions, Governor Shortridge and other notable citizens being present.

In years following new residences began to fill in outlying blocks either wholly vacant or partially so, and in general the place began to improve and again increase in population. In 1896 the Great Northern Railroad Company erected a substantial brick depot in place of a wooden structure that had burned down, which was used until 1905 for division headquarters;* also a ten-stall roundhouse (increased ten more stalls in 1902), and further put in yards containing several miles of tracks. The Lutherans erected their church the same year. In 1897 a new coal chute was added as an appendage to the railroad yards. In September,

*This structure was in turn burned down on the evening of February 17, 1909.

1897, the city held a street fair, the first and only thing of the kind ever held here. In 1898 a second school building was added to the rear of the first one that had been erected in 1883. The year 1899 was an active one in the building line, both as to remodeling and erecting new structures. Electric lighting was established here in that year. The census of 1900 gave Larimore 1,235 population, which was increased by 400 by the state census taken in 1905.

Every year now had its changes in respect to new buildings, particularly substantial residences, with some brick business blocks which replaced old wooden buildings. In this line the Larmour Brothers' hardware store was erected in 1898; the building now occupied by the Elk Valley Bank, in 1901; the K. P. Hall building, in 1902, and the Arnold Mercantile building, in 1905. A further addition was made to the public schools, the west building being erected in 1904. In 1904-5 the present Presbyterian church building was erected in place of the first building. Within the last few years much attention has also been given to civic improvements.

Favored with an abundant supply of pure water, with good schools, six church organizations, besides Salvation Army barracks, frequent entertainments in the opera house, and other advantages, Larimore has become a good residence point, and it is hoped the place is destined to improve in these respects.

Horace F. Arnold is one of North Dakota's representative men and a worthy example of that splendid type of men who have given to that state the high standing it now enjoys.

A native of Danielson, Conn., he was born June 19, 1857, and is a son of Ellery C. and Adaline A. (Steere) Arnold. He acquired his education in the academy at Caledonia, Minn., and at the University of North Dakota, and on leaving college turned his attention to farming. Mr. Arnold moved to North Dakota in 1879, and the next year settled in the Elk valley, two miles west of the present site of Larimore, where, for a period of twenty-two years he carried on the "Arnold Farm," comprising 2,200 acres, in which he owned a controlling interest. Since purchasing a controlling interest in the "Larimore Pioneer," in 1890, he has been



A. F. Arnold

its publisher. In 1908 he also engaged in the mercantile business at Larimore. Aside from his regular occupation, Mr. Arnold has devoted much time to civic, educational and other public affairs looking to the betterment and growth of his city and community and to the development of the state's resources. From 1891 he served ten years in the state senate and there rendered important service in building up the State University and for furthering educational interests in general. He was one of the prime movers in establishing the Chautauqua at Devil's Lake, and from 1894 to 1900 was president of that institution. For sixteen years, since 1893, he has been a member of the board of education at Larimore, and also during the years 1903-5 served as mayor of the city.

Mr. Arnold has for many years been prominent in fraternal and benevolent organizations, and since 1888 has been connected with the various lodges in the York and Scottish Rite Orders of Masonry, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In all his varied relations he has sustained an unblemished character, and has the unqualified confidence of all who know him, and his successful and useful career well illustrates what one may achieve by persistently following a high and well defined purpose, and furnishes an example worthy of emulation.

East Grand Forks.

This little city is situated at the junction of the Red River of the North and the Red Lake river, and has a thriving community of over 3,000 population. With its sister city of Grand Forks, it forms one of the most important trade centers in the Northwest. Railroads radiating to various points on the compass, and with fleets of steamers and barges for large transportation companies, make of it a busy town. Here is located also the most complete and extensive lumbering establishments in the Red River valley. In its commercial interests this city is closely identified with Grand Forks, N. D.

This section was first visited by W. C. Nash, to whom belongs the honor of being the first white settler in East Grand Forks.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, but for several years before coming here was located at Fort Abercrombie on the Red river, about 100 miles south of this point. Having been advised by his physicians to spend several weeks "roughing it" because of ill health, he was induced to accompany a military expedition under Major Hatch, which left Fort Snelling, at St. Paul, in July, 1863, in quest of the Sioux chiefs, Little Six and Medicine Bottle, leaders of the Indians concerned in the fearful massacre of settlers in Minnesota in 1862, and who were supposed to be hiding in the northwest part of this state. On the trip northward, Mr. Hatch and his men camped here at "Grand Forks." In 1864 Mr. Nash secured a contract for a tri-weekly mail service between Fort Abercrombie and Pembina, which he continued for nearly five years. During that time he made many visits here, having been attracted by the richness of the soil and other features of the place on his former visits. In 1869 he erected several buildings for the government at Pembina and after completing his contract there he settled here, which became subsequently his place of residence. It was through his influence that the city was incorporated in 1887.

During the years 1871 and 1872 a number of new settlers located in the vicinity. In 1873 a postoffice was established, with Archie McRea as postmaster. The office was known as Nashville until 1883, when it was changed to East Grand Forks. A school district was organized in 1876, with W. C. Nash, John Griggs and George Inkster as a school board, and Miss Carrie Griggs as teacher. In 1881 Mrs. John Griggs platted and laid out forty acres of land opposite the business portion of Grand Forks, platting it as "Grand Forks East." In the winter of 1881, W. J. S. Trail, who owned 120 acres east of Mrs. Grigg's land, platted an addition and placed it on the market in March, 1882.

The first grain elevator was erected here in 1882. It is now the Minneapolis and Northern grain elevator. In February, 1882, J. W. Howes opened a lumber yard and was the first to commence business in that line. C. Madison, the city's pioneer merchant, came here in May, 1882. This building was subsequently occupied by the Thompson Company's store. In 1882 the

St. P. M. & N. Ry. Co. erected a depot, and during this year also a hotel was built by Peter Gilly. Also during this same year a real estate office was opened by Masterson & Carroll; a blacksmith by Alexander Robinson; a boarding house by George H. Barlow; a drug store by Eckles & Morgan; the "Weekly Courier" by Bailes & Houge; a real estate office by F. J. Duffy; and the hardware store by Hope Brothers; and a village school, with Miss Sauer as teacher. On January 15, 1883, a public meeting of the citizens was held, at which it was decided to take steps to incorporate the city of East Grand Forks. S. H. Parkhurst, C. Madison and F. J. Duggan were appointed a committee to attend to the formalities. A chamber of commerce was organized in 1883, and the fire department was organized in February. The name of the postoffice was changed to East Grand Forks in this year, and in July a village jail was built at a cost of \$600. In 1886-7, largely through the efforts of W. C. Nash, the state legislature passed an act providing for a special charter, under which the city was incorporated in March, 1887. The first election was held April 5, 1887.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF CAVALIER AND PEMBINA COUNTIES.

By John Mahon.

Forty-one years is a very short time in the life of such a commonwealth as that embraced by the counties of Cavalier and Pembina, and yet it is but forty-one years since the first organization of these counties was consummated. Their development has advanced with such tremendous strides that the progress made is difficult to realize. The pioneer days have already passed and the pioneers and their posterity are reaping their rewards.

The history prior to the organization is somewhat uncertain, due perhaps to the fact that the early settlers did not think their acts worthy of recording. I have been unable to find any Indian legends that pertain especially to these two counties. I am indebted to Mr. Charles Lee, Mr. G. Short and others for many facts and incidents in this article.

The history of Pembina, the county seat of Pembina county, situated at the junction of the Pembina and Red rivers, dates back into the eighteenth century. Captain Alexander Henry, in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, established a trading post at the mouth of the Pembina river in the year 1799, and commenced trade with the different bands of Indians that then occupied that region. At that time this territory belonged to France and formed in 1803 a part of the Louisiana purchase. Captain Henry made notes of what transpired during his stay—the conditions of the country, the game, etc. These notes are now in the possession of the Canadian government at Ottawa.

There were undoubtedly adventurers and hunters with white

blood in their veins wandering over this territory prior to Captain Henry's coming. Professor Keating, in Major Long's expedition of 1823, makes mention of a French-Canadian who had lived at Pembina since 1780, but failed to record his name.

The history of the occupation of the state by the white man begins with Captain Henry's record in 1799. In his journal he makes mention of a house that had been built at Pembina on the south bank of the Pembina river, by a Mr. Chabollier, in the year 1797. This was perhaps the first permanent structure and the first home in the state. He describes his first trading post, built at Pembina in 1799, as being made of logs and plastered with mud and afterward whitewashed with a white clay brought from the Pembina mountains. In 1801 he established a trading post at Walhalla, then known as the Hare Hills. Other posts were established about the same time at Parkriver, Grand Forks and points in Minnesota.

The X. Y. Fur Company and the Hudson Bay Company also established trading posts at Pembina and Walhalla about this time, and great rivalry existed between these three companies. Captain Henry makes a note in his journal of having built a watch tower in front of his post at Pembina, that he might watch the movements of his competitors. He continued in the company's service here until about 1810, when he was removed to the Rocky mountain district along the Columbia river, where he died in 1821. During his management furs were exported from the Red River country by way of York factory on the Hudson Bay.

About 1810 to 1815 farming in a small way had been started around Winnipeg by the Selkirk settlement of Highland Scotch. On account of some attacks on these settlements a small colony of the settlers took refuge in Pembina in 1812, and continued to live there until 1823, when Major Long made his expedition to the Red River valley and established the international line. At that time there were several hundred settlers, principally half-breeds, in the Pembina settlement. Most of these moved across the international line after it was established.

But little record was kept from this time until about 1840, when independent traders began to operate. It was in this year

that Joe Rolette came to Pembina. Joe was a very unique character. He had been educated in New York and at the age of twenty took charge of his father's fur trade in this region, and was shortly afterward made one of the American Fur Company's chief managers at Pembina. In 1842 he started the first line of Red river carts between Pembina and St. Paul. These cart lines afterward proved to be a great factor in the starting and making of the city of St. Paul, and the advertising and developing of northern Minnesota and Dakota. As early as 1857 there were between five and eight thousand carts employed in the fur trade of the Red river. In 1843 N. W. Kitson came to take charge of the fur company's trade, and young Joe operated under him. Joe was fearless and had many thrilling adventures with the hostile Indians. In 1857 he was elected to the Minnesota legislature from the Pembina district, which was then a part of Minnesota. To this position he was elected for four successive terms.

The citizens of St. Paul have not forgotten Joe. In the year 1857 a bill was introduced for the removal of the capitol of Minnesota to St. Peter, and it was his manipulation that saved them the capitol. There are two stories about this bill: one, that it was stolen by Joe after it had passed both houses and before it had received the governor's signature; the other, that he was chairman of the committee to which it was referred, and he fixed the bill so that it was not returned.

He was the first man to file a homestead on land in North Dakota, having filed on part of Section 4, Township 163, Range 57, on June 15, 1868. He also gave the first deed issued in the state, selling five acres in Pembina to J. J. Hill, the present railroad magnate. Mr. Rolette was married and raised a large family. He died in 1871 and was buried in Belcourt cemetery.

From May, 1858, when Minnesota became a state, until March, 1861, there was no organization of that part of Dakota lying east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers. At that time, in President Buchanan's administration, Dakota Territory was organized, and on May 27 of the following year President Lincoln appointed Dr. William Jayne, of Illinois, first governor of what, to his mind, was the most promising territory yet organized.

Norman W. Kittson started business for himself and was one of the most successful independent fur traders. He had a number of trading posts and a large line of carts and accumulated a large fortune. He was appointed postmaster at Pembina in 1846, and either he or E. J. Shields was the first postmaster in North Dakota. He was succeeded by Charles Cavalier in 1863, which position Mr. Cavalier held until 1884. His son Edward was then appointed and is still postmaster at Pembina. Mr. Charles Cavalier came to Pembina in 1851 and was the first customs officer. In 1863 he built the first postoffice. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Jayne in 1867 to organize the county. He was married to Miss Murray, whose grandfather came from Scotland with his family in 1812, and settled in Pembina, where they lived for several years. They moved to Caldonan (near Winnipeg) when they learned they were not on British territory. Mrs. Cavalier still lives at Pembina and has the honor of being the oldest living white settler of North Dakota.

Another interesting old settler is W. H. Moorhead. He came to Pembina in 1857—a carpenter and contractor. He was a wild and fearless frontiersman, but he had a big, generous heart that was ever ready to help in times of trouble and distress. He had the confidence of those who knew him and assisted in making treaties with the Indians. Like most of the early settlers he did some trading with the Indians in furs at Pembina, Walhalla, Devils Lake, Turtle Mountains, and as far west as Minot. In 1867, when Pembina county was organized, he was appointed sheriff. He died in 1871 and was buried by the brethren of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges.

Perhaps there has been no one person more in the minds of the people or who has had more to do with the making and molding of the politics of Pembina county and of the state of North Dakota than Honorable Judson La Moure. He came to Pembina in 1868 and engaged in the mercantile business. He very soon became interested in politics and is one of the great leaders of the Republican party of the state of North Dakota. He represented Pembina county in the territorial legislature in 1872-77-81 and 85, and was elected to the state senate in 1889, which position he has

held continuously up to the present time. His influence has been felt in all departments of the legislature. He is a good judge of character and is said to be a true friend and a bitter enemy.

From 1870 to 1890 there was no more familiar face in Pembina county than that of H. R. Vaughn. He was one of those generous, wholesouled fellows who greeted every one with a smile and a hearty welcome. He was land agent for Pembina county and from 1879 to 1883, when the great rush was on for Pembina county land, he was a very busy man. He had Mr. Allen, Mr. Goodfellow and Bob Eweing for assistants, but we had to line up and take our turn in filing on land. Pembina county was the scene of great activities and Mr. Vaughn's office was the center.

Pembina county was a very attractive place for homeseekers. The whole county was almost level. It had a surface of black loam from two to three feet deep, underlaid by a clay subsoil and drained by the Red, Pembina and Tongue rivers and by innumerable coulees. The rivers were skirted with a heavy growth of oak, elm, boxelder and poplar trees, and made a most attractive section for the incoming tide of settlers. In 1879 the immigration began in earnest. The first settlers followed the rivers. Some went up the Pembina to Walhalla, where John Major, the Emerlees, C. W. Andrews and many other prominent settlers had located. Some went up the Tongue to Cavalier, where John Beachtel and Abb French had begun operations. Others followed the Red up the old stage line, past the Hunt Settlement, to Drayton, where a splendid settlement was started around the Healeys and the Wallaces. The writer located at Jolliete, on Section 15, Township 161 and Range 51, in April, 1879, and as a boy was the proud owner of 320 acres of the best land in the world.

Perhaps it is safe to say that ninety per cent of the first settlers came here without a dollar. This tended to make a great many hard-up for a long time. But very liberal credit was extended by the business men. It is very interesting to listen to some of the old-timers tell of their experiences in getting along without money. Perhaps when the last sack of flour was gone, with no money, with a wife and babies at home, and alone among strangers, credit was extended by the village storekeeper. In many



JOHN MAHON, LANGDON, N. D., ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS OF
PEMBINA AND CAVALIER COUNTIES—AUTHOR OF ARTICLE
ON EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN PEMBINA AND
CAVALIER COUNTIES

cases credit was extended beyond all business reason, and often to the final detriment of the buyer. I knew of such a case in 1880. I have forgotten the name of the purchaser, but he located in 1879 and had ten acres broke, which he sowed to wheat in the spring of 1880. He had a splendid crop. It got ready to cut. He went to Strong and Thompson's hardware store in Pembina and selected a cradle which cost five dollars. He said he would be able to pay as soon as he threshed his wheat. But they did not sell cradles on time and he went away disappointed. He stepped out of the store and told his neighbor whom he met on the street. Strong and Thompson were agents for a wire binder. Mr. Abrahms was in their employ. He happened to overhear the man tell his cradle story, and started in to sell him a binder for \$315. He told him he could cut the crop of several of his neighbors and soon pay for the binder. But the man said he had no team. Mr. Abrahms took him to Randal and Norten's and they sold him a pair of horses for \$500, and took security on the team and his ten acres of wheat. They went to the harness shop and bought a forty-dollar set of harness. He had to have a wagon and feed—the wagon cost ninety dollars. He then came back to Strong and Thompson's and bought a binder and gave security on the horses, harness and wagon, and was ready for home. In most countries this kind of credit would ruin a beginner, but there were many cases that were parallel with this. Those who were good managers and had no bad luck succeeded in pulling through.

The first missionary in the state was Father Bellecure. He came to Walhalla in 1845 to labor among the Indians. He erected the first church in the state at Walhalla, which was twenty-eight feet wide by fifty feet long, with a basement in which he lived. In 1847 he placed upon this church a bell weighing 300 pounds. It must have required more than ordinary courage and zeal to push out so far among the roving bands of treacherous Indians. The ringing of the bell was surely music in those early days. It still rings at Walhalla.

In 1852 Mr. Terry, a Baptist missionary from Minnesota, accompanied by a Mr. Tanner, began work among the natives at Walhalla. He visited Winnipeg for supplies and got acquainted

with a young lady whom he engaged to marry. On his return to Walhalla he began making arrangements for a home and the building of a schoolhouse. As he entered the woods to prepare the logs for this building he was shot, pierced by a shower of arrows, and his scalp taken by a band of Sioux Indians. Thus, hope so bright and the life of the first Christian martyr of North Dakota went out.

On May the first, 1853, Alonza Barnard and D. B. Spencer, their wives and children and an old man named Mr. White, arrived at Walhalla from Oberlin, Ohio. They were missionaries of the Baptist church and were welcomed by N. W. Kittson, who gave them quarters in his trading post until a home was prepared. They had with them a very old-styled melodion that they had used in their work at the Cass Lake Mission. They also brought with them the first printing press ever used in North Dakota. These articles were brought in birch-bark canoes from Cass lake, across Red lake and down the Red Lake river, to the old cart trail near Crookston. From there they were brought on Red river carts to Walhalla by way of Pembina. They were used in the spread of the gospel and in the worship of Him they loved, until the Indian massacre in 1854, when Mrs. Spencer was killed. After this massacre the mission was given up and the printing press and melodion taken to the Red River Settlement near Winnipeg. The printing press was used by Dr. Schultz (afterward governor of Manitoba) in printing the "Northwester," the first paper of that region. About 1875 Father Scott began his work. He represented the Presbyterian church from Winnipeg to Fargo and was a very kind old man, heartily welcomed and loved by all.

In 1881-2 the Neche branch of the Great Northern railway was built across the center of Pembina county. This was the first railroad to cross this territory and the old cart lines, the old stage route and the boats on the Red River were discontinued. The deep worn ruts of the old cart trails, started nearly 100 years ago, running from Pembina and Walhalla toward St. Paul and the Missouri river, are still visible in many places.

In 1861 Dakota Territory was organized and the following year the first townships were surveyed along the Red river from

Pembina southward. Pembina county was organized in 1867 and took in most of the Red River valley. Pembina was designated as the county seat, and Charles Cavalier, Joseph Rolette and Charles Grant were appointed commissioners by the governor to organize the first county in the state. They met on August the 12th, 1867. Joe Rolette was appointed chairman; J. E. Harrison, register of deeds; James McFetridge, judge of probate; W. H. Moorhead, sheriff, and John Dease, superintendent of schools. The population of the state at that time was seventy-six whites and 524 half-breeds. About 400 of these were in Pembina county. The first term of court in the state was held in Pembina in July, 1871, Judge French presiding.

Not until Pembina county was pretty well settled was there any stir in Cavalier county. An old deep-worn cart trail, running via Beaulieu and Olga to Devils Lake, was the only sign of human habitation. This trail had been in use by the fur traders before 1860. All of Cavalier county except Range 57 is on the plateau known as the Pembina mountains. This plateau has an elevation of 800 feet above the Red River valley. This was the feeding ground of the buffalo when Pembina and Walhalla were great trading posts and was known as the plains. Gregory Des Jarles, one of the first to file on land in Cavalier county, was born sixty years ago, about six miles south and east of where Langdon now stands, while his parents were on a buffalo hunt.

Most of the eastern part of this county was settled by squatters from 1880 to 1884, at which time most of the county was surveyed. J. B. Beauchamp and Father St. Piere were the first white men to settle on the Pembina mountain. They squatted on land near the present site of Olga in 1882. Going there in March on the snow, they met some half-breeds who ordered them off and threatened them with a band of hostile braves. The same spring John Reid, for twelve years one of our county commissioners, made a tour of the county, going as far west as the Turtle mountains. They found they were not the first to cross the country, the way being marked by buffalo heads set up in line on the tops of the hills. They returned to Beaulieu and located on land at the foot of the mountains.

Robert Scott, George W. Graves and Robert Watson drove in over the plains, by way of the Mowberry Settlement in Manitoba, and settled on land about the same time, where they still reside. Yerxa Brothers started a store at Beaulieu, the first in the county, with J. B. Beauchamp as manager. Father St. Pierre had a Catholic church erected at Olga, which was shortly afterward bought by George Winter and J. B. Chale and converted into a hotel known as Hotel de Log, which was a very popular resort for many years. They built an addition to the hotel which they used as a store. Mr. M. D. O'Brien opened a supply store about three miles west of Olga, on a ravine which has ever since been known as O'Brien coulée. And so the settlement kept spreading.

In 1883 P. McHugh and W. J. Mooney settled on land where Langdon now stands and commenced the organization of Cavalier county. P. McHugh, W. H. Mathews and L. C. Norcong were appointed commissioners for that organization. The first meeting was held on the eighth day of July, 1884, and the second on August 4 of the same year. P. McHugh resigned and W. J. Doyle was appointed in his place. P. McHugh was appointed register of deeds and acting clerk at this meeting. W. J. Mooney was appointed judge of probate and Joe Hamann, justice of the peace. The contract was let to Joe Hamann for the digging of a well at one dollar and a half per foot, the license to sell intoxicating liquors was set at \$200 per year, and the meeting was adjourned.

An election was held in November, the various officers elected and the location of the county seat voted on. The principal interest centered around the location of the county seat. The voting precinct at Langdon was small, but there were some good workers. About a dozen bachelors started voting early on the morning of election day. It is said they changed their names and wearing apparel often and voted all the sod shacks for miles around, and gave a big majority for the right men and Langdon as the county seat. P. McHugh was elected register of deeds; C. B. Nelson, treasurer; Clarence Hawks, sheriff; H. D. Allert, superintendent of schools; W. J. Mooney, judge of probate; J. J. Reilley, coroner, and W. J. Starkweather, county commissioner.

The county was organized thirty-one and one-half miles north and south by forty-eight miles east and west, and is now one of the richest farming counties in the state. The surface is covered with a black loam two feet deep, which is underlaid by a clay subsoil. The average rainfall is eighteen inches.

In those days life on the prairie seemed rather dreary to the young settlers who had come from the thickly populated parts of the East—principally from Canada. Far away from home, without schools or churches, neighbors far apart and from fifty to eighty miles from a railroad, was not what they had been accustomed to. Wheat at forty cents a bushel, and a trip to market with oxen which took from four to six days, did not mean many luxuries for the home. But the women of those days were not looking for luxuries. They thought only of home and him who was making the struggle. And with a heart at home that was beating out love and inspiration these struggles were but pleasures to the men worthy of the name.

Olga was the center in those days. An incident happened there which at the time aroused the whole county. A young lady who was living on her homestead south of Olga was found dead in her shanty. She had been assaulted and her skull was cracked. A few days later, about ten miles northwest of Olga, a young schoolma'am, while crossing a deep ravine, was met by a strange man who tried to assault her. After a hard struggle that seemed like hours to her she escaped and told the neighbors. The news of the two crimes reached Olga, a searching party was organized, the fellow captured and brought in. The whole settlement gathered and the young woman was sent for to identify the man. The excitement was intense and vengeance was seen on every face. A fair trial was given, and when it was shown that the man was guilty of both crimes the mob began to howl. A long rope was placed around his neck, a hundred men or more seized it and started on a mad run for a poplar bluff. The body bounded like a ball and was suspended on a branch of a small tree. Thus speedy justice was dealt out to the first murderer of Cavalier county.

In 1887 the Larimore branch of the Great Northern railway

was extended to Langdon. Osnebrock and Milton sprang up and were soon hustling business towns. The city of Langdon was organized. P. McHugh was elected mayor. O. Orton, Thomas Brown, W. D. Keenan, W. F. Kessler, F. H. Prosser and M. L. Sullivan constituted the board of aldermen, and J. B. Boyd was treasurer. W. J. Mooney, J. McPhail, John Mahon, E. I. Donovan and B. R. Glick were on the board of education, and one of the busiest county seats in the state was started.

In 1897 the Great Northern was extended from Langdon to the Hannah Settlement. The towns of Dresden, Wales and Hannah started, with Hannah as the terminus of the branch. As was expected, Hannah has grown to be a splendid business place. There is an excellent farming section tributary to it and C. B. McMillan, George Bulloch, W. E. Adams, L. H. Prior, James Balfour and many other enterprising business men have been there since it started. The Lacota branch of the Great Northern was extended across the west side of the county and the Soo Line across the south end. At the present time there are over 100 miles of railroad and sixty elevators in Cavalier county. This county is underlaid at a depth of about ten feet with a thick deposit of cement shale. A large cement manufactory, established by Mr. E. J. Babcock, of the State University, is in operation at McLean, which is at the foot of the mountain three miles below Olga. To this point the Great Northern railway is being extended at the present time. Another cement and brick factory is in operation near the site of the old fish-trap on the Pembina river. Here ages ago the Indians made a network of logs and poles across the rapids of the river, to which they came in season to get their supply of fish. Except the cement plants and the many flour mills, there are very few manufacturing establishments in these two counties. And the district will probably remain a purely agricultural one for many years to come.

There is certainly no more beautiful piece of farming country in any land. To stand on the summit of the mountain at Beaulieu or Walhalla, an elevation of about 800 feet above the Red River valley, is an inspiration. There is spread out before you one of the grandest of landscapes. Away to the east an unbroken field

of grain, as level as the waters of ancient Lake Agassiz, waves over the entire valley which is dotted with palatial homes and humble cottages, that are set about with shrubbery and groves of trees. The rivers, skirted with timber, wind their snake-like way northward. To the west are the undulating fields of Cavalier county, with beautiful groves and splendid homes on every hill top.

But thirty years have passed since the conquering of this stubborn prairie was really undertaken. Before the transformation which, in this time, the energies of man have wrought, the pioneer stands amazed. He sees the fields of waving grain, the beautiful groves and the splendid roads, and he finds it difficult to realize what time has done. He beholds the thriving cities and towns, the hundreds of fortunes amassed and the prosperous homes, and he marvels at the wealth this prairie has produced. But if he cease his pleasant musings on the present and the past and turn with me to view the prospects of the future, his wonder at what must come will be even greater than his marvel at what has passed. Thirty years have but begun the development of these counties. They are capable of supporting ten times their present population of thirty-five thousand, and when one considers that as yet little more than half the virgin sod has been turned, one realizes that their development is but in its infancy. The new settlers, a splendid type of citizens, coming from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and other states, and the rising generation will build upon the foundation already laid a commonwealth such as only the fertile soil of this wonderful Red River valley can produce.

John Mahon.

Reminiscences of Fifty Years, by Mrs. Cavalier.

In the month of February, 1905, Charles A. Pollock, of Fargo, N. D., was called upon to try a homicide case at Pembina, in this state. The trial lasted three weeks. During the time he was there he boarded with Mrs. Cavalier. Her husband was one of the oldest settlers of the Northwest. The county of Cavalier was named after him. Mrs. Cavalier was born in Fort Gary, now Winnipeg, married Mr. Cavalier in 1856, at the old fort, which

was located at or about where the town of Walhalla, N. D., is now situated. She was the daughter of an English army officer, and her parents came to Fort Gary along with the Hudson Bay Company. Her entire life, therefore, has been spent in this North-western country, and since her marriage to Mr. Cavalier in 1856, has lived in what is now Cavalier county and at her present home in Pembina. Her residence is situated near the bank of the Pembina river, which empties into the Red river only a few hundred feet from the door.

During the time that Judge Pollock was her guest, there were also gathered in her home quite a number of lawyers then in attendance upon court, and it frequently happened that the conversation about the table and in the evening would be with reference to the early history of the state. It was Judge Pollock's habit to write home frequently, and when any incident of special interest was recounted by Mrs. Cavalier, he would reduce it to writing as quickly as possible in a letter written to his home. Those letters have all been preserved and we have secured access to them, and give herewith some of the incidents as related by Mrs. Cavalier and recounted by Judge Pollock in his letters to his family.

Quoting from a letter dated February 4, 1905:

"You will be interested in the anecdotes I am about to relate, all told me by Mrs. Cavalier. At breakfast this morning she related an experience had in 1863, forty-two years ago this winter, and as now (February 4, 1905)—this morning—it was forty-two degrees below zero.

Dogs Kept Them Warm.

"She, with her husband, came through here from Walhalla on sleds drawn by dogs. They camped in the timber on the side of the Pembina river bank, just in front of where her house now stands. When night came on everyone slept out of doors. They first laid down skins, then blankets. For covering they had skins of animals. To keep their heads warm their dogs crawled close around them. The animals were very kind and seemed to vie with each other to see which one could get closest to the faces of

the sleepers. In this way the head was kept warm. Mrs. Cavalier says that it was a most delightful way in which to sleep, and they experienced no inconvenience from the cold.

"She described a band of Chippewa Indians of some 300, which were camped near by them at the time. They were under the leadership of Chief Bear, a tall, straight, fine looking Indian. Remnants of their tribe are now at Blue Earth, and are ruled over by the son of Chief Bear. These Indians were great friends of the whites, but deadly enemies of the Sioux tribe. Chief Bear came one day into Mrs. Cavalier's house and inquired about the progress of the war in the South. Being able to speak his language, she told him of having been to St. Cloud and saw three regiments of soldiers about ready to start South. The old fellow stood up and said, 'Ugh! how I would like to follow them with my band.' Then, seeing a newspaper just received, he took it in hand, looked it all over and said in substance:

"'Fortunate white man—you can read and talk with that paper, but we cannot,' and Mrs. Cavalier remarked, 'He seemed so sad because of his ignorance.'

Buffalo in Countless Numbers.

"The following summer she and her husband and a party of friends were riding through the country when they saw a herd of buffalo, so many in number, even up into the thousands. As they made their way along through the valley and up the side of the hill, their movement, looking down from the brow of the hill, was similar to the waves of the ocean. They were so close to each other that individual identity was lost and they seemed one moving mass of animal life. I had no idea that herds were so large.

"Upon the occasion in question her husband and friend shot two big, strapping fellows, which of course furnished plenty of meat and two fine robes. Then such skins were so plentiful that they had but little value—not so now, since the buffalo is almost extinct.

"You might have enjoyed going from here to St. Paul as Mrs. Cavalier and her husband did in 1864, but I doubt it. They did

not have a Pullman car. They did not go to sleep in Grand Forks one night and wake up in St. Paul the next morning. No, they spent eighteen days, going overland. They went in what is commonly known as a Red river cart. These carts were a two-wheeled concern with covering of skins, made something like a Pikes Peak wagon; sometimes being drawn by horses, at others by cattle. They were very much troubled in crossing streams and rivers. Their route lay east of here some fifty miles, then southeast across the head waters of the Mississippi. They passed through timber and over prairie.

Novel Ferry Boat.

"The plan adopted in crossing the river was this: A tub-shaped vessel would be cut and bent into the form of a hoop; willow twigs would be cut and so placed around the hoop as to make the framework of a basket. This, then, would be covered with skins taken from the top of the cart. A sort of cement they carried was used to fill cracks, and thus make the concern water proof. One man would swim the river with a small rope, then tie this rope to a tree on the further shore, also to a tree on the other shore. The handle of this basket would be attached to this rope. Mrs. Cavalier and the women of the party would then get into the basket, one by one, to be pulled through the water in the basket. Landing upon the other shore, the basket would be returned for the remaining members of the party, the food and clothing—for you must remember there were no hotels en route and all food had to be carried. The horse would swim the river with the cart. She described several times when horses balked in the middle of the stream, and how upon one occasion she came near losing her life, and once their supplies tipped over. In the latter case the men made great efforts by diving and otherwise and did succeed in saving a large part of the supplies.

"And so the experience of this pioneer ran. I shall get more of them before leaving."

From a letter dated February 5, 1905:

"I got a new story from Mrs. Cavaleer this morning. I find I have spelled her name erroneously before. Notice the spelling.



HON. JUDSON LA MOURE

Her husband's name, I find, was Charles. Now for the story:

"You remember the Chippewa and Sioux Indians were always at war. The former were Red Lake Indians, so-called, and, as I said yesterday, have descendants at the Blue Earth reservation. The Sioux, you remember, made a raid down near New Ulm, Minn., and murdered a lot of whites. General Sibley started for them from St. Paul, captured some 300 and hung about thirty-eight. The remainder were sent to Davenport, Iowa. I remember the instance well, for we were then living at DeWitt, Iowa, twenty miles north. There were about 300 of the Sioux who got away from General Sibley and escaped to Canada, finally halting near Portage la Prairie, west of Winnipeg. At this time a large band of Chippewas (whom you will remember were always friendly to the whites) were camped in the timber just north of old Fort Gary. At this juncture Mrs. Cavileer happened to be visiting her mother at Winnipeg. They lived not far from the old fort, and upon the day in question she had gone about a mile north over towards St. Boniface, to visit and spend the day with a friend.

"Shortly before some forty of the Sioux braves came down to Winnipeg and proposed to smoke the pipe of peace with the Chippewas—make up and be friends. The merchants of the place, observing what was going on, sent out tobacco, pipes, flour, meat, etc., for the use of the Indians in their pow-wow. The dance began. Just at this juncture Mrs. Cavileer came along returning home. Suddenly, bang! bang! went the guns of both Sioux and Chippewas. At this moment Mrs. Cavileer was within seventy-five feet of the crowd. Every Chippewa with loaded gun leveled and shot at the Sioux, killing seven of their number, and scalped them right in Mrs. Cavileer's presence. One escaping Indian came running by Mrs. Cavileer. The eighth man of the Sioux shot was pulled into the brush by a squaw Chippewa who was friendly and his life was saved.

"The whites, seeing the treachery of the Chippewas, drove them away and allowed the surviving Sioux to escape to Portage la Prairie. Thus it is that probably this woman, Mrs. Cavileer, is the only woman in North Dakota who ever saw an actual Indian fight. The Chippewas justified their act because of the

continuous acts of treachery towards their tribe in former days. How would you like to have been a pioneer?"

From a letter dated February 6, as follows:

"I have two stories for you today. First: At an early date they held court here at Pembina, with Judge Barnes upon the bench. The early inhabitants of North Dakota will remember him as being the father of Mrs. Judge Thomas, and also of L. A. Barnes, who lives near Cotters Station, in Barnes township, southwest of Fargo. George I. Foster, the insurance agent of Fargo, was clerk of the court. Both the judge and the clerk lived at Fargo. It was in about the year 1870. They came north on the Red river by boat. Upon the occasion in question they brought along a man who had stolen a sack of flour at Bismarek. The prisoner stated that his family was starving, hence he stole. Why they went to all the trouble of bringing him here is more than I can understand. Well, just before arriving, the boat had been tied up to the bank and some merchandise was loaded. While in this position a young child, daughter of a traveler, had been climbing on a limb of a tree which hung over the boat. It seemed that she was swinging on the limb, and as she was in the act of swinging back to the boat it moved away, and the child dropped into the river. Immediately the cry went forth, 'A child overboard!' but no one seemed to go to the rescue. The criminal (?), however, though having chains on his legs, seeing the situation, jumped into the river chains and all and rescued the child. When they got to Pembina the passengers raised a purse of sixty dollars, gave it to the man, and, instead of a trial being had, he was returned to his home a free man and a hero.

"Second: You know at an early date at the fort here, Mr. Cavalier being collector of customs, was also hotelkeeper and postmaster. One evening there came up from the South on a boat a United States marshal. He was traveling incog. He put up at the Cavalier's. The man after whom he had come was a highway robber from Texas. This robber was working in a saloon at St. Vincent, just across the river from here, in Minnesota. The postoffice then, as now, was in the front part of the house. The United States marshal came through the postoffice,

put down his grip and coat, and was about to call for his mail, when suddenly the door opened and the big, burly robber came in to get his mail. The United States marshal suddenly turned around, pulled his revolver and said, 'Bill, hold up your hands.' Bill obeyed. The postoffice was quite full and there was a general scattering. At this juncture Mrs. Cavalier came into the postoffice from the back room. Suddenly Bill turned, pulled his gun and fired at the marshal. The ball grazed his shoulder, went through the window and through the tent of some friendly Indians camped on the adjoining lot. They, feeling that a fight was on, suddenly appeared on the scene. The United States marshal put in another shot, which went immediately through the body of Bill. Bill, however, though stunned, fired again, and shot the marshal through the heart, and at once fell dead himself. This all in the presence of Mrs. Cavileer and her son Ned, who is now the postmaster here.

"After examination it was found that the United States marshal was an old friend of Bill, and even stood up with him when married. Bill was a son of one of the first families in Texas, but became a desperado. Sad it was to the parents and friends of both. Bill's remains lay here in the graveyard; those of the United States marshal were returned to Texas."

CHAPTER XXX.

NELSON COUNTY.

Nelson county is situated within the watershed of the Red River of the North, one county removed from the river, and contains twenty-eight congressional townships, equal to 1,008 square miles, or 645,120 acres. The Sheyenne river drains the southwestern portion of the county, while the eastern portion of the county is drained by the Goose, Turtle and Park rivers. Stump lake is a peculiar shaped sheet of water, but the name is not appropriate. The Indians called this lake Wamduska, which signifies "When on the waters, Oh, look." The name they gave it calls upon the beholder to look at the beauties which surround it. It is a fine body of water about seventeen miles in length, with a breadth varying from a quarter of a mile to nearly three miles, and covers an area of about sixteen square miles, or a little more than 10,000 acres. Stump lake once formed a part of Devils lake and its waters are impregnated with the same chemical substances as those of the longer lake. The shores of this lake are studded with beautiful beaches. White "Blue mountain," so-called, overlooks its western end and adds greatly to its natural scenery. A few small streams are tributary to Wamduska lake, but it has no outlet except possibly in the very wet seasons. The lake is becoming a prominent summer resort. Lake Laretta, in Township 153, and Deer lake, in Township 152, are also worthy of mention. The former is about two miles in length and a half mile broad. This lake has marshy shores and line of low bluffs outside of the marsh surrounding it. Deer lake is a beautiful sheet of water, and there are other lakes in the county varying from a few acres to 200 in area. Marshes also are numerous, and are scattered

over nearly every part of the county. In some instances they are six to ten miles in length.

The soil of Nelson county is rich and productive, with a clay subsoil which holds moisture and insures good crops even though the rainfall should fall below the usual amount. Wheat and flax here as in other counties of the state have been wealth producing crops and have made the farmers practically independent. A gradual improvement has been made during the last twenty-five years among the farmers of this county, but during the past six or seven years a decided improvement has been shown by farmers with capital coming in from other states, and so productive is the soil that time and again the crop from one season's work has paid for the land that produced it.

With the completion of the Aneta-Devils Lake branch of the Great Northern railway, every farm is within easy access of railway, so that the haul to market throughout the southern part of the county in particular is now greatly lessened by this thoroughfare.

The prosperity of the county can in a measure be estimated from the following figures as to the assessed value of Nelson county property during recent years:

1900	\$2,657,300
1901	2,936,564
1902	3,054,094
1903	3,260,418
1904	3,432,872
1905	3,738,593

The assessed values for 1906 are not as yet available.

Organizations: Nelson county was formed at the last session of the legislature, in the spring of 1883, from portions of Grand Forks, Ramsey and Foster counties. D. S. Dodds, F. I. Kane and George Martin were the first county commissioners. In June, 1883, they organized, fixed the seat of justice at Lakota and appointed the following county officers: Register of deeds, H. W. Alexander; clerk of court, W. S. Tallant; judge of probate, D. J. Tallant; treasurer, E. L. Owen; sheriff, Josiah Pierce; assessor, M. A. Koons; surveyor, ———— Tucker. Lakota, the county

seat, was laid out July 1, 1883, by Messrs. Howard and Kane, a syndicate of English capitalists. The railway had reached the county late in the fall of 1882. Lakota is a city of 1,200 inhabitants, and is well located on the main line of the Great Northern railway, sixty-three miles west of Grand Forks and 384 miles from St. Paul. From here runs a branch north to Sarles, seventy-two miles.

It is a shipping point for an immense amount of grain each season, and here are located six of the largest elevators doing business in the state. The city is well laid out and within the past two years considerable cement walk has been laid. There are several large stores in the place, and in a business way the little town is very prosperous. Lakota has an exceptionally fine high school building and a corps of nine teachers. A movement is at present under way to provide the city with an electric light plant and other metropolitan advantages. For a city of its size, Lakota boasts of as many comfortable homes as any other place in the state. There are a number of other prosperous towns in Nelson county. Michigan, twelve miles to the east, has a population of upwards of 700 and is prosperous and progressive. Petersburg is fifteen miles east, also on the main line of the railroad, and is rapidly coming to the fore. In the southern part of the county is located Aneta, one of the best towns in the state. Then there are the new towns along the new branch, among which might be mentioned McVile, Tolna and Pekin, all of which have been developed within a year and give every indication of substantiability and progressiveness.

Schools of Nelson County.

The schools of Nelson county are efficient. The first record bears date for report of county superintendent, Jefferson M. Meyer, for year ending June, 1885. At that time the school township of Dayton, Hoiland, Illinois, Kane, Lee, Mapes, Michigan City and Petersburg report an attendance of 184 pupils enrolled; 17 teachers employed, at an average salary—male, \$50; female, \$35.50 per month. The superintendent's salary, for services between January 5 to June 30, was \$250. In 1889, under the super-



ASLE J. GRONNA

intendency of Clarkson A. Hall, there were 27 school districts, with an enrollment of 1,805 pupils. Under B. O. Skrivset the superintendent for the year ending June, 1908, the number of school districts are 27; schoolhouses, 85; enrollment of pupils, 2,557; teachers, 159. The total valuation of school property is \$128,935. Average salary of teachers, \$50.84; of rural schools alone, \$48.50.

County officers of Nelson county for the year ending June 1, 1908, are: County auditor, Jonas Burreson; county treasurer, Fred Lindvig; county judge, W. H. Smith; clerk of court, R. J. Roberts; register of deeds, P. Sjurseth; superintendent of schools, B. O. Skrivseth; sheriff, P. E. Sandlie; state's attorney, J. H. Fleming; coroner, E. Lohrbauer.

Asle J. Gronna, representative in congress from North Dakota, was born in Elkader, Clayton county, Iowa, December 10, 1858. His parents came from Naes, Hallingsdal, Norway. His father was engaged in farming, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm. When he was two years of age the family removed to Houston county, Minnesota, and the future congressman was educated in the public schools of that county and at the Caledonia academy. After leaving school he taught for several years in the district schools of Minnesota and South Dakota. He came to North Dakota in 1880, locating at Buxton, Traill county, and is thus one of the pioneers of the Red River valley. In 1887 he removed to Lakota, Nelson county, where he has resided ever since, and where he has been engaged in farming and in the mercantile business. Politically Mr. Gronna has always been identified with the Republican party and has taken an active part in its affairs; for a number of years he was chairman of the Republican county central committee. He has been an active factor in the development of his section of the state and has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of the community in which he lives. He was for a number of terms president of the village board of trustees and also served as president of the board of education for a number of terms. He was a member of the territorial legislature of 1889 and took an active part in the deliberations incident to the change from the territorial to the state form

of government. He was appointed regent of the University of North Dakota by Governor White in 1902, serving until his subsequent election to congress, and devoting very largely of his time and energies to the interests of the institution. He was the Republican nominee in 1904 for representative from the state at large to the fifty-ninth congress, and was elected by a vote which nearly trebled that of his nearest opponent, A. G. Burr, the Democratic nominee. He was renominated and re-elected to the sixtieth congress, and in 1908 was again nominated by the Republicans, receiving the highest vote at the primaries in a field of nine Republican candidates, and was re-elected by a large majority. His record in congress has been that of an indefatigable worker, and few members of the house have devoted themselves more assiduously to the interests of their constituents than has Mr. Gronna. Scarcely ever absent from his seat during the sessions, he has taken an active part not only in the legislation affecting this state, but in the affairs of the country in general. He has contended for a revision of the tariff, with the interests of the Northwest in view, and his championship of the denatured alcohol measure was largely influential in securing its passage. He is a forcible and convincing, rather than an eloquent, speaker, and evidently fortifies himself against successful opposition by careful and elaborate preparation and exhaustive research. As a practical farmer and a successful business man he is thoroughly in touch with North Dakota's chief interests and is a representative citizen. Mr. Gronna is the senior member of the Gronna-Larson Company, of Lakota, one of the largest general merchandising concerns in the state, and he also has extensive farming interests in Nelson county. Mr. Gronna was married August 31, 1883, to Bertha M. Ostby, of Spring Grove, Minn. They have two sons and three daughters, James, Grace, Lillian, Amy and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Gronna are connected with the Lutheran church and active in church and social circles.

Amund M. Tofthagen, president of the Lakota Mercantile Company, is a gentleman of rare business ability and has made a name for himself in North Dakota. He is a man of intelligence and is always a student, making the best of his opportunities to



AMUND O. TOFTHAGEN

learn of men and the world. He has just returned from a trip to Alaska, and is about to make his second trip around the world. This second journey as planned, with its loops through Africa and South America in particular, will necessitate about 40,000 miles of travel, but when completed will be one of the most complete journeys of the kind ever made.

The following sketch of Mr. Tofthagen is taken from the "Compendium of History and Biography of North Dakota," published in 1900. It is as follows:

"Our subject was born on the farm Tofthagen, Listad, Norway, November 12, 1858, and was the second child and oldest son in a family of seven children. His parents, Andrew and Mary (Simonson) Tofthagen, now reside in Wisconsin. The family came to America in 1871 and joined the father at Black River Falls, where the father had been employed for over a year. Our subject was reared on a farm and most of his work was done for neighboring farmers, and he supported himself from the age of fifteen years. He received a high school education and then worked three years in a dry-goods store, and in 1882 entered the employ of A. Abrahamsen, general merchant of Grand Forks, and in April of that year he filed claim to land as a homestead in Bergen township, Nelson county, and in the spring of the following year settled permanently on the farm and spent the summer there. In 1885, when the office of county auditor was created, our subject was appointed to fill the same, and in 1886, without opposition, he became his own successor by popular vote. He served as register of deeds in 1888-1892, thus making eight years continuous service in the county courthouse. He then dealt in real estate and loans in Hillsboro, North Dakota, where he remained until 1895, and then assumed the presidency of the Lakota Mercantile Company. The business has prospered under his guidance and he is one of the prominent business men of his community.

"Mr. Tofthagen has enjoyed the advantages of extensive travel and has visited many of the European countries at will, and has vivid impressions of the political and social condition on the continent. He is studious and observing and is a pleasing conversa-

tionalist on an extensive range of topics, and his fine library in his handsomely furnished bachelor quarters in Lakota contains volumes illustrative of the range of his researches. Mr. Toft-hagen is a member of the Masonic fraternity as a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine and thirty-third degree Elect, and is very prominent in affairs of the order.

CHAPTER XXXI.

WALSH COUNTY.

The territory comprising Walsh county is described as follows by the Tenth Anniversary Special Number, May, 1900, of the Walsh "County Record":

"Eight hundred and fifty miles northwest of Chicago, 350 miles south of that imaginary boundary line which separates Uncle Samuel's domains from that division of her British majesty's realm known as the province of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada, twelve miles west of the Red River of the North, and on the borders of the picturesque tributary, the Park river, is Grafton, the county seat of Walsh county and the metropolis of northeastern North Dakota, in the center of the far-famed Red River valley."

The Red river is the only large stream on the planet whose course for hundreds of miles is northward, except the river Nile, of which it is almost a prototype, and which has for thousands of years contributed untold wealth to that ancient land.

The Red River valley proper is an apparently perfectly level prairie, sloping almost imperceptibly towards the river. In places, especially on the west, the boundary of the valley is marked by abrupt rising of the surface and a sudden changing from the level prairie to an undulative surface. Captain Henry, who was in charge of an agency for the Hudson Bay Company, established a branch trading station within the limits of the present Walsh county, near the mouth of the Park river, over 100 years ago.

In September, 1800, he writes: "September 16: At Bois Piers, near where we are encamped, has been a great crossing

for many years. The ground on both sides has been beaten as hard as pavement, and the numerous roads leading to the river a foot deep are surprising. When I consider the hard sod through which these tracks are beaten, I am naturally at a loss and bewildered in attempting to form any idea of the numerous herds of buffaloes which must have passed here. We saw here the buffalo all in herds crossing from east to west side, directing their course to the Hare hills. We chased several herds and had fine sport, but killed only two fat cows and took a small load of meat down to the river for the canoes to take as they passed. Here I lost one of my spurs. Having brought the meat near the river we set out and did not stop until we reached Park river at 2 o'clock. We tied out our horses at the entrance to the Little river, and went out to search for the proper spot to build, as the Indians would not ascend the river any higher. We went up the river about a mile and attempted to drink, but found the water a perfect brine. I now found it impossible to build here even if the wood had been proper. Early this morning I went out in search of a proper place to build. I found none so well suited for defense and wood at hand, as a point of woods on the west side of the Red river, within a quarter of a mile of the Little Park river, a beautiful level plain which divides us from the river."

From the Walsh "County Record," above mentioned, we extract the following account of the coming of the first settlers of this county:

Our Early Settlers.

The year 1878 brought the first settlers to the vicinity of Grafton. Quite a number located along the borders of the picturesque Park river, for a distance of twenty miles west from the Red river, during that year. Most of their claims were for 160 acres, and generally in the form of a rectangle one mile in length and one-fourth of a mile in breadth, and a portion of each claim consisting of timber land bordering on the river. The "prairie" land was at that time considered of little value. Among the number who arrived during the year and who are still living in the vicinity of Grafton may be mentioned: Ole T. Gordon, John Johnson, Charles Johnson, Martin Dahl, Ole Olson, John

Stokke, John Colson, B. C. Askelson, Gus Colson, Mons Monson, S. Larson and others. Mr. Gordon made the first land office filing on land along the Park river. This claim, on which he is still living, is one mile east of Grafton. Benjamin C. Askelson, during the same year, located a claim, a portion of which is now within the city of Grafton. Mr. Askelson has recently removed to Ramsey county. Portions of the claims of Monson and Colson are also included within the corporate limits of Grafton.

During the following winter, on February 11, 1879, Thomas E. Cooper, having during the previous summer visited this point and selected a claim, arrived with his family and, in a small log building of decidedly primitive appearance, "settled" on the site of the present city of Grafton. During the year of 1879 there were a number of accessions to the ranks of the settlers along the Park river, but there were none who cared to brave the hardships of living on the "dreary open prairie." These pioneers were nearly all then without means, though now among the wealthy citizens of the state. They were obliged to haul their first crops to Grand Forks or Pembina to find a market, and ox teams were usually the mode of conveyance. During the long winters they were practically shut off from communication with the outside world.

Walked All the Way.

Hon. D. W. Driscoll, North Dakota's state treasurer, was among the number who came to the present Walsh county in 1879. He located at Acton, then known as Kelly's Point, and engaged in the farm implement business there, and also in farming. He now owns in that vicinity the largest farm in the county, comprising some 3,000 acres, completely equipped as a grain and stock farm. Mr. Driscoll, recalling a trip he made on foot from Acton through this section in December, 1879, says: "It was at that time a decidedly dreary landscape. There were but very few settlers then within miles of the present city of Grafton, and these were living along the river. There was not a single house to be seen on the prairie in any direction nor any sign of human habitation. I remember meeting Charles Johnson, O. Olson, T. E. Cooper, O. T. Gorder, Iver Dahl and a few others, all living in

log houses 'in the timber.' No one had any idea at that time that the prairie land would be settled for many years, if ever.

Came with a Rush.

"Two years later there was not a desirable quarter section within miles which had not been taken. I never saw such a rush as there was during '80 and '81. They were not by any means all farmers. Broken-down merchants, lawyers, teachers, blacksmiths, jewelers, carpenters, and many of other occupations, tried their hand at farming. The result was not in every instance entirely satisfactory, and some moved on to other pastures. But I do not know of a man who has engaged in farming with anywhere near proper methods who has not done well here, and it would be difficult to find anywhere a more prosperous farming district than this section of the Red River valley."

Early in 1880, through the efforts of Thomas E. Cooper, the settlers along the river secured the advantage of a postal route, which was established from Acton westward twenty miles. The route included three postoffices. Mr. Cooper was named as one of the postmasters, and the name selected for the postoffice here and eventually the future town, was "Grafton," in honor of Grafton county, New Hampshire, the home of Mrs. Cooper's parents. Another postoffice five miles east of Grafton was called Park River, and William McKenzie was appointed postmaster. John Almen was appointed postmaster at "Swedon," eight miles west of Grafton. These two offices were discontinued some time ago.

Grafton's Beginning.

The Grafton postoffice was for some time in Mr. Cooper's log house. Soon after the postoffice was established, Bert Beer opened a little store, and in March, 1881, John Volk started a blacksmith shop. A little later, N. J. Roholt opened a grocery. In July W. M. Chandler started a general store. These, Grafton's pioneer "mercantile houses," were located on the bank of the river near the point where the Great Northern bridge has since been built.

The growth of Grafton was slow until the advent of the St.

Paul & Minneapolis, now the Great Northern, railway. The extension of the railroad northward from Grand Forks in 1881, assured the existence of a town there, however. It was chiefly by reason of its desirability as a point for crossing the Park river which determined the location of the railroad town. Comstock & White, the well known townsite promoters, purchased portions of the claims of T. E. Cooper, Gus Colson and Mons Monson for the townsite, and the growth of the town from that time was phenomenal. Judson LaMoure, of Pembina, and Alexander Griggs, of Grand Forks, became interested in the townsite and the sale of lots, which was inaugurated immediately after the wheat crop of 1881 was harvested on the townsite, was brisk from the beginning. J. A. Delaney acted as sales agent for the townsite proprietors. The first lots were purchased by F. T. Walker & Co., C. Hendrickson and Stewart Cairncross. The latter erected the first store building on the new townsite. The stores which had been started on the bank were moved southward to the new business centre. Joseph Deschenes and William Brunelle moved their store from Acton to Grafton. F. T. Walker & Co., in November, opened the Walsh County Bank, which afterward became the First National. Several machinery houses were started and other business concerns followed rapidly. When the first train arrived in Grafton in December the town already had a population of 400 and about thirty business houses.

Wonderful Growth.

Six months later the population had increased to 1,000, and within a year from the time the railroad was surveyed to this point and the town began its growth, its people numbered 1,500. Grafton was organized as a village in 1882, with W. C. Leistokow as the president; Edward Hartin, clerk; John Mitchell, justice; M. Raumin, treasurer; T. F. McHugh, assessor; P. J. McLaughlin, attorney; and W. C. Leistikow, P. W. Wildt and J. L. Cassel, trustees. So rapid was the growth of the young town that a year later it was found necessary to enlarge the municipal powers of Grafton and the city was accordingly incorporated. Stewart Cairncross was elected as the first mayor, but resigned after serv-

ing nine months. Succeeding mayors have been F. E. Chase, Joseph Tombs (seven terms), T. F. McHugh, Joseph Deschenes (four terms), W. N. Smith, H. G. Sprague and John D. Lewis, the present executive.

Grafton's first newspaper, the "Times," was established in 1882 by H. C. Upham, since deceased.

The first church in Grafton, the Hauges Lutheran, was built in the spring of 1882.

A son born to Mr. and Mrs. S. Cairncross in 1881 was the first white child born in Walsh county, and was named Grafton in honor of the town.

The first school in Grafton was opened during the winter of 1881-2, and was held in a one-room building, with Joseph Cleary as teacher. The main portion of the now Central School building was erected in 1884.

The Grafton Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1884.

The streets of Grafton have been lighted by electricity since 1889, and Grafton was the first municipality in the state to own its lighting plant.

Grafton secured its public water supply by sinking an artesian well in 1891.

Grafton's free public library, the first of the kind in the state, was opened in 1896, with 400 volumes.

The County's Birth.

In 1881 Walsh county was erected by an act of the legislature out of the southern portion of Pembina county and the northern portion of Grand Forks county. The county was named after Hon. George H. Walsh, of Grand Forks. Governor Ordway appointed Hon. George P. Harvey, of Minto; William Code, of Kensington, and Benjamin C. Askelson, of Grafton, as county commissioners. The commissioners named Grafton as the county seat and appointed the following as the county's first officers: Clerk and register of deeds, N. Upham, Grafton; sheriff, Jacob Reinhardt, Grafton; coroner, Dr. N. H. Hamilton, Grafton; clerk of district court, W. A. Cleland, Grafton; assessor, John N.



J. L. CASHEL

Nelson, Swedon; judge of probate, E. O. Faulkner, Kensington.

For years fur traders traversed this county dealing with the Indians. The first permanent settlement within the present Walsh county, however, was not until 1870, when a few settlers located along the Red river. A town was laid out at "Kelly's Point," now known as Acton, in 1878, by Antoine Gerarde, who has for years maintained a ferry across the Red river. A store was opened there in 1878 by William Budge, W. J. Anderson and J. Eshelman, of Grand Forks, and another store by Joseph Deschenes, which was afterward moved to Grafton.

John L. Cashel, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York city, June 24, 1848, of Irish parentage. In 1853 his parents moved to Springfield, Ohio, and located on a farm near by, where they remained until the fall of 1856, then going west, overland to Chicago, Ill., where they spent the winter, and moved the following spring to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, then a frontier wilderness. At that time railroad facilities extended no further west than Dunlieth, Ill., or Milwaukee, Wis.

On this frontier farm is where the boy got his training in education and labor. For fourteen years he labored almost incessantly; in the spring time putting in the crops, in the summer breaking the virgin soil, driving oxen, haying and harvesting, and in the fall threshing and preparing the ground for the next year's crop. In the winter he attended the public schools when time permitted. In the meantime he taught school in his home district four winters, and held the position of town clerk from the time he became of age until he moved, permanently, from there. His advanced education was acquired, at his own expense, at the University of Wisconsin, the Weyland University, Beaver Dam, Wis., and the LaCrosse Business College, LaCrosse, Wis., where he graduated in the spring of 1871, and the September following he purchased a half interest in the school and conducted it successfully until the summer of 1875, when he disposed of his interest and engaged in other pursuits.

September 1, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Morris, of LaCrosse, Wis., whose father was one of the pioneer merchants of that city. This union was blessed with two

sons; the older, Morris J., was born November 4, 1884, and completed his B. A. course at the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1908. The younger, John L., was born June 19, 1886; he completed the law course at the University of North Dakota, in the class of 1907, and continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin.

In 1876 he moved to Rochester, Minn., and engaged in the mercantile business until 1878, when he moved to Faribault, Minn., and entered the real estate and abstract business until 1881, when he moved to Grafton, Dakota Territory, arriving there August 31, in advance of the railroad, and purchased the first lots sold off the town plat. He erected a building, established October 1, and was cashier of, the Walsh County Bank, which was converted, January 1, 1883, into the First National Bank, which he has conducted as its cashier ever since. This bank is one of the most substantial and successful in the state, meeting with the fewest losses and paying the heaviest dividends.

He served six years in the Grafton city council and nineteen years, without opposition, on the board of education, being its president during most of that time. He ran for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate as a Republican, was elected again as a Democrat in 1898, and has since been re-elected twice without opposition, giving him sixteen years in the state senate. He has to his credit some of the best laws of the state. He was the principal author and promoter of our present Australian system of voting at general elections. He draughted and introduced, in the 1901 session, the first primary election bill, which was lost by a close vote in the senate. Two years later he had Representative Davis, of Ramsey county, introduce the same bill in the house, which passed there, but was again defeated in the senate. At the 1905 session, Senator Sharpe introduced the bill which finally passed both houses after a fierce struggle, but did not apply to congressional, state and judicial offices. In 1907 Senator Sharpe again introduced the Cashel bill, with a few changes, which passed and became our present primary election law, with many radical changes, not being equal in merit to the

original bill. Senator Cashel, correctly speaking, is the author and father of our primary election law.

For eleven years he labored diligently to remove the location of the Institution for Feeble Minded from Jamestown to Grafton. The constitutional amendment was once defeated at the polls, and again lost by the secretary of state in neglecting to advertise it according to law. Disgusted but not discouraged he persevered, and had the main building erected two years and a half and occupied over one year, with seventy-five inmates, before the constitution was amended, locating the institution at Grafton.

While in the senate the opposition recognized him by giving him the best committees, and more of them than any other member in either house. Through his recommendations, on a special committee appointed for that purpose in 1901, laws were enacted that wiped out a deficit of \$300,000 that then existed, and produced a surplus of \$75,000 two years later.

He was one of the original promoters of the drainage movement of the Red River valley, presiding at a large convention held at Grand Forks in the winter of 1906, at which he delivered an able and stirring address, and was elected president of the Drainage League. In February of that year he succeeded in convening an international conference to consider the prevention of the overflow of the Red river and its tributaries. At his solicitation the premier of Manitoba sent five delegates, the secretary of the province, mayors of Winnipeg, Morris and Emerson, and the provincial engineer. Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, sent five delegates. South Dakota sent four and North Dakota five. This was the first international conference of the kind ever held. Two very interesting sessions were held and a series of strong resolutions were adopted and addressed to the government of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, resulting in our government making thorough surveys of these streams, followed by the engineers recommending a system of dams and reservoirs to prevent the overflow of the Red river, which may produce great good. In December, 1906, he called a drainage convention at Fargo, which was largely attended; he was re-elected president of the league. He had three memorials passed in the state legis-

lature, praying for assistance to drain the Red River valley and prevent the overflow of the Red river. He assisted in having the state constitution amended allowing the state to loan state moneys on drainage bonds. At the 1907 session he introduced and had passed many valuable amendments to the drainage law.

He was and is considered one of the most progressive bankers in the state. He was elected Vice President of the State Association in 1905 and was elected its president in 1906. At the 1906 convention he introduced a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, criticising the Minnesota inspection of grain at Duluth and the Duluth Board of Trade in its action in opposing the Wisconsin inspection at Superior and called for a committee to make an examination of the conditions of our grain market. He was appointed chairman of the committee. An investigation was made resulting in a report criticising many of the methods employed in grading and the dockage of grain with other methods employed in its handling. He introduced and had passed in our legislature a strong memorial to the Minnesota legislature pointing out defects and asking amendments to the Minnesota grain grading and inspection law, to which the Minnesota legislature positively refused to comply, its reply being received the last day of the session when it was too late to answer, but Mr. Cashel shortly after his return home replied vigorously in detail, to which Mr. Eva, head of the Minnesota warehouse and grain inspection, replied; which was answered at once by Mr. Cashel in unrefuted terms, asking many pert questions which were never replied to by Mr. Eva. Largely through the results of his agitation, the Duluth Board of Trade yielded and conceded the opening of the Superior grain grading and inspection to the farmers of the Northwest. Mr. Cashel's annual address as president of the Bankers' Association was considered one of the ablest ever delivered before the association and received many flattering comments from the banking journals throughout the country. It dealt with many important subjects and offered valuable suggestions.

He was a Republican until 1893, when he became a Democrat and has been a staunch one ever since. At the Democratic State

Convention held at Minot in 1906 he was chairman of the committee on resolutions, which presented one of the strongest and most comprehensive platforms ever brought before the people of this state. At that convention, against his protests, he was elected chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He conducted one of the cleanest and most vigorous campaigns ever conducted in the state, resulting in turning the Republican majority of nearly 33,000 two years before into a Democratic majority for John Burke for governor of nearly 6,000 votes and for C. J. Fisk for Supreme Judge about 8,500 and reducing materially the Republican majorities for the balance of the ticket.

He entered into the agitation caused by the great difference in the price of Durum wheat compared with other wheats grown in the state. He was elected president of the association at the first meeting, held at Grand Forks, in March, 1908, which meeting was followed by another, held at Devils Lake, April 21st, following, which was largely attended; and steps were taken to thoroughly investigate the causes of the difference in the price.

Urged by his numerous friends and the progressive element of the Democratic party, he was a candidate for the nomination to the United States Senate, which nomination he received by a large majority over his opponent, Honorable W. E. Purcell.

He was one of the three delegates, with the Governor, from this state, to attend the conference of the governors of the States called by the President at the White House, Washington, D. C., May the 13th, 14th and 15th, 1908, to consider the "Conservation of Natural Resources."

He is a man of positive opinions, fearless in their advocacy, at the same time granting to others the same rights. He is an indefatigable worker, earnest and thoroughly reliable; his integrity has never been questioned. He has always been foremost in advancing public interests for the public good. His advocacy of drainage and the results produced by his agitation for better grain grading and inspection has produced more practical results and substantial benefits to our farmers in particular and the state in general than has been accomplished by any other man in the state along these lines.

Thomas E. Cooper was born in England May 29, 1822. His mother was of Scotch descent, his father was an Englishman, and held for some years the position of revenue collector in the city of Dublin. In 1829 the family moved to Stanstead county, Quebec. They resided in the town of Stanstead many years, and here both his parents are buried. In 1852 Cooper came west by lake steamer to Milwaukee. He followed the first railroad to its terminus at Jefferson, Wisconsin, and worked a farm there for two years. In 1854 he bought a farm a few rods south from where the city of Tomah now stands. During the years of 1856-7 he held the position of superintendent of schools for the townships of Adrian, Greenfield, and Tomah, in Monroe county. In 1858 Mr. Cooper came west again and the next year bought a farm six miles south of Rochester, Minn. At this time the Colorado gold fever was at its height and Mr. Cooper with several others started for the Pikes Peak gold fields. They turned back, however, at Council Bluffs, not liking the prospect either at this place or at Omaha, a rising young town across the river. In 1860 he sold his Wisconsin farm and located at Pine Island, Minn. As chairman of the board of supervisors of Pine Island township he drew up the resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens that was called to meet when the news of the firing on Fort Sumter was received. In 1863 after all the single men of his township had enlisted, he was asked by a merchant, Mr. Thomson, to fill a draft of 22 men. At a meeting held in the school house it was decided to raise \$2,000 on a joint note signed by the men who were drafted, and then to buy substitutes to fill the draft. This difficult task Mr. Cooper accomplished to the satisfaction of all. He raised the money in Red Wing, where he had friends, and bought the 22 substitutes in St. Paul, paying as high as \$300 for some of them. The unexpended balance he turned over to the township treasurer, Sylvester Dickey. On May 2, 1864, Mr. Cooper joined a wagon train of 122 wagons bound for the Montana gold fields. A little below Fort Rice in the present state of North Dakota, they found General Sully's army in pursuit of the hostile Sioux. They were transferred to the western side of the Missouri and then by his advice they accompanied his army

till they had crossed both Yellowstone and Missouri rivers and were in the vicinity of old Fort Union. General Sully then returned with his army, while the wagon train, after the leader had tried to hire a Frenchman to act as guide, kept on up to Fort Benton, in spite of the gloomy predictions of the white trader at Fort Union. At Fort Benton the wagon train broke up into small parties, and on September 24, 1864, Mr. Cooper's party camped on the spot where the city of Helena, Mont., now stands, the oxen being picketed on the site of the present railway station. In June of the next year Mr. Cooper returned on a Missouri river steamboat to St. Louis, and thence by rail to his home. During the winter of 1865-6 he organized a quartz mining company, of which later General F. S. Hubbard was the chief stockholder. During the same winter he went to New York city to arrange for sale of stock and to purchase a mining outfit. The following spring he returned to Montana on the steamboat Marion, paying \$300 for his passage from St. Louis to Fort Benton. In 1867, owing to the failure of General Hubbard, the quartz mining company in which Mr. Cooper had taken such an active part, did not develop the mining property which they had purchased, and was later dissolved. In 1870 Mr. Cooper was made a member of the county committee to meet at La Crosse, Wis., and confer with the officials of the railroad which was to pass through Pine Island. During his residence in Minnesota he was a correspondent of the "St. Paul Pioneer" and the "Red Wing Argus." The files of these papers contain many letters written by Mr. Cooper, recounting his Montana experiences. In December, 1878, Mr. Cooper removed to Dakota territory, and with characteristic energy at once took the same active part in its development which he had shown during his residence in the adjoining states. He was one of the first settlers of the present city of Grafton, Walsh county, naming the city from his wife's home town in northern New Hampshire. The first hotel in Grafton was one put up by Mr. Cooper in 1881, the Cooper House. As chairman of the town board he carried the first election returns of Walsh county to Pembina, walking the entire distance with the ballot box carried over his shoulder. He later held the office of postmaster of

Grafton, 1879-81. He has four children, all living, one son in Minnesota, and the others in this state, a daughter at Hope and a son and daughter at Grafton. Like most of the early settlers in this state Mr. Cooper has retired from active participation in the affairs of the state and county, but he is still in perfect health, and takes a lively interest in every effort to preserve the records of the pioneer days of the northwest.

(Copied by permission.)

CHAPTER XXXII.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF TRAILL COUNTY.

Trail is one of the most important counties in the State of North Dakota.

The first claim was taken up near the mouth of the Goose river in the spring of 1870 by George E. Weston. W. J. S. Traill and Asa Sargeant came about the time time. A. H. Morgan came in June, 1870.

The first election in what is now Traill county, was held at the village of Caledonia in November, 1872. The county was organized in 1875, and was named in honor of W. J. S. Traill. The first Board of County Commissioners consisted of A. H. Morgan, Chairman, Jonas Ostlund and John Brown. Of these John Brown is dead, A. H. Morgan is now a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, Jonas Ostlund is still living in the city of Hillsboro, and is hale and hearty, although he is eighty years old.

The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held February 23d, 1875. The first county officers of Traill county were George E. Weston, Register of Deeds and County Clerk; Asa Sargeant, Judge of Probate and County Treasurer; C. M. Clark, Sheriff; J. C. Paton, Superintendent of Schools; and Thomas Watts, Coroner and County Surveyor. Of these George E. Weston and C. M. Clark are dead, J. C. Paton is a resident of the state of Washington, the whereabouts of Thomas Watts is unknown, Asa Sargenat has since held the Office of Register of Deeds, and represented this county in the lower house of the State Legislature, after a residence of thirty-eight years at Caledonia, he has sold his fine farm and will seek a home elsewhere. The first school was taught by J. C. Paton, at Caledonia in 1872. The first

newspaper published in this county was "The Hillsboro Banner," published in February, 1880. The second was the "Mayville Tribune," published December, 1881.

C. W. Morgan of this city, was the first delegate from this county to a territorial political convention.

Like most of the counties of this state, Traill has had its share of county seat contests.

On April 5th, 1875, the Board of the County Commissioners located the county seat where the old court house in the village of Caledonia now stands.

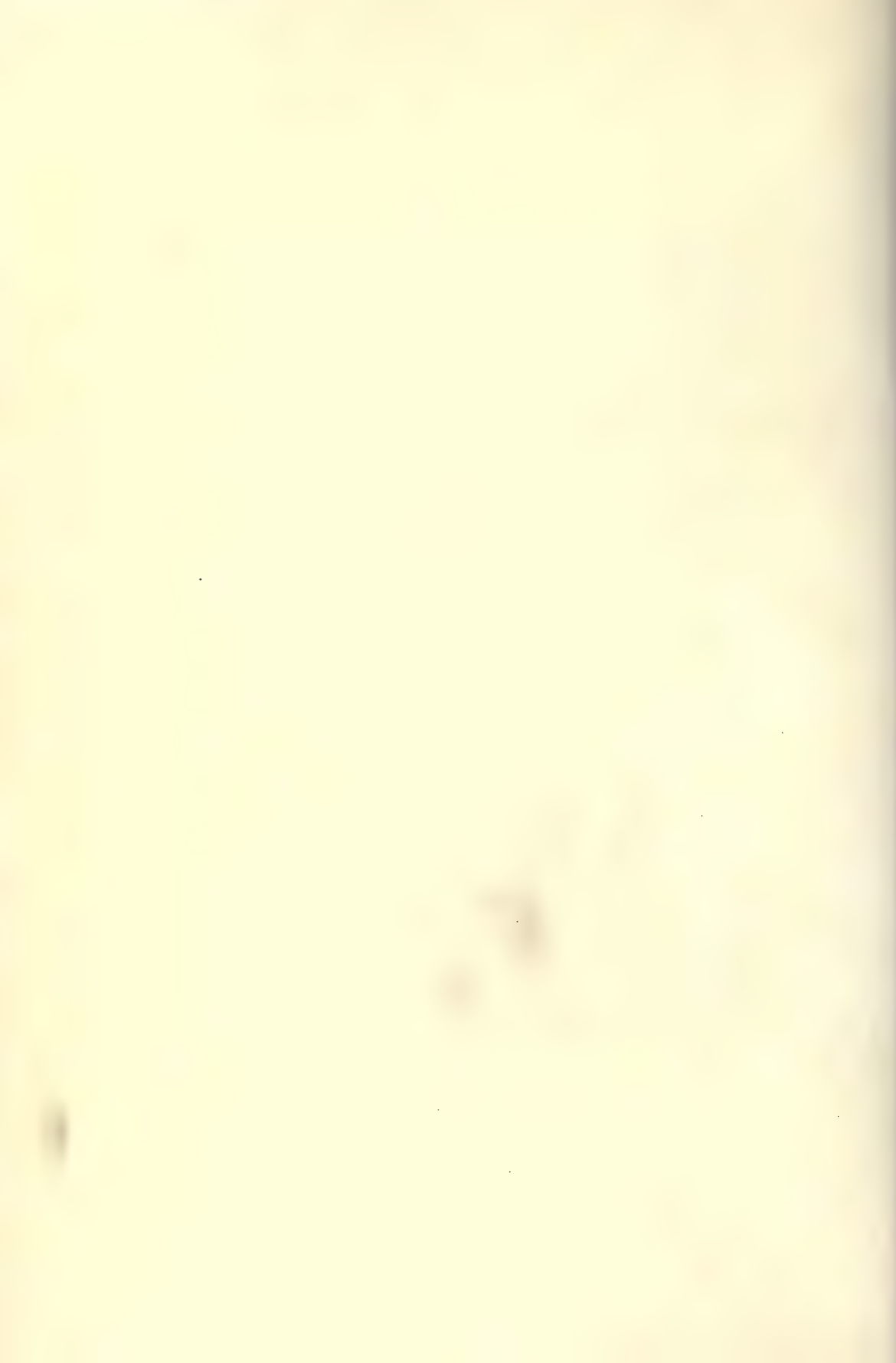
At the general election held November 5th, 1878, the question of moving the county seat from Caledonia to Mayville was voted upon, Mayville receiving 238 votes and Caledonia 287. The next election for the purpose of relocating the county seat of Traill county was held in April, 1883: total number of votes cast, 3,262, of which Caledonia received 450, Hillsboro 795, Traill Center 2,011, and scattering 6. This election was contested in the courts with the result that the county seat remained at Caledonia, there being a great many more votes cast than there were voters in the county at that time.

Another election was held June 2nd, 1883, which while not directly on the question of relocating the county seat, still had a very important bearing on that question. This was for the purpose of a division of the county, taking away the two western tiers of townships of this county. The vote as canvassed by the canvassing board was as follows: for division 1,033, against division 65. The votes of a great many precincts, including Mayville, Roseville, Portland, Garfield, Norman and others not being canvassed. From this time until the spring of 1890 the county seat question was at rest, as far as voting on the relocation of the county seat was concerned, but it always had an important bearing on the election in the county.

In the spring of 1890 a petition gotten up by the citizens of the city of Hillsboro was presented to the Board of County Commissioners, asking them to request the voters at the November election of that year to designate upon their ballots the place of their choice for the county seat of Traill county. At this election



FRANCIS W. AMES



Caledonia of course endeavored to hold the county seat. The cities of Mayville and Hillsboro, and the village of Buxton entered into the contest. At that election the city of Hillsboro received 1,291 votes, the village of Caledonia 218, the city of Mayville 206, and the village of Buxton 114.

Shortly after the election, proceedings were commenced by some residents of the township of Caledonia to prevent the removal of the county seat to Hillsboro. Such proceedings were had that in March, 1891, the county officers and the records were removed to the city of Hillsboro, the contest to prevent the relocation of the county seat at Hillsboro was carried on in the courts until a final decision of the Supreme Court in June, 1896, located the county seat at the city of Hillsboro, where one of the finest court houses in the state was erected in 1906 and 1907.

Traill county has always been one of the strong Republican counties.

The voters of Traill county have always been strongly opposed to the liquor traffic. At the elections in November, 1887 and 1888, under the Local Option law a majority was given each time against the sale of intoxicating liquors. At the first state election held October 1st, 1889, a majority was given in favor of Article Twenty (20) of the Constitution, being the Prohibition Article. So strong was the opposition to the sale of intoxicating liquors in this county that in 1886 the third party, Prohibitionists, nominated a county ticket in opposition to the Republican ticket, and elected all their nominees with the exception of County Attorney. In 1888 they elected the entire Prohibition ticket. In 1889 they elected their candidate for Clerk of the District Court, he being the only county officer voted for at that election. In the year 1890 the Republicans called their county convention for the nomination of county officers early in the season and nominated every county officer elected by the Prohibitionists and then in office except the County Treasurer, who was then serving his second term and was ineligible for reelection, this disrupted the Prohibition party for the time being at least, as far as Traill county is concerned.

The present members of the legislature from the Eighth Legis-

lative District consisting of this county are: Honorable H. H. Strom, Senator, Hillsboro, N. D.; Honorable G. A. White, Portland, N. D.; Honorable W. J. Burnett, Cummings, N. D.; and Honorable O. J. Sorlie Buxton, North Dakota Representative.

The present county officers are: County Auditor, Nels O. Lindaas, Mayville; County Treasurer, T. A. Koppang, Portland; Register of Deeds, Martin J. Nelson, Hillsboro; Clerk of Court, Barney C. Boyd, Hillsboro; County Judge, Jorgen Howard, Hillsboro; Superintendent of Schools, B. A. Wallace, Mayville; State's Attorney, Theodore Kaldor, Hillsboro; Sheriff, A. J. Osmon, Mayville. Board of County Commissioners: A. L. Bingham, Chairman, Caledonia; Mons Johnson, Cummings; Ole I. Hanson, Hillsboro; C. Gullicks, Mayville; and S. G. Swenson, Portland.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

RICHLAND COUNTY

By
W. M. House.

Richland county is distinguished for its location at the head of the world-renowned Valley of the Red River of the North. It is the southern county of the valley and the southeastern one of the state. Its area is about 1,440 square miles, being forty-eight miles in length, and averaging thirty miles in width. Richland county is well drained and watered by numerous lakes, rivers, creeks and coulees. There is considerable natural timber along the streams, and hundreds of farms are growing beautiful groves of cultivated trees.

The first settlers of the county were a small number in 1867, but there was practically no agriculture until 1874. The county organization was made in the summer of 1873. The first commissioners were J. W. Blanding, chairman, D. Wilmot Smith and M. T. Rich. The first election in the county was in November, 1873. There was but one voting precinct and the polls were located at Wahpeton, which had been made the county seat. Settlement in Wahpeton was first made in 1869. The first settler was M. T. Rich; the second William Root; the third Folsom Dow and the fourth Moses P. Propper. In 1871 the Great Northern Railway was completed to Breckenridge. In 1880 this railway was extended through Wahpeton, and in that year the first real growth of Wahpeton began.

In all the world's history, from that time to this, I can point to nothing grander than the marvelous historical development of Richland county. Prosperous cities, many thriving villages, im-

proved farms and splendid farm buildings are found in every portion of the county. Modern ideas, intelligence, public spirit and the progressiveness of our people are manifested in agriculture and commerce, in manufactures, in the press, in beautiful churches, in the various professions, in a magnificent annual fair, and in 250 excellent schools. Such is the result of a little more than a quarter of a century of agricultural development in Richland county.

This result could be produced only by an industrious people, aided by a very fertile soil and good commercial advantages. Richland county markets are better than in any other county in either North or South Dakota. Wahpeton is twenty-six miles nearer Duluth, and fifty miles nearer Minneapolis than Fargo is. As to soil and climate, there is no locality on earth that is better adapted for agriculture than this part of the Red River valley.

Richland county contains forty-five congressional and thirty-four civil townships. There is room and opportunity for more who may wish to come. The area of this county is considerably larger than that of the state of Rhode Island, which has a population of half a million.

(Signed) W. M. HOUSE.

FORT ABERCROMBIE.

Written by Rev. H. E. Crandall Twenty Years Ago.

There is no place within the bounds of Richland county, and in fact none in the Northwest, that has more historic facts and interest clustering around it than Fort Abercrombie. It has a military record that is exceedingly interesting; but all of its history never can be written, only in what might be called a fragmentary style. And if we can only gather up the most important fragments they even will be read with great interest by those who wish to know more of frontier life and the early dawn of advancing civilization that seems to be marching with quickened pace towards the golden sunset lands of the far west. It seems almost impossible to realize that but a few years ago there was such an important military post as Fort Abercrombie,

that figures so largely in the settlement of the country, having been a point where millions of supplies were shipped from St. Paul; where many soldiers were stationed, commanded by officers of the government who made a grand record for themselves; a place where the maddened war-like Sioux besieged the citadel with the flourishing of tomahawk and warclub and the ringing volleys of the best rifles made in America, as they, from ambush and treetop used them with the precision of trained sharpshooters, making many brave Americans bite the dust; and that now there is hardly a trace or sign of those important events. The fort has disappeared, and so have many that were engaged in the conflicts. The old military reservation is now covered with farm houses, and the tillers of the soil with plow and harrow, are making the soil laugh with golden harvests; and the place where the United States cavalry a few years ago made the earth tremble with their furious haste to meet the foe; where the skulking Sioux with their war paint meant mischief; where the thousands of buffalo roamed at pleasure, now can be heard the hum, rattle and music of farm machinery; and the military camps have given way to growing towns and cities, and instead of the Indian war whoop, we now hear the shrill whistle of the steam engine, as it passes over the iron track, with its villages on wheels heavily freighted with the traveling thousands who in palace cars are crowding our great Northwest to find homes and business worth looking after.

Fort Abercrombie was established in 1858 on the west bank of the Red River, now in Richland county, and about fifteen miles from where Wahpeton is located. The post was abandoned after an occupancy of little over a year, and the property sold at great sacrifice. It was rebuilt in July, 1860, under command of Major Day, in July, 1861, the Major with his two companies were ordered to Washington. Major Markham with his two companies took command. In 1862 all full regiments were ordered south to join the United States forces, and Captain Inman, a Baptist clergyman, was the next in command with companies from the Fourth Regiment stationed at Fort Snelling. He soon left for the front, crossing the Red River on the ice, when Captain Vanderhoshk, with two companies of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers took

command. On the 19th day of August, 1862, the Indian massacre began at the old town of Breckenridge, where the hotel was burned and a number lost their lives, among them one by the name of Russell. In one week the attack was made on the fort. The stage driver, Charlie Snell, was killed in the hotel at Breckenridge, and, a chain being fastened around his body, the Indians dragged it around the well with demon hate until a deep path was made by the repeated operation. The Saskatchewan and Fort Garry mail bags were gutted and the mail scattered in every direction over the prairie; mail from the McKenzie river was also intercepted. The soldiers with Judge McCauley gathered up as much of the mail as possible, and it was forwarded to its destination. A family at "Old Crossing" on the Ottertail, sixteen miles from Breckenridge, was attacked, and a man by the name of Scott was killed; his mother was badly wounded, but was brought to the fort and cared for until she fully recovered. A boy about twelve years of age was captured by the Sioux and carried into captivity, but finally ransomed through the agency of the Catholic priest and sent to St. Louis to his grandparents.

It is reported that Mr. Stone and Judge McCauley were lodging together in the fort when there was an alarm that the Indians were about making an attack, and all were up and ready in a short time. None were more deliberate and thoughtful at this time than Judge McCauley, who got out of bed and carefully attended to his toilet, putting on his paper collar with excellent precision, and correct adjustment of necktie, when the announcement was made that the alarm was false. "No doubt," he said, "I was impressed that it was unnecessary to hurry much." The judge heard of his respect to toilet many times since; it was a good joke, but he took it all in good part. At this time some seventy persons had come to seek protection in the fort and all were ordered to do military duty. A train of seventy teams of Indian goods and supplies that was going to Red Lake, came to the fort for protection, and all the men were organized into a company. It was estimated that there were 1,500 Indians surrounding the fort waiting for a good chance to make a furious assault. For weeks there had been no mail from St. Paul, or the outside world, and everybody was anxious

to know the facts about the extent of the Indian massacre, and the progress of the rebellion. A brave citizen by the name of Walter S. Hill, offered to take the chances of carrying the mail to St. Paul, providing he could be furnished with a fleet horse and an escort of soldiers to protect him until he was out on the broad prairie beyond the strip of woods on the creek east of McCauleyville. A call was made for volunteers to act as an escort, and thirty-two responded to the call. At this time there were Indians in ambush just across the river from the fort, and some had been using their sharp shooters from the tops of trees. An attack on the outward bound escort was expected, but all was still and not the turn of a leaf was heard. Hill was soon flying towards St. Paul with his fleet charger loaded with news from afar for many anxious ones who had become weary of looking in vain for many long weeks. Hill was successful in his undertaking. As the escort was returning, an attack was made on the brave thirty-two, and two of the number were shot, Edward Wright and a soldier by the name of Shulty, and the remainder scattered and came straggling into fort as best they could. Mr. Shulty, when found, had his head cut off, also his arms and legs, and he had been disemboweled by the incarnate demons, his head being confined in the abdominal cavity. Mr. Wright was also badly mutilated, and his father was exceedingly furious at the Post Commander because he had not prevented the awful tragedy from taking place. At one time a party was organized to go and drive stock in, that was some twelve miles below the ferry crossing. A halfbreed Chippewa gave a warwhoop which was well understood by the Sioux, and he was riddled with bullets. A Mr. Lull was in advance, and was shot through the leg. All turned back without venturing farther. The firm of Harris, Whitford and Bentley, who were engaged in the transportation of goods from St. Paul to this point, and thence by flat boat to Fort Garry, had a farm south of Abercrombie on the Minnesota side. This was in 1862. They put in the government herd fourteen yoke of oxen and eight head of horses for protection, but the wily Sioux surrounded and took possession of them by driving them to the Indian headquarters. The total number of the herd was three hundred. The first attack having been made, Mr. Whitford in

company with Mr. Harris, was killed on his way from Fort Garry to Fort Abercrombie. He had five thousand dollars of the Hudson Bay Company's drafts. This firm was ruined by the loss of fourteen thousand dollars; afterward, however, the government paid the company nine thousand dollars. The fort was besieged full seven weeks, when about two thousand men under Captain Burger came to relieve the imprisoned and strengthen the fort. On the return of a part of this force to St. Paul, about seventy-five women and children were transported. It appears that Edward A. Stokes, the man who assassinated Jim Fisk, had been out on the plains hunting. He came to the fort with others for protection and was with the escort which was under military protection en route for St. Paul. Truly wonders will never cease. There were four companies left at the fort to protect it after the escort had left, which took place in October, 1862. Captain Burger took command. He was shortly relieved by Captain Chamberlin of Hatch's battalion, who was finally superseded by General C. P. Adams, now of Hastings, Minnesota, who was in command until 1866. Then Major Hall, of the Tenth United States Infantry took command, and General Adams was ordered back to be mustered out of the service. The United States mail was carried under military escort until the year 1866. The fort was kept up until 1877, when it was abandoned, and in 1878 the government buildings were sold and scattered over the prairie where, with repairs, they made homes for some of the early settlers.

The following named persons were the post commanders at Fort Abercrombie, from the time of its establishment until it was abandoned: General Abercrombie, Major Day, Captain Markham, Captain Inman, Captain Vanderhock, Captain Burger, Captain Pettler, Major Camp, Captain Chamberlin, General C. P. Adams, Captain Whitcomb, Major Hall and General Slidell. Changes were frequent at first, because all were needed south as fast as they could be spared. The military cemetery near the fort was the resting place for many who had laid down their arms forever, and not a few think it would have been much more in keeping with the fitness of things, if the ground had been purchased by the government, and the city of the dead put in order, and

a monument erected in memory of the fallen heroes, and all surrounded with an iron fence. The government, however, carefully exhumed and removed them to Fort Lincoln. Seventy-three graves were opened and all that remained of the earthly tabernacles was placed in pine boxes and transported to the cemetery on the Missouri slope. Colonel Tyner, with great care and tender affection, superintended the removal of the remains of the departed, and now the place where our country's brave defenders slept for a season, is furrowed by the plow for the production of wheat and other grains.

Arthur Guy Divet, of Wahpeton, North Dakota, was born in Byron, Olmstead county, Minnesota, on January 10, 1870. His father is of Irish descent, and his mother is English-Canadian. The boy lived to the age of nine years in his native county, where he aided in farm work and attended school.

In 1879 the family moved to Richland county, North Dakota, and settled on a homestead. The father was always successful in farming and the boy, Guy, as he was called, attended the rural school when in session, and assisted in the management of their splendid farm. He attended the Northwestern Academy at Madison, Wisconsin, and in 1894 was married to Miss Nora Russell, of Goodhue county, Minnesota. They have two children, Donovan and Rushby.

In 1896 Mr. Divet was made Court Stenographer of the Fourth Judicial District of North Dakota. He held this position five years; was admitted to the bar in 1898, and began the practice of law at Milnor, Sargent county, in 1901. Two years later he removed to Wahpeton and formed a law partnership with Honorable William E. Purcell, where the firm is still practicing under the name of Purcell & Divet.

For many years Mr. Purcell has been at the head of the legal profession in this state. Now, with the younger member of the firm, A. G. Divet, this law association enjoys a reputation for integrity and ability second to none in the entire Northwest.

A. G. Divet has had the personal conduct and management of many of the most important law cases in the state. He is thoroughly skilled in his profession; is an eloquent orator, and remarkably successful.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BARNES COUNTY.

Prior to the coming of the railroad, Valley City was known as Worthington. Trappers made their home here and traces of their dug-outs can be seen along the river, especially near the Normal bridge. This village has been visited by soldiers, Indians and adventurers west bound to the Missouri country. In 1872 the Northern Pacific railroad reached the Sheyenne river, and in 1873 was finished to Bismarck.

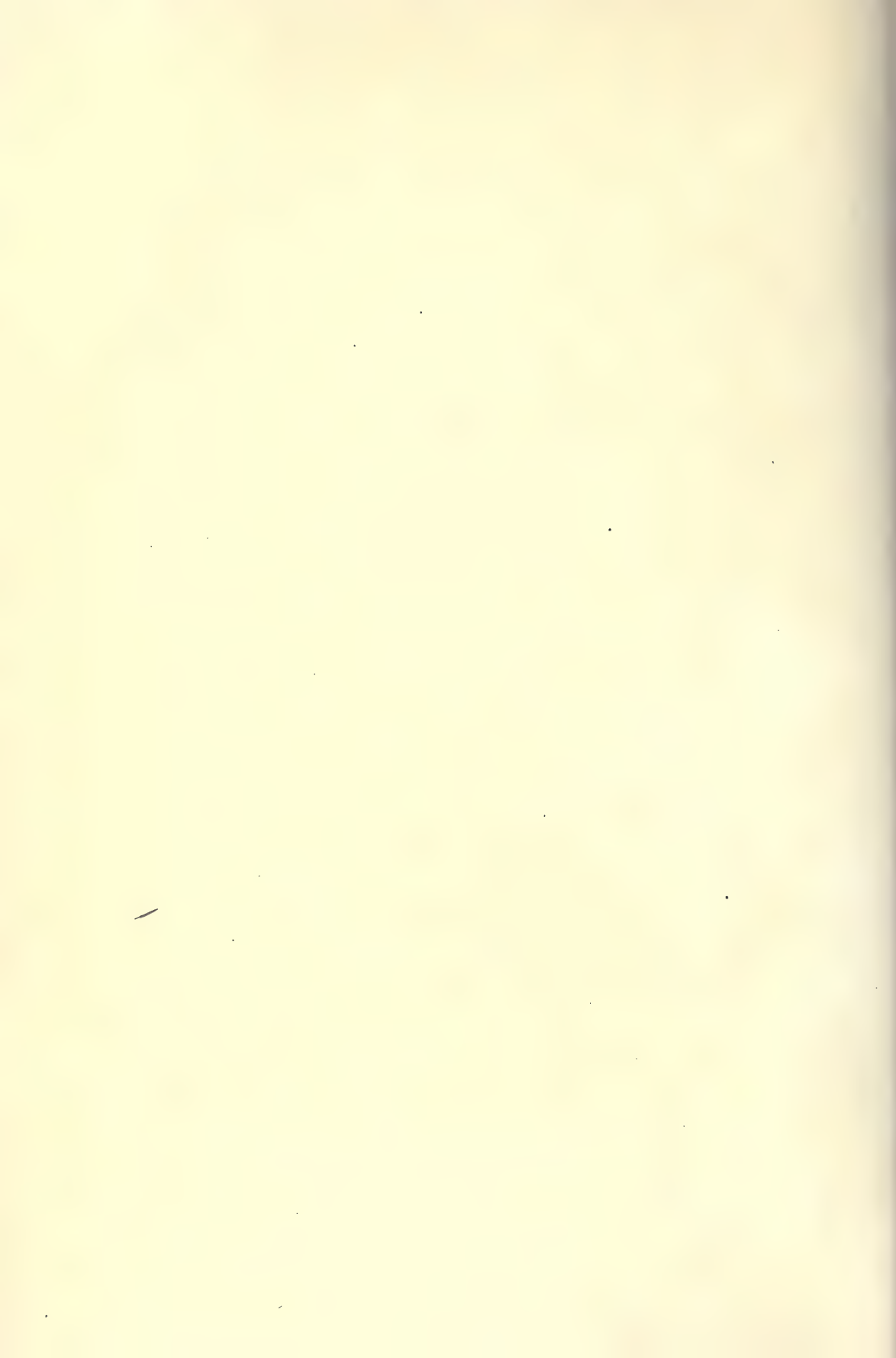
In 1873 the county of Burbank, now Barnes county, was created by an act of the Dakota legislature. The first survey of lands in Barnes county was made by Charles Scott and Richard D. Chaney in 1872. The first train crossed the Sheyenne river at the second crossing of the Sheyenne, September 15, 1872. Just north of this bridge, the Bismarck trail crossed the river, but during high water the crossing was made at what is known as the Rapids, south of the Tracey bridge.

On July 23, 1874, John L. Pennington, Governor of Dakota Territory, issued to Frank P. Wright, a commission as County Commissioner, but no organization of the county was made until August 5, 1878, when Governor Howard appointed Christian Anderson, A. J. Goodwin and Otto Beeker as county commissioners. At the meeting of the board held January 6, 1879, Messrs. Goodwin, Wright and Anderson were present and qualified, Mr. Anderson being chosen chairman.

The first meeting for the organization of the county was held over the old postoffice in June, 1878; John Monson, chairman, and B. W. Benson, secretary. This caucus was called for the purpose of setting a date for a convention to nominate the first county officers. At the election held in the fall of that year, the



A. H. Gray.



following persons were elected: Sheriff, D. D. McFadgen; Treasurer, J. S. Weiser; Clerk of Court, Colonel Marsh; Superintendent of Schools, Otto Becker; State's Attorney, W. F. Ball; Assessor, Edward Wiley; Justice of the Peace, J. S. Weiser; County Commissioners, F. P. Wright, A. J. Goodwin, Christian Anderson, the latter being chosen chairman. James LaDue was appointed Coroner, and B. W. Benson Probate Judge. D. D. McFadgen was the oldest settler in Barnes county, and filed on the first pre-emption in October, 1873. The first term of court was held November 3, 1881; Judge Hudson presiding. The first Grand Jury summoned from Barnes and Greggs consisted of the following persons: George C. Getchell, James Fields, G. S. Secrest, Harmon Starkes, Wylie Neilson, John Holland, O. S. Rustad, J. E. Smith, John Lenwig, C. S. Getchell, John Russell, Isaac Ellis, C. C. Rogers, Frank Stack, Frank Cook, George Marsh, Ira Bennett, and Joseph Rogers. John Russell was chosen chairman. The first taxes paid in Barnes county was by B. O. Salberg, October 7, 1879, on the northwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 23, town 140, range 60.

What was known as the Old Fort Totten trail passes from north to south through the county, passing the Northern Pacific railroad about Hobert. During the '70s this trail was much in use having been made by the moving of government troops. The Indians in those days kept more to the valley in going to and from Fort Totten. The first postoffice was in the old Pump house which stood near where the railroad crossing now is on Second avenue. Thomas Conners, better known as Old Tom, was the first postmaster. A petition was circulated in 1877 to have the name changed from Worthington to Valley City postoffice, which was done. Christian Anderson was appointed postmaster in 1877 and held the office until 1884.

Valley City—Incorporated.

On March 8, 1881, the town was incorporated by a vote of the people, and the following were elected as trustees: Henry Wald, H. G. Hause, B. W. Benson, D. McDonald, J. Parkhouse and P. O. King. I. J. Anderson, Clerk; George A. Thompson, Treasurer; Charles Hollinshead, Assessor; Cole Chapman, Marshal; W. E.

Jones, Justice. At the first meeting held March 28, 1881, J. Parkhouse was chosen as President. The first annual election of village officers was held May 2, 1881, and resulted in all the old officers being reelected; I. J. Anderson failing to qualify as clerk, S. B. Coe was appointed on the 11th day of May, 1881. At an election held April 11, 1883, a city charter was adopted, and on May 8, 1883, the following city officers were elected: Mayor, C. A. Benson; Treasurer, D. McDonald; Assessor, Seth Lincoln; Aldermen, J. S. Weiser, P. O. King, E. A. Sager, O. P. Emerson, H. J. House and M. Tracy. L. D. Marsh, City Clerk; W. E. Jones, and C. A. Miler, Justices.

In 1886 the special charter was surrendered, and the city was chartered under the general laws governing cities.

Methodist Episcopal church. In 1881 the Methodist Episcopal church was organized with the following as trustees: John McPherson, Joel S. Weiser, William Weiser, Duncan McDonald, and Christian Shilling. During this year a church was built and Rev. C. S. Snyder officiated. Previous to the erection of the church building, services were held in the law building which stood near the present residence of J. S. Weiser. The first sermon preached, was by Rev. Huntington, an Episcopal missionary, in 1879. Early in 1881 and 1882, other churches were organized, among which was the German Methodist. After the incorporation of the city, Mr. B. W. Benson donated a plat of ground for park purposes; some enterprising citizens caused a survey to be made, and commenced selling the lots surrounding this park site, but the wide-awake inhabitants seeing the danger, re-purchased the lots, and in about two years the park was located, and today the city boasts of the most beautiful natural park in the state, comprising thirteen acres of heavy timber.

Lodges.

Valley City Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., was organized May 5, 1881, and Valley City Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 11, 1881. The first meeting of both of these lodges was held in the rooms over John Holmes' store. Sheyenne Chapter was organized January 3, 1884. All the books and property of the Masonic bodies were lost in the fire of March 21, 1884.

Newspapers.

The first newspaper established in Barnes county, was the "Northern Pacific Times," on June 12, 1879, edited and published by Dr. S. B. Coe. Two years later this paper passed into the hands of C. F. Kindred, and was changed to the "Valley City Times." In 1883 C. F. Richardson became editor, and in 1887 J. J. Dobbin became proprietor, and in 1888 the paper passed to the control of Herbert Root. During Mr. Root's reign, the office was raided, machinery broken and the type scattered over the entire city.

The second paper to be established was the "Dakota Patriot," on October 6, 1884, by C. B. Vollandigham. The "People's Advocate" by D. W. Clark was the next. The first store building was erected by Arne Oleson in 1877; he came from Duluth with Jens Jensen, better known as John Parkhouse, the first village clerk. Mr. Oleson still resides in Valley City, while Mr. Jensen is in Tacoma, Washington. In 1878 J. S. Weiser built the next store, and soon after Chris Efferman came from Duluth and opened the first saloon. In the spring of 1878, Joe Padden opened the first telegraph office, bringing the depot and office on a box car.

Schools.

The first school district organized in Barnes county was at Dailey's postoffice in June, 1878. James Dailey, President, H. C. Bjorke and George Larsman, Directors; John Holland, Clerk; E. Aas, Treasurer. Charlie Walker taught the first term of school in this district of Barnes county.

Public Schools.

Three modern brick school houses now accommodate the enrollment of six hundred pupils. In 1907 fire destroyed every school but the high school, and before the fire had burned one hour, quarters sufficient for twice the city's needs were secured, and in four days every child was again in school with books from Chicago. Teacher, pupil and janitor have been considered in the construction of the new buildings which have replaced the burned ones. Education, morals and health have all been pro-

vided for. The schools of the city are one of its chief prides. The high school of Valley City is one of the best in the state, and graduates a class of from twenty-five to thirty yearly. Besides the high school, the city has three modern school buildings, two of which were built in 1908 at a cost of \$60,000.00. There is also one Catholic Parochial school.

Normal School.

Chapters could be written of the normal school of Valley City; its location and spacious grounds. It is one of the finest educational institutions in North Dakota. Its faculty numbers thirty efficient instructors, while the student body has increased from five in 1892, to 537 at the close of 1908. Adding to this school a summer school and other departments of its work, the school serves over 1,000 people each year; its income has increased from \$5,000 for the first two years, to about \$50,000 per year. (See Chapter on Higher Education.)

The first hotel was built by C. W. Hakanson, who also owned the first butcher shop and the first feed stable. B. W. Benson opened the first real estate office; Ole Knudson was the first jeweler; A. C. Kasberg the first hardware store; A. G. Hawn the first drug store; Hiram Walker the first sawmill and feed store; M. O. Walker ground the first flour and feed; Ole Becker was the first blacksmith, with offices of Justice of the Peace and County Superintendent on the side; C. A. Benson bought the first wheat; Herbert Root was the first banker; and the first physician to open an office was F. H. DeVanp; Fred Adams, the first attorney; John Holmes, the first civil engineer; John McPherson made the first brick and Hans Hanson built the first stone wall. The first marriage was that of C. E. Shilling to Miss Weiser; the first white child born in Barnes county was Lizzie Becker, daughter of Otto Becker, and the first white child born in Valley City was Miss Lillian Weiser, now Mrs. James Neilson.

Old Settlers.

The first settlers and the time of their arrival: D. D. McFadden, 1872, now deceased; Tom Conners, 1872, deceased; Jonas Lee, 1872, Valley City; Thorry O. Leary, 1872, Valley City; F.



HERMAN WINTERER

P. Wright, 1874, Valley City; Colonel Marsh, 1874, deceased; Con Schroendur, Valley City, and numbers of others.

Valley City, the county seat of Barnes county, is the most picturesque in the Sheyenne valley, three hundred miles west from St. Paul and Minneapolis, on the main line of the Northern Pacific and Sioux railways. The country surrounding is a gentle rolling prairie, well drained and never fails to produce. This city has a beautiful park, many costly homes, nice shaded walks, large business blocks, churches, modern schools and public buildings. Among the churches are the Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, German Methodist, and Norwegian. The assessed valuation of the city is \$798,184; ten churches, two hospitals, five newspapers, a commercial club with 100 members, public library building that cost \$15,000; armory, auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,500, two theatres, four lumber yards, electric street railway, six hotels and restaurants, six grain elevators, five agricultural implement houses, several banks, water works and an electric light plant owned by the city.

Barnes county contains forty-two townships; all excellent farm land, upon which is grown all the staple products. In Barnes county may be found large herds of the finest blooded stock in the state. The assessed valuation of the county is \$7,936,364, based on one-third actual value. In 1906, 3,449 bushels of wheat, 1,845 bushels of oats, 574,000 bushels of flax, 833,000 bushels of barley and 110,000 bushels of potatoes were raised in this county, and 225,000 pounds of butter were produced.

County Treasurer Morton furnishes the following statistics since 1901. Since that time there have been 34,204 acres of school land sold for \$495,689.04, making an average price per acre of \$14.47. The deferred payments on this amount aggregate \$352,314.70, drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent; the amount of interest due the state in 1908, was \$21,138.81. The principal payments due the state on the same date were \$35,352.76. There were originally eighty-four sections of school lands in this county, and of these fifty-three and one-half sections have been sold, leaving thirty and one-half sections, which are leased for hay and pasture purposes.

Villages of Barnes County. Oriska was founded in 1880; Wimbleton on the Sioux railway, is a thrifty village of 700 people; Sanborn has a population of 300; Hastings, Rogers, Eckelson, Nome, Litchville and Kathryn are all grain centers of Barnes county.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF RANSOM COUNTY.

By

A. H. Laughlin.

Ransom county is situated in the valley of the Sheyenne river, in North Dakota, one county removed from the Minnesota state line, and is bounded on the north by Cass and Barnes, south by Sargent, east by Richland and west by LaMoure counties. It contains twenty-four congressional strips, equal to 864 square miles or 552,960 acres.

The soil of Ransom county is a deep, dark, rich vegetable mold or loam on the surface, full of lime and marl, underlaid by a substratum of clay that is rich in phosphoric acid and carbohydrates, which, with the abundant sunshine, renders it capable of growing far more nutritious meat-producing grains, grasses and forage crops than the richest lands of the famed prairies of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska. By chemical analysis corn grown here contains from three to four per cent more nutrition or feed value than that grown in Illinois, and our durum wheat has become world-famed, thousands of bushels of it being annually exported, and furnishes flour to make the famous sandwich of Marseilles, France, that supplies the bread and luxuries of the tables of many crowned heads of Europe.

The desirability of a locality for a home must depend entirely on how munificently nature has bestowed it with the essential features required to make it a pleasant place in which to live and rear a family, and, also, where a man can steadily accumulate wealth. Ambition is commendable. No true man will be satisfied until he can continuously gain in the accumulation of property,

and he cannot be long contented in a home unless the results of his daily labors show some profits. Certain things are absolutely necessary to fit a locality to live pleasantly in, and in which to gain wealth. Nature must lay the foundation. It must have good soil, water, good climate, and sufficient rainfall. The three first must prevail. Irrigation could supply the water, but generally at a great expense. Where nature has done its share man can do the rest.

Ransom county is richly endowed by nature with all these essential things. A man can build a home here and surround it with all the adornments that make home more beautiful, and help to make the life of its inmates pleasant. His fields will respond to the labor of his hands and return ample rewards. The soil is fertile and rich in humus, and all of the ingredients that tend to produce very large crops of cereals, vegetables, fruit and grasses of the finest quality. There is not a crop grown in any temperate climate that does not flourish here. Phosphoric acid, the element that makes our live stock vigorous, nery and desirable for all domestic uses, and gives to man that energetic force that has gained him the true appellation of "a Dakota hustler," is found in our soil in larger percentage than in any other, excepting the Volga region of Russia. Water is abundant, and there are natural springs all through the county. It is obtainable within a depth of from ten to 125 feet, and is of the best and carries in solution enough mineral properties to render it healthful and invigorating. Hundreds of artesian wells are now flowing good pure water, found at a depth of from 500 to 800 feet.

The climate is a most desirable one. Animal and plant life must have sunshine to insure a vigorous, healthy growth. We have this here in abundance. There are no fogs, no damp drizzly periods, and no heavy, damp air to encourage pneumonia, diphtheria and kindred ills. There are more days of bright sunshine in North Dakota than in any other place in the United States. The air is dry and rarefied, and cold does not take hold of man or beast as it does in the eastern states. No person has ever frozen to death in Ransom county, and stock, especially horses, will live out on the prairies all winter without

shelter. No one thinks of putting blankets on horses in the stables at night, as they do in the east. The writer has lived in the state twenty-seven winters, and of these, only five have been cold, and but one severe. The others have been almost without snow and warm and pleasant. The air is remarkably exhilarating. No lung diseases in man or beast generate here.

The annual rainfall is ample as it generally comes in the season necessary to produce good crops. When it rains it generally pours, instead of drizzling along for days, making life a burden.

Almost the whole attention of the farmers until recent years was turned to flax and wheat, but large crops of other cereals are now grown. Wheat has yielded as high as fifty-two bushels per acre. Oats ran up to 116, with seventy bushels the general average. Flax frequently went from twenty to thirty-one bushels per acre, barley as high as eighty bushels, and speltz as high as eighty-six. Corn usually yields from forty to sixty bushels to the acre, millet is always a heavy and a sure crop. North Dakota has long been noted for its excellent corn. Away back in 1805, Lewis and Clark, while wending their way up through North Dakota, found large quantities of corn raised by the Mandans, Grosventres and Arrikaree Indians, and in the report of their explorations say that they "placed much store by the corn they obtained from the Indians, and but for that food supply they could not have made a success of their expedition with the means at hand." During the last ten years the farmers have found out that our soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of a cereal grain that has been successfully grown here by the aborigines no doubt for hundreds of years, and it had formed a large proportion of their food supply, namely, corn.

Fruit is receiving its merited attention. Apples of the hardy varieties, plums, cherries, are now being grown here, several orchards having been bearing for twenty years. All fruit grown here is exceedingly fine in flavor. Strawberries flourish and are large and luscious.

Garden vegetables of all kinds grow in profusion and are noted for their excellent quality.

The native grasses grow in abundance and are most nutri-

tious. Stock will graze on them and thrive during the winter as well as in summer. Timothy, clover, blue grass, alfalfa and Australian brome grass flourish here.

Diversified farming has become the rule among farmers in Ransom county. They have more good horses, hogs, sheep and cattle, than any other county in the eastern part of the state.

There is a large herd of registered galloways and one of Red Polls in the county. They have furnished 174 sires to other farmers here, while many have been sold elsewhere. Stock raising is a most profitable business, because with free grass and cheap forage, it costs but little to mature it. Dairying is for the same reason very profitable and successful. Private dairies are numerous. Creameries are now in operation at Lisbon, Fort Ransom, Sheldon and McLeod, and much cream is shipped to La-Moure and the Twin Cities. One farm sold \$771 worth of butter in 1901, from an average of twenty-one cows, besides raising nineteen calves and 124 pigs. There is no branch of farming more remunerative. The product of our dairies command the highest market price. These new creameries will revolutionize agricultural methods in Ransom county, and double the value of every acre of her soil within the next five years. The mild-eyed, gentle cow is at last recognized and given her proper place in the front ranks of the steady, rapid, onward march of progress and prosperity. Every enlightened, progressive nation of the world has dairying for its corner-stone of agricultural prosperity, and every nation that does not award to the cow her well-earned position, is to-day semi-barbaric. It requires intelligence to be a good dairyman.

Fuel is plenty. Wood is shipped in from Minnesota at from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per cord. Hard and soft coal comes via Duluth, and is as cheap as elsewhere, with corresponding freight added. Lignite is furnished from North Dakota mines at about \$4.00 per ton, and makes very satisfactory fuel.

The prairies of Ransom county are covered with a rich drift of black alluvial loam from one to four feet deep, underlaid by a porous clay sub-soil, which has the property of holding moisture to a remarkable degree. It contains an inexhaustible supply of soil and ingredients most valuable for the growth of all cereal

grains, which actually increase with the depth, so that, as the surface strata become exhausted, with proper deep tillage its fertility will be replenished by stores of nourishment from beneath for centuries to come. Its fertility is remarkable. Cereal grain has been grown upon the same land in some instances for twenty-eight years without manure or rotation, and large yields obtained, especially of Durum wheat, as high as thirty-eight bushels per acre. One field yielded eighty-six bushels of speltz per acre for the twenty-seventh crop.

Land values are rising rapidly. Farms which five years ago could be bought for \$15.00 per acre are now being sold at \$50.00 per acre. Nearly every train during summer brings in land seekers from the South and East, and nearly all of them buy. The crowded population of the East must seek homes in the West. The young birds must leave the parent nest, mate, and seek to build up homes for themselves. There is no more favored spot in which to build these new homes than in the shady groves along the Sheyenne river, or on the fertile prairies of Ransom county. Where only a few years ago, the buffalo roamed these prairies in countless herds, and the noble red man reigned supreme in uncultured prowess, the footprints of the pioneer have been followed by the plow and the hoe of the settler until these rich fertile plains, once condemned by General Hazen, and others, as unfit for the habitation of white men, have been transformed into a garden spot of wealth production, and Ransom county is now famed as the best locality for intensive and diversified farming of any in the Northwest, and she is most propitiously blessed with prosperity.

Transportation facilities are ample. The Fargo and Southwestern branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the county east and west, and connects with the main line at Fargo, fifty-six miles from Lisbon. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway traverses angling through the eastern part of the county, giving direct connection with the Twin Cities. Another line to cross the county north and south, called the "Farmers' International Railway," is now in contemplation, and will soon be built.

The Sheyenne river traverses this county in a very tortuous

course, entering the county in the northwest corner in section 2, township 136, range 58, it meanders in a general southwest direction through eight congressional townships to within six miles of the south line of the county, thence in a northeasterly course, crossing the east county line six miles south of the northeast corner of the county and pursues the same onward way, discharging its waters into the Red River of the North about twelve miles north of Fargo. It runs parallel with and only about six miles west of the Red river for a distance of over forty miles. The valley of the stream in Ransom county is generally narrow, averaging about one mile and a half wide, and is bordered generally by high and in several places abrupt bluffs, seamed and furrowed with deep gulches and ravines, and the whole course of the river is skirted with a thrifty growth of native timber, consisting of the burr oak, white ash, yellow ash, basswood, poplar, boxelder, hackberry, plums, choke cherry, hazel, black haws, prickly ash, red and yellow ozier, ironwood, buffalo berry, cottonwood, wild grape, ivy, woodbine, gooseberry, raspberry, etc. The Sheyenne river traverses Ransom county with all its windings a distance of 110 miles, and the valley is very picturesque and beautiful. Numerous spring rivulets unite with the river from both sides along its entire course through the county. The bed of the stream lies about 100 feet below the average level of the prairie. The river rises on the same section in Wells county as the James river, whose water finally mingles with the brine of the ocean in the Gulf of Mexico, while the current of the Sheyenne carries nutrition to feed the fish in Hudson Bay. It drains a large tract of country, and in the spring, following a heavy snow fall, carries down a tremendous volume of water, yet it never overflows its channel to flood the valley, and no damage has yet been done by floods in this county.

Old Landmarks.

Standing Rock is a high eminence on section 6, township 136, range 57. It is named from a large stone in the center of the channel of the Sheyenne river, which was an object of worship by the Indians, and has engravings, among which is the picture of man, beast and bird, or Indian buffalo and eagle, peculiar to the

Sioux nations. On the top of a high knoll on the bluffs a mile north of this, the soldiers of the Sibley expedition set up a granite rock about two feet square by six feet long, and it is erroneously supposed that the name "Standing Rock" is taken from this stone. The above rock is visible to the naked eye from the Northern Pacific Railroad on top of the hill east of Valley City, a distance of twenty-five miles.

"Bear's Den Hillock," near old Fort Ransom, is a historic landmark, commanding a fine view of the prairies for miles.

"Okiedan Butte"—"point of view"—is a noted high mound on section 35, Island Park township, five miles south of Lisbon, as it is near the crossing of the Fort Abercrombie and Fort Ransom, Fort Sisseton and Fort Totten military roads, and the Overland Oregon Immigrants' trail. Colonel Creel, of Devils Lake, then in the United States regular army, in the early sixties had his command surrounded by an immense herd of buffalo and had to wait several hours for them to pass. He stood on Okiedan Butte for over four hours with his field glass, watching the herd pass. It was a solid moving phalanx extending in every direction beyond the vision of the glass. He estimated the herd at several hundred thousand. They were on their annual migration south to spend the winter. Numerous other monuments of stone mark the high prominences along the bluffs of the Sheyenne near Indian villages and emigrant camps. All of these lookout mounds were marked by a monument of rocks. Upon them have stood many a trapper, hunter and scout, scanning the landscape for the approach of the redskins, many an officer and boy in blue, watching for danger that might be lurking near, many a cowboy searching for "strays" in the roundup, many a moon-casined "poor Lo," peering into the distance with blood-thirsty eye, anxious for the scalp of his foe, many an overland immigrant wending his westward way to plant civilization on the shores of the Northern Pacific, many a pioneer advance agent of empire builders, and many a sojourner settler watching within the small fortress of rocks through the long silent hours of night, with vigilance, to guard the lives of his loved ones encamped near by and protect his property that must be preserved for the foundation of his home.

The Maple river, a branch to the Sheyenne, pursuing the same general course as the latter, enters the county in Liberty township at its extreme southern bend and passes through sections 1, 2, 3 and 4. Although smaller than its parent stream, it is important as a drain for surplus surface water, and the pure water it brings the settler. It has its place in history, as every army and expedition that passed through in the early days sought the stream and followed its banks as far as possible for the essential supply of drinkable water. Dead Colt creek, so named by the early trappers, rises on section 34, in township 122, range 56, flows northeasterly into the Sheyenne at its extreme southern bend. Springs feed it for several miles back from the river. The current is rapid and it serves a good purpose as a drain. Bear creek courses along the whole west line of the county, crossing it in many places, and is also fed by springs. It drains a large area and discharges its waters into the James river. Several small brooks fed by permanent springs flow into these streams from both sides.

All of the above named streams abound in the kind of fish common to the waters of the Northwest and great quantities are caught each year. One sturgeon weighing eighty-four pounds and a catfish weighing fifty-six pounds have been taken from the Sheyenne.

There are two good water power flouring mills on the Sheyenne river that have been in operation for over twenty-five years, one at Fort Ransom, and one at Lisbon.

None of the streams of Ransom county carry brackish water, and none go dry during the summer. Several small lakes are found in the county. Starting just south of Fort Ransom is a long broad slough, named the Big slough, which runs south across the county line. It is a succession of large and small ponds connected by a sluggish current, with marshes intervening, and bordering the ponds. These marshes are covered by tall grass and wild rice. It is a great rendezvous for wild ducks, geese and brants, and thousands are taken there annually. It is a famous camping place of the sportsmen. The water from its overflow reaches the James river. The valley of the Big slough is about four miles wide, and the rise of ridge that marks its

eastern border is the watershed that divides the waters flowing north into Hudson Bay from those flowing south into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the center of the valley its entire length is a deposit of sand and gravel. No doubt this slough is the ancient bed of the Sheyenne river, which then flowed south until the tail of the comet that struck our earth at the time of the "flood" deposited the large bank of debris at Fort Ransom, damming the stream and changing its course.

The Sheyenne river is one of the most historic streams in the Northwest. It takes its name from the nation of Indians that once made its valley their home and cultivated large fields of corn along its borders in the Seventeenth century. One branch of the Sioux nations, the Yanktonnais, called it "Sha-e-ye-na," the Minnesota Sioux, "Sha-e-ap-e." On a map printed in 1850 found by the writer in the museum of the Minnesota State Historical Society, it is spelled "Shay-en-no-ja." The meaning of the word in the Sioux tongue is "Speaking differently"—or "they who speak a different language from ours." The headquarters or capital of the Sha-e-ye-na nation was at the extreme south bend of the river.

There is a great variety of soil in Ransom county. The southeastern portion is level and has been too wet for farming, but the tri-county drain put in within the past two years by the three counties of Ransom, Richland and Sargeant, carries the surplus water into the Sheyenne and Wild Rice rivers, and has made the southeast corner township, Rosemead, and about eighteen sections joining on the north, some of the most fertile lands in the West. North of this valley or flat is a ridge of sand dunes, once considered almost worthless, but now a large part of this land is under cultivation and the homes of settlers dot the landscape. In the early eighties these hills were covered with a growth of native timber, and large game, bears, wolves, deer, elk and antelope, were numerous. Now nearly all the timber has been cut by the settlers, many of them coming from twenty-five to thirty miles for it. Could these hills talk they could unfold many interesting tales of Indian encounters and battles between contending tribes.

With the exception of this range of hills and the strip of

land bordering the Big slough and sharp clay bluffs along the streams, the whole of the county is first-class soil and good tillable land. Through the center of the county north and south covering two-thirds of its area is as productive and fertile soil as can be found in the United States. There is no waste land in the county, as even the highest points of the bluffs along the Sheyenne are good for grazing.

Fort Ransom.

Fort Ransom, located on section 12, township 135, range 58, is now in ruins, but the old cellars, graves and earthworks, are still distinct. The earthworks is in the form of a quadrangle about 200 by 300 feet in dimensions, and the remains of the powder magazine are still plain. The embankment of the earthwork is covered with grass and in many places is still five feet high. The fine spring walled up by the soldiers sends its pure, cold waters forth as of old, clear as crystal. Some of the stone placed by the boys in blue still remain. Could they but tell us all who have kneeled on them to quench the thirst and moisten parched lips. This spring is at the bottom of a ravine about a quarter of a mile west of the earthwork on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 11-135-58. It is about ninety feet below the fort site. It may be formed by seepage from the Big slough, which starts about one mile south.

The site of the fort stands about 250 feet above the bed of the Sheyenne river and commands a most picturesque and beautiful view of the valley and stream for six miles north. On the crest of the bluff overlooking the valley are six graves, still open, walled up with masonry. The bodies of these historic dead were removed soon after the abandonment of the fort. The writer can not yet find the names of those once entombed.

Bear's Den Hillock, so named by the Sioux, rises immediately from the ravine on the west side of the spring to the height of about 160 feet. On the top of the hill the soldiers had two cannon planted.

Fort Ransom was established June 18, 1867, by Companies "G" and "H," Tenth Infantry, United States Regulars, under command of Captain George H. Crossman, Tenth Infantry, and

the troops were withdrawn May 26, 1872, and the fort was not regarded as a military post after July 31, 1872. It was built as one of the line of fortifications to guard the western march of settlement and national development, and was named after General T. E. G. Ransom, a brave Illinois officer of the volunteers, who was killed during the War of the Rebellion. The buildings and equipment were moved by Hon. Don Stevenson, a famous government freighter, in July, 1872, with one ox train, to Fort Seward, near Jamestown, N. D.

Other troops than the Tenth Infantry occupied the fort, as shown by the following report, for which, with other data, the writer is indebted to the kindness of the United States War Department.

"Information given by Brevet Major L. M. Kellogg, captain Twentieth Infantry, August, 1869; the commanding officer at the time.

"**Location.**—46° 37'; longitude from Greenwich, 97° 30'. Post-office, Fort Abercrombie, Dakota territory; McCauleyville, Minn., sixty-five miles distant, the nearest town or settlement.

"**Quarters.**—For 200 men, built of logs; in good condition for summer use, but require to be ceiled and plastered to be comfortable for winter use. Officers' quarters built of squared logs, generally in good condition, some repairs needed. Accommodation for seven officers.

"**Store-houses.**—Quartermaster's, 1; 100x20 feet. Commissary, 1; 100x27 feet, with cellar 40x20 feet. Granary, 40x25x12 feet. All built of logs and in good condition.

"**Hospital, Guard-house, Etc.**—Hospital, 40x33x10 feet, built of logs, is now being ceiled and plastered, which, when finished, will leave it in good condition. Hospital store-room, 20x20x10 feet, built of logs, in good condition. Guard-house, 30x20x10 feet, built of logs, in good condition. Adjutant's office, 30x16x10 feet, built of logs, not plastered, in fair condition. Block-houses, two; 29x21x13 feet each, built of logs, no floors. Laundresses' quarters, 6; 15x30x10 feet each, built of logs, in fair condition. Blacksmith's shop, 40x12 feet, built of logs, in fair condition. Ice house, 30x25x6 feet, stone and earth, good condition. Root houses, two stone and earth, 25x15x8 feet, condition good.

"Supply Depots, Etc.—The nearest quartermaster and subsistence depots are at St. Paul, Minn., 320 miles distant. The route of supply is by rail to St. Cloud, then by wagons via Fort Abercrombie; obstructed during the winter season. Best season for transporting supplies is the summer.

"Subsistence.—Two years' supply is usually kept on hand; at present there is thirty months' supply on hand.

"Water and Wood.—The post is supplied by water from a never-failing spring, 500 yards distant. Wood supplied by contract, and also by the labor of the troops.

"Indians.—Nearest Indians are the Yanktonnais, Cut-Heads, Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota Sioux.

"Mines.—None are known in the vicinity of the post.

"Communication.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon road.

"Reservation.—The reservation on which the post is situated has not been declared by the president. 100 square miles held reserved, as described and announced in General Orders No. 42, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated May 18, 1869.

"Description of Country, Etc.—Rolling prairie with many small ponds and lakes scattered over it; nearly all the land is well adapted for grazing, and some of it is doubtless arable. Soil black, sandy loam. The valleys, especially the bottom-lands of the Sheyenne river, are exceedingly fertile, and would produce bountiful crops of spring wheat, oats, barley and potatoes, and also the early varieties of corn. The post has a fair garden; potatoes, beans and peas, the principal vegetables. On the reservation there are extensive meadow-lands, the grass being of the tall, coarse, prairie kind. Timber abundant; confined mostly to the valley of the Sheyenne; oak, elm, ash and bass-wood. Sand and clay, suitable for making brick, are found in the vicinity; also stone, suitable for making good lime. The Sheyenne river is generally fordable in most places, and has no great rise. The health of the locality is good; average temperature for eight months, from December, 1868, to July, 1869, inclusive, 34.39°. No settlement in the vicinity, excepting two isolated ranches, between the post and Fort Abercrombie."

The old Fort Ransom military reservation, an area ten miles

square or 64,000 acres, was nearly all in Ransom county. It was reserved under General Order No. 42, May 18, 1869, and declared by Executive Order of January 11, 1870. It was surveyed into townships and sections by Wm. H. H. Beadle in August, 1880. under order of Henry Esperson, then United States Surveyor General. I. J. Oliver, John Oerding and John A. Watts, then residents in the Sheyenne valley, were the chainmen. It was opened for settlement in 1887, but all the papers were not sent from the War Department to the Department of the Interior for file in the General Land Office until September 24, 1898. General Order No. 42 described the reservation as to location in "Latitude 46° 31' 27" N., Longitude 97° 54' W., on Sheyenne river, seventy-five miles above junction with the Red River of the North, and sixty miles west of Minnesota state line, within the 40-mile limit of N. P. R. R. grant."

Geographically, there were several changes in the territory embraced in Ransom county. On a map printed in 1850, when Dakota was a part of Minnesota territory, is Mah-kah-tah county, embracing a strip from the 47th parallel of latitude on the north to the present south line of Ransom county, and from the Mississippi river on the east to the Missouri river on the west; a strip about fifty miles wide and quite long. On the map the Shayennoja river is clearly and accurately defined, as are also the Maple river and Dead Colt creek, Okiedan Butte and Dead Colt hill, a high point near the Aliceton Norwegian Church. "Mah-kah-tah" is a misspelling of the Sioux word "Ma-ka-ta," meaning blue earth or rich soil, given to this region on account of the large gardens and cornfields of the Sheyenne Indians, who occupied this strip and were good agriculturists, farming only the best land.

By act of the territorial legislature of April 24, 1862, two counties were created, Stevens and Sheyenne. Stevens county is officially described as beginning at a point in the center of the Red River of the North, where the north line of township 134 crosses said river, thence west to the west line of range 62, thence north to the north line of township 144, thence east to said river, thence south along the center of the channel of said river to the place of beginning. Sheyenne county, beginning at the

southeast corner of the county of Stevens, thence south along the center of the Red river to the northeast corner of Deuel county (head of Lake Traverse), thence west to the west line of range 62, thence north to the southwest corner of Stevens county, thence east to the place of beginning. This division cut Ransom county in two on the east and west center line.

Pembina county, created January 9, 1867, began in the main channel of the Red river at the mouth of the Wild Rice, up the Red to the mouth of the Sheyenne, up that river to Poplar Grove, thence to "the place of stumps" or Lake Chicot, thence to the head of Salt river, thence due north to the international boundary, east to the Red, and to point of beginning.

County Organized.

Ransom county was created by act of the territorial legislature at Yankton, on January 4, 1873, being taken from Pembina county. It originally covered range 59, which was afterwards detached and made a part of LaMoure and Dickey counties. When they were formed Ransom county also embraced the whole of Sargent county, and retained it until after the organization and first general election. By an infamous act of the territorial legislature of March 4, 1883, the county was cut half in two and the south half named "Sargent." At an election held in that part of the county on the 9th of April, 1883, a vote was taken which ratified the formation of Sargent county. It stood 135 in favor of division and twenty-five against it. Only the residents of the present Sargent county were allowed to vote, but of course the majority was augmented by the territorial custom of transient importations. Ned, Dick and Harry, could vote in those days if they were on the right side.

By legislative act of February 7, 1877, Ransom county was attached to the county of Richland for judicial and recording purposes.

On March 7, 1881, Governor Nehemiah G. Ordway appointed Frank Probert, Gilbert Hanson and George H. Colton, county commissioners of Ransom county. These men were selected by Joseph L. Colton, the founder of Lisbon, and the condition of

their appointment was that they should locate the county seat at Lisbon, and appoint Mr. Colton's friends as the first officers.

The first meeting of the commissioners was held on the 4th of April, 1881, at Lisbon. Frank Probert was chosen chairman of the board. At the meeting the next day the county seat was located at Lisbon, where it still remains. No "county seat removal" fight had yet disgraced this county.

At this meeting the following officers were appointed: Register of deeds and ex-officio county clerk, Joseph L. Colton; sheriff, George H. Manning; judge of probate, J. P. Knight; treasurer, John Kinan; coroner, W. W. Bradley; county superintendent of schools, Eben W. Knight; assessor, Marcus A. Smith; surveyor, E. Coombs Prindall; deputy sheriff, A. H. Moore; constables, John H. Oerding, Solomon Robinson, Orlando Foster and Edward Ash; justices of the peace, Peter H. Benson, Thomas Olson, Amos Hitchcock and Thomas Harris, Sr. Joseph J. Rodgers was employed as counsel for the board of commissioners. Bonds were fixed for the officers and they were given until the 14th to furnish their official bonds and qualify. The "Fargo Republican" was made the official paper until a paper should be published in Ransom county. April 14th the board met again and the "Lisbon Star," Herbert S. Harcourt, editor and proprietor, was made the official paper. County license for the sale of intoxicating liquor was fixed at \$50.00. May 17th it was changed to \$200.00, and Cyrus B. Nichols was granted the first license. Of all the people mentioned above, only four are still residents of the county, viz.: Frank Probert, Gilbert Hanson, Thomas Harris, Sr., and Edward Ash. All the others are deceased or scattered.

The register of deeds had trouble in getting the records of Ransom county from the register in Richland county and he was instructed April 16, to institute whatever legal proceedings might be necessary to procure and obtain the possession of the records of Ransom county. At this meeting the first bridge over the Sheyenne rive was authorized, to be constructed at the north end of Main street, in Lisbon. September 5th, 1881, the commissioners placed the valuation of all taxable land in Ransom

county at \$2.50 per acre, the total value amounting to \$410,112, and the county tax was fixed that year at 16.9 mills.

At the first election held in the county on November 7, 1882, the total number of votes polled was 643, and the following ticket was elected by the number of votes here given.

J. B. Raymond, delegate to congress.....	641
B. W. Benson, member of assembly, Valley City....	608
E. A. Williams, member of assembly, Bismarck....	643
J. C. Nickens, member of council, Jamestown.....	589
W. F. Ball, district attorney, Fargo.....	643
A. H. Laughlin, register of deeds.....	452
A. H. Moore, sheriff.....	433
A. C. Kvello, treasurer.....	643
T. V. Phelps, assessor.....	614
Nancy G. Herring, superintendent of schools.....	413
A. B. Herrick, coroner.....	337
M. E. Severance, surveyor.....	350
W. F. Bascom, judge of probate.....	619
M. L. Engle, county commissioner.....	402
D. F. Ellsworth, county commissioner.....	443
Randolph Holding, county commissioner.....	407
Webb E. Watrous, justice of the peace.....	261
L. A. Froeling, justice of the peace.....	269
D. D. Mackinster, justice of the peace.....	394
E. J. Ryman, justice of the peace.....	289
A. Foster, constable.....	416
W. Grieves, constable.....	411
E. Waldref, constable.....	272
C. Meyer, constable.....	271
Lisbon for county seat.....	521

Of the above county officers the only one still a resident of the county is the writer.

On the 13th of November, 1882, the board purchased block 4, of Burhyte's second addition to Lisbon, for a court site, and soon after advertised for bids to build a court house. The bids were opened February 23, 1883, but all were rejected, and the

proposition of John Kinan to lease the building adjoining his store for the use of the county officers was accepted at a rental of \$50.00 per month.

Upon the division of the county, D. F. Ellsworth and Randolph Holding, being residents of that part of the county cut off, J. Lincoln Green and Marshall P. McArthur were appointed as commissioners in their place. Clara O. Pindall was appointed superintendent of schools in place of Nancy G. Herring, and H. S. Oliver, assessor in place of F. V. Phelps, for the same reason. Mr. Green failed to qualify and Scott W. Sanford, of Sheldon, was appointed in his stead on June 3, 1883. From the date of the division of the county until this time there was no session of the board, as the last official act of Mr. Holding was a motion to adjourn sine die, which prevailed, and there was no legal way to hold another meeting until they were called together by the county clerk. In this instance the latter officer took his time and the county took a rest.

The semi-annual report of County Treasurer Kvello, ending June 30, 1883, showed receipts from all sources, \$20,761.82; expenditures, \$15,568.25.

The question of building a court house was again brought before the county commissioners by the board of trade of Lisbon with a petition asking that it be put to a vote of the people November 4, 1884, and to issue bonds for that purpose to the amount of \$35,000, but no vote was taken until November 8, 1887, when it was lost by a vote of 440 for and 657 against. This was a political scheme pure and simple, engineered by W. D. Boyce, now a millionaire publisher, of Chicago, then the editor and owner of the "Dakota Clipper," which is now the "Gazette." The deal was to hoodwink the board of trade into circulating this petition and passing a resolution, which was spread on the records of the proceedings of the board of county commissioners to get the "Star Gang" on record in favor of bonding the county, so as to kill it off at the next election. It worked admirably, as the voters of this county were pronounced against putting a debt on the county, and the party or clique that fathered any such indebtedness died at the polls. Again in the fall of 1897, the proposition for the building of a court

house was lost by a majority of 318 votes. No bonds have ever been issued for building county buildings.

August 26, 1884, the county was divided into five commissioners' districts, and W. H. White and George W. Avery were added to the board by appointment.

Prior to April 13, 1885, the register of deeds was ex-officio county clerk, and as clerk had to perform all the duties of the present county auditor, and part of the work of the clerk of the court, at a salary of \$600. On that date R. N. Stevens was appointed the first county auditor and was elected to the same position in the fall of 1886.

The survey of Ransom county was made as follows: First, the meridian lines and standard parallels were determined by solar survey, under contract with the United States government. Then another contract laid out the townships, and other contractors outlined the sections. In the early survey, square stakes with the numbers of four sections, the township and range plainly cut, were driven two feet deep into every section corner mound. Each corner had a hole two feet square and one and a half deep dug on each of the four sections marked. Quarter-section mounds had no stakes, but each had two holes, one on each side of the section line. Later surveys used marked stones instead of stakes.

Rollin J. Reeves, under contract with General Beadle, dated August 17, 1870, surveyed the east line of the county, re-surveyed the seventh guide meridian from the eighth to the ninth standard parallels, completing it September 26, 1870. C. H. Bronson, W. W. Oldham, Grove Buel, James C. Blanding, chainmen; Benjamin Muchon, flagman; Thomas McDaniel and H. E. Sturdevant, mound builders. The field notes were sworn to and acknowledged before J. R. Hanson, clerk of the supreme court, D. T., December 7, 1870, at Yankton.

George G. Beardsley, under contract dated July 5, 1872, with Wm. P. Dewey, United States Surveyor General, surveyed the ninth standard parallel, which is the north county line, from the seventh to the eighth guide meridian, or the east and west ends of the county, as we then included range 59, and completed it August 1, 1872. The eighth standard parallel, or south line, was

re-surveyed by General W. H. H. Beadle, deputy surveyor general, in July, 1881, as there was an error in the township surveys. Cortez Fessenden, surveyor general; Shobal V. Clevenger and Augustus High, under a joint contract dated July 3, 1872, with William H. H. Beadle, United States Surveyor General for Dakota territory, started September 6, 1872, laid out township 133-53, and continued to survey all the township lines except Fort Ransom Military Reservation.

The next was the sectional sub-division survey contract, in which Shrobal V. Clevenger and Augustus High are joint contractors with William H. H. Beadle for Dakota territory, dated July 3, 1872. 135-53, 133 and 134-55, 134 and 135-57, east of Fort Ransom Military Reservation; 136, ranges 57 and 58, north of reservation, surveyed by Augustus High, A. B. Falley, G. Barber, O. C. Lithfield, W. H. Brown, Albert Mesto, assistants.

In July and August, 1874, Joseph W. Blanding sub-divided townships 133 and 134, range 53. In November, 1876, George G. Beardsley surveyed townships 136, ranges 54, 55 and 56. In June and July, 1879, Edwin H. Van Antwerp completed townships 133, ranges 54 and 56, 57 and 58, 135-55, and 136-53, which, with the sub-division of Fort Ransom Military Reservation, in 1880, completed the survey of the county.

The guide meridians and standard parallels had mounds of earth four feet square and three feet high.

Each surveyor had to test his compass to see that it was adjusted accurately to correspond with the solar guide meridian surveys, and here is the way it was done: "Upon the foregoing line during the night I established a true meridian line; fixed a bearing pole twelve feet long firmly in the ground and from the top swung a small linen cord with a plumb bob attached hanging free in a pail of water. Six feet south of this, fixed a straight smooth board upon two posts firmly driven into the ground east and west and one foot high, to a board slide; upon this fixed a compass sight, moved this upon the board until Polaris was behind the line and moved it easterly until the star "Alioth" of the constellation "Ursa Major" and Polaris were in the same vertical plane and covered equally by the cord. At a distance of twenty feet north an assistant held a small lantern before a

vertical staff, and I signalled him by another lantern until the staff and the two stars were in the same vertical plane. The staff was fixed in the ground until morning and another staff was planted where the compass sight was fixed. As compared with this line, my instrument, a new six-inch needle, vernier compass, manufactured by W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., without number, approved by the surveyor general, showed a contrast adjustment and a magnetic variation of the corner of the line last run as compared with this meridian, was, etc."—Report of William H. Beadle.

The first settlers, or those who were the pioneers to come into the county to build homes for their families, were reported by the surveyors to be John Knutson, on the southwest quarter of section 21-134-54, in September, 1872, when he had a good house and twelve acres under cultivation and fenced, since his arrival in 1870; and Phidelem Letonneau, who settled on the northeast quarter of section 20-134-54 in 1870, and in 1872 had a good house and barn, fifteen acres under cultivation, and forty acres fenced. His surroundings betokened thrift and much labor. His was the first grain grown in Ransom county. Mr. Knutson stayed here until 1888, accumulated considerable property, sold out and went to his old home in Norway. Letonneau sold out here, moved to Fargo, and died there. His widow remained and reared a family of twelve children.

September 18, 1872, the surveyors completed the survey of township 135, range 54, and found E. Whitcomb with a home on the northwest of 13; Peter Bonner with a home on the southwest of section 11; Philo Kendall with a few acres of breaking and building a house on the southeast quarter of section 10; Emma Bowden on northwest quarter of 10, had breaking done but no house yet. All of these people lived on their land for several years, and have sold out and gone West.

There was considerable labor and time spent in the early days in exploring for coal among the bluffs of the Sheyenne, as the fuel question was an important one, for the government to supply its forts and expeditions, and also for the settlers. The surveyors found numerous excavations made all along the river, and on the southeast quarter of section 32-135-54 report an "un-

finished house near a tunnel on the river bank made by coal explorers. Place now abandoned as but little coal was found and that not of useful quality." Float coal is found in many places in the county, but no mines have been yet discovered.

The surveyors also report finding in that township, "A few relics such as old shoes, tent pins, human bones and skulls, in various parts of the township, indicating Indian fracas and probable mining fights. General Sibley has battled with Indians in this vicinity," and they make a note of finding "fortifications for the battle of the Sheyenne river under General Sibley." This is an error, as the latter army had no battle there. The surveyors mistook the remains of the fortified city of the Sheyenne Indians for Sibley's earthworks.

The first final proof made in the Fargo land office, when it was located there by congress, was by Ludwig Thiergart on the northeast quarter of section 8-135-53. The proof was made September 30, 1875, and the patent issued March 1, 1876.

Among the instruments in the office of the county auditor can be found a petition thirty feet long presented to the county commissioners praying that the question of granting liquor license (local option) be submitted to the vote of the county November 6, 1888. The petition was granted and 668 votes were cast for license to 829 votes against. Since then the sentiment of a majority of the voters of the county has been for prohibition. The vote on the adoption of the constitution of the state and prohibition was: Constitution, 1,110 for, 25 against; prohibition, 670 for, 557 against.

The first instruments on file in the office of the register of deeds are dated 1876 and 1877. They transfer by deed large bodies of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad to Chester H. Davis, of New York City. Davis was a brother-in-law of C. F. Kindred, who was then land commissioner of the Northern Pacific, and it is alleged that actual compensation received by the company was meagre.

District Court.

The first term of the district court held in Ransom county was at Lisbon, January 5, 1885. Hon. S. A. Hudson, judge;

Willis W. Tuller, clerk. Hon. William B. McConnell's first term was held August 3, 1886.

The population of the county in 1880 was 537; in 1890, 5,393; in 1900, 6,919; 1905, 8,634.

At the election of 1908 there were 1,937 votes cast for presidential electors; Republican, 1,308; Democrat, 581; Prohibition, 36; Socialist, 11; Independent Democrat, 1. The air of Ransom county is too pure for Socialism.

The total valuation of the county for the year 1908 is \$3,-927,910; personal property, \$1,260,431; real estate, \$2,667,479; total tax levy, \$215,754.35.

Township Organization.

Name.	Date organized.	Township.	Range.
Aliceton	April 8, 1903.	133	35
Northland	February 2, 1891.	136	58
Big Bend	May 3, 1900.	134	55
Casey	December 12, 1888.	135	55
Coburn	June 7, 1893.	136	53
Fort Ransom	April 2, 1889.	135	58
Elliott	January 17, 1905.	134	57
Maple River (now Liberty)	November 19, 1885.	136	55
Moore	March 6, 1895.	136	56
Owego	June 1, 1894.	135	53
Preston	November 1, 1892.	136	57
Sydna	August 1, 1892.	133	54
Springer	May 18, 1889.	135	57
Sandoun	January 12, 1901.	135	53
		135	54
Shenford	August 1, 1884, N. half of	134	54
Sheldon village	July 31, 1884.	136	54
Roland	May 11, 1905.	133	58
Greene	January 4, 1906.	136	54
(So much of this town- ship as has hereto- fore been organized as the village of Shel- don.)			

Tuller	March 6, 1906.	135	56
Bale	March 6, 1906.	133	56
Hanson	March 6, 1906.	134	58
Alleghany	March 6, 1906.	133	57
Island Park	March 2, 1908.	134	56

The county seat, Lisbon, is located in Island Park township.

Historical.

It is a commendable custom in the formation of new states to commemorate the names of men of prominence in American progress by naming counties and cities after them. Ransom county and Fort Ransom bear a name honored in American history as a distinguished officer of the Union army.

Major-General Thomas E. G. Ransom entered the service as major of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and rose to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps. He was several times wounded, and died from injuries received in the Atlanta campaign. Grant and Sherman both said that he was the ablest of volunteer generals, and Sherman once spoke at length commending his heroic character.

General Ransom was the son of Colonel Ransom, who commanded the Ninth United States Volunteers in the Mexican War and was killed at the storming of the fortress of Chapultepec. This was the most desperately fought battle of that war. The fortress was defended by the students of the Mexican Military Academy. After several unsuccessful attempts to take the place, a cannon was loaded with a solid shot and a detail of seventy-five men was ordered to haul the gun up to the walls of the fort, turn it around and fire it to make a breach in the wall. They took up the gun, but were all shot before they could turn it around. Another detail of 150 men chosen from different parts of the line turned the gun and battered down a wide gap, through which the charging Americans went like a whirlwind and captured the fort. Chapultepec is the Mexican Bunker Hill, and each year the people of Mexico do honor to the brave youth who, in defense of their country, fell nobly fighting the northern invaders.

The geographical location of Ransom county brings it directly into the pathway of nearly every expedition, national and pri-

vate, wending its westward way over these plains bearing the Star of Empire. The "big bend" of the Sheyenne river made it necessary to establish routes south of it at the times of floods, and its numerous fords, with sloping banks and solid gravel bottoms, rendered it easy of crossing in low water, and, as overland travel had to pass north of the Missouri river, it brought this county into a direct line of northwestward march. The old well-worn pathway of the Oregon overland emigrants crossed the county diagonally. General Sibley's westward and return line of march crosses the county in two places; the Fort Sisseton and Fort Totten, and the Fort Abercrombie military roads traverse the county; the latter crosses the river at Sibley's ford and again at Brunton's, passing just north of Lisbon with one route, and the other around the bend south of the river. Many of the mounds thrown up by the engineer corps in locating these roads still remain. Another established route ran through Owego township west via Fort Ransom. Along these lines of travel passed hundreds of freighters carrying supplies to the forts and settlements west, and numerous expeditions of explorers and railroad surveyors and private parties. Over the Oregon trail tramped thousands of the early settlers of the northwestern Pacific states. They had a large fortified circular camp covering about twenty acres on section 2-133-56, to guard against the attacks of prowling bands of Sioux who followed these expeditions to gratify the Indian instinct of bloodshed and plunder. Hundreds of troops of our "boys in blue" have marched over our now fertile fields to protect the property and save the scalps of white men. All of these important routes of travel were beaten into deep pathways by the tread of hundreds of thousands of northwestern pioneer empire builders.

"They crossed the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The birthplace of the free."

Through them the "chaos of a mighty world" has surely
"rounded into form."

Travel was dangerous in those days and numerous encounters



Andrew Sautager.

with the Indians occurred, as the timber and bluffs skirting the Sheyenne river formed a natural shelter and hiding place for them. Several skeletons of white men have been found marking the resting place of the unknown dead and showing conclusively that passing around the lower bend of the river must at some time have been a hazardous undertaking. The bones of one white man were found bleaching on the prairie about eight miles southwest of Lisbon. The skull had a bullet hole through it, and several small articles such as would be carried by a man in good circumstances were found near it. Another skeleton was found on the bluff near Dead Colt creek, no doubt the relics of one of Don Stevenson's ox drivers who got lost at the time his whole train got snowed in. On a knoll near the Sargent county line four human skeletons were found lying side by side, mute testimony of some desperate encounter where all the party must have been slain, as none was left to bury the dead. On many high points overlooking the valley are circles of small boulders placed close together, covering a diameter of about six feet, the whole spot from center to outside being covered, which mark the repose of some hunter or trapper, as in every instance where they have been dug into human bones not touched by extreme age are found, victims of disease or the bullets of the redskins, buried by their comrades and the stones placed on the graves to prevent the coyotes from disturbing their final rest.

William Hutchins, one of the first settlers and still a resident of the county, eight years, from 1871 to 1879, drove ox teams for Don Stevenson, later a resident of Morton county and now dead. J. C. Burbank, of St. Paul, Minn., N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minn., still a resident there, and his brother-in-law, T. C. McClure, now deceased, were old time government freighters. Hutchins helped Stevenson move Fort Ransom to Fort Cross, the name afterwards changed to Fort Seward. He made many trips through this county and beyond, and enjoyed all the pleasures of outdoor pioneer life on the plains, and suffered all the mosquito-laden and frost-bitten woes of the western "bull whacker," wending his slow, tortuous, tedious way over the parched, burnt-over prairies of Dakota, or through the knee-deep "gumbo" of Minnesota, the essential forerunner of the "iron horse."

To protect these overland freighters and the expeditions of home-seekers and soldiers the United States government constructed a line of "storm stations" along the important trails, so any one caught in a storm could find refuge. The one assigned to Ransom county was located on section 19 in Owego township. It consisted of a large log shanty with ample log stables to shelter the oxen of the trailers or the horses of the troops. This place was named "Pidgeon Point," and was kept by Dave Faribault, a half-breed French and Chippewa Indian and a nephew of the old Chief Faribault, of Minnesota. Dave was sent here by the government. His wife was a full-blood Aricaree squaw, good looking and educated. They had two children, Lewis and Jane. Jane was a bright, fine young lady, very courteous and highly respected by those who gained her acquaintance. She resembled the French in features. Her parents sent her to an academy in St. Paul, Minn., where she graduated. During the year 1871 a man named Charles Huggins arrived and, living at Faribault's, engaged in hunting and trapping along the Sheyenne river. He fell in love with Mrs. Faribault and she with him. Dave became suspicious, ordered him out of the house and sharpened his knife. Charlie stayed among the neighbors for a year or more and both kept up a correspondence with each other to arrange clandestine meetings. They used Tommy Bonner, a bright little lad, for mail carrier, and he was very faithful to his trust and kept his secrets until one day, while on his way to deliver one of Charlie's letters, he fell and hurt himself, so he had to get home with the letter, which his mother found and read. Of course the contents of the letter leaked out and the gossip reached Charlie's ears, when he got busy. Mrs. Bonner received a very threatening letter from him, stating that if "she did not attend to her own affairs and keep her nose out of his, he would see that she was smoked out, etc." Soon afterwards a party of Sioux Indians appeared and were very impertinent, which started a genuine "Indian scare," and nearly all the settlers left with their families for the East. John McCusker was one who skipped for his old home in Minnesota. This was in 1872. He remained there one year, and returned with his family in the spring of 1874 and still lives at the old camping ground of his pioneer days. Mr. Bonner soon re-

turned. The only depredation committed by the Indians was to run off nine of Mr. Bonner's fat young cattle, which he soon recovered. The then residents credited Mr. Huggins as the instigator of the actions of the Sioux. Love affairs usually have an end, and in this case the culmination was quite forceful and romantic. Charlie got tired of dodging Dave's knife, so in some way he obtained a quantity of "fire water" (how is not recorded, as the prohibition jug traffic was not yet invented nor the interstate commerce law made a refuge for crime) and when the next squad of cavalry and a bunch of "bull whackers" happened to meet there during a storm, the whiskey was freely distributed on the express condition that Dave should have his full share of it. All agreements and promises were rigidly kept, and a hilarious big time ensued. Dave got strictly paralyzed, and when he came out of his stupor his wife had eloped with Charlie and came no more into these wilds. To him the turtle doves of the Sheyenne forests had ceased their gentle cooing for a time. Charlie is gone where all troubles cease. Mrs. Huggins is still living in South Dakota. Lewis staid with his father. Jane, after receiving an academic education, returned to her mother and married a "blanket Indian" colloquially named "Dandy Jim."

Tommy Bonner was the first duly appointed mail carrier in Ransom county, and Charlie's the first love affair memorialized in our legends, and Dave's the experience common to history of the results of a "mix-up" with "wine and woman."

Owego Colony.

The human desire not to be contented with surroundings and to gain dollars from an investment of cents, forming episodes in the history of mankind since the "tale of the Garden of Eden," has caused the first development of every country and locality in America since King James' scheme for the colonization of Jamestown, Va. The first early settlement of Ransom county was due to a "townsite scheme," the expectation of obtaining a large tract of land for a mere pittance and selling it in small lots at fabulous prices.

Early in 1870 Captain LaFayette Hadley organized "the Owego Colonization Company" at Rochester, Minn., and came

to Owego township and settled on what, being surveyed, proved to be section 16, where they platted a town site and named it "Owego" after their former beautiful home city on the Susquehannah. Several families came and twelve dwellings were erected. LaFayette Hadley was elected president. Among the members of the colony were: Orange Hadley, Samuel Horton, Kelley E. Bowden, S. R. Day and Louis Thiergart, all of whom became residents of the county for several years. The able-bodied male members of the colony worked on the Northern Pacific Railroad, then being constructed west of St. Cloud, Minn. Captain Hadley thought the railroad would cross the Red river farther south and the Sheyenne at Owego, thence to Fort Ransom via Brunton's Ford. He was the first real estate agent in the county and had a successful plan for the occasion. He charged each settler fifteen dollars for the privilege of taking a claim within a radius of five miles, as he had platted that amount of territory. Several of the colony had ox teams and the captain had them donate the hauling of the lumber and the labor for the erection of a neat two-room cottage with an attic, for his office and residence. All the lumber was hauled from McCauleyville, Minn., at sixty dollars a thousand. It was native elm and basswood, rough on both sides, full of knots and bark-edged.

The mail was brought by the soldiers who carried the mail to Fort Ransom and stopped at Dave Faribault's.

By letter dated March 4, 1907, from the Hon. F. H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general, he states that the postoffice was established at Owego, September 1, 1871, in Sheyenne county, Dakota territory, with James C. Felch as postmaster. There is an error in regard to Owego being in Sheyenne county, as it was in township 135 and the south line of that township was the south boundary line of Stevens county. Owego was the third postoffice established in what is now North Dakota. Commodore Kittson was appointed postmaster at Pembina in 1844, and Charles Cavalier at St. Joseph in 1863.

The colony prospered for a while, until the "Huggins Indian scare" drove them all away. Captain Hadley and some others returned. Hadley lived there until the colony was abandoned in 1874, when he moved with his family to McCauleyville and started

a restaurant. Afterwards he went to Fargo, and died in Oregon. The buildings were appropriated by the settlers, but Captain Hadley collected their full value from the government as an "Indian depredation claim."

Among the first permanent settlers of the county were George Hutchins, father of William Hutchins, Peter Bonner, Helmuth Schultz, Herman Schultz, F. W. Baguhn and John McCusker, besides those mentioned by the surveyors. They all settled along the river near Owego. George Hutchins freighted through the county in 1868. Mr. Baguhn built the first bridge over the Red river at Fargo. The Northern Pacific Company wished to get some construction tools and supplies over the river, and, as the ice was unsafe, he borrowed some lumber of Burns and Finkle, of Moorhead, and, using a fallen tree that nearly spanned the channel for one stringer and timbers laid on the ice for the other, a bridge was constructed and the construction outfit taken over. Mr. Hutchins says when he first saw Moorhead, in 1868, only one building stood there and the place was called "Smoky Point." The settlers accumulating along the Sheyenne soon wanted a post-office and petitioned for a mail route from Fargo to Owego direct. F. W. Baguhn was appointed mail carrier and postmaster at Owego. His commission for the latter was dated October 19, 1874, and signed by Marshall Jewell, postmaster general. His salary as mail carrier was \$400 per annum. He made trips once a week. The postoffices on the route were Owego, Barret, Power, Kindred, Horace and Fargo. The winter of 1874-75 was a very severe one, forty degrees below being not uncommon. The snow was very deep and blizzards frequent, but that name for a snow storm was not then originated—not until 1876. The summer of 1875 was very pleasant and game plentiful. Mr. Baguhn drove a span of small Indian ponies, and carried a shotgun and shot wild ducks, geese and chickens along the route and sold them to Mr. Slogey, of the Bramble Hotel, Moorhead, who took them by the dozen. His proceeds from the sale of game during summer amounted to nearly as much as his salary as mail carrier. Mr. Baguhn still lives in Owego.

Large game used to be plentiful in the sand hills of Owego. In 1883 Clark Brooks and George Severson went into the hills for

a hunt. George stepped on the log of a fallen tree and was peering through the prickly ash to shoot a "cotton-tail" rabbit, when a monstrous cinnamon bear rose up erect within six feet of him. George says he could not run because the briars on the ash were so thick. It will never be known which was the more frightened, George or the bear. Anyway, George's hair is quite white now, but as his hair is very light it is hard to tell whether fright changed his hair or he was born that way. No one knows how it happened, but George lives in Sheldon and is alive yet, while the bear is dead. They sold at the meat market in Lisbon the capture of a week's hunt—that large bear, two smaller ones, three deer and two beavers. The carcass of the old bear measured seven feet in length.

Mrs. Arntson, mother of the present county auditor, had a little experience in the Owego timbered wilds. They had a fine calf in a strong pen or room built onto the side of the stable. One night they heard the crash of lumber being broken, and the calf blatting, and she and her husband rushed out to ascertain the trouble. In the darkness she saw the outline of a supposed man dragging the calf toward a small creek that flowed close by. She rushed into the brush after the calf, but the darkness prevented her from finding it. In the morning the partially eaten carcass of the calf lay by the creek and the tracks of a large bear were plainly visible in the mud. Mrs. Arntson had been within a few feet of the bear. He must have lain very quiet while she was groping in the darkness as she heard no noise. No doubt this was the bear killed by Mr. Severson.

Owego had another "Indian scare" in 1882. Some Sioux Indians, armed, appeared one afternoon in June and were performing some queer antics. There were several Norwegian families living in the hills, some of whom had lived in Minnesota during the bloody Sioux massacre of 1862. The alarm was given, and Messrs. Aandahl, Gronbeck, Lunsborg, Skaar and B. Johnson hurriedly took their families by ox team to Colfax in Richland county. A message was sent to Major Edwards, of the "Fargo Argus," who wired the commander of the troops at Fort Sisseton. The next day three troops of the "Custer Avengers" arrived and camped on the hill at the south bend of the river, where

now stands the Aliceton church. They were under command of Colonel Sickles, a son of General Daniel E. Sickles, who shot Philip Barton Key on the street corner in Washington, D. C. Colonel Sickles, with a detachment of a dozen soldiers, rode into Lisbon and hitched their horses where the Horton Hotel barn now stands. The next afternoon two half-breed scouts, dressed in the characteristic fringed buckskin suits, rode in over the north bridge. The writer was talking with Colonel Sickles when they came up. They had scoured the "sand hills" and found that a small party of Sioux had eluded the Indian police and chased some antelope from the Coteans in the Sisseton reservation into our county. Colonel Sickles sent a detachment into the hills and took the trespassers home. That night was an eventful one in Lisbon and the eastern part of the county. The "Argus" had circulated the report of the "outbreak," and the presence of the soldiers confirmed it. Many of the women packed their effects, and with revolvers watched beside their husbands armed with guns. The soldiers remained for a week and were very effective in restoring quiet, especially among the residents in the hills.

During the days before Fort Ransom was garrisoned, Don Stevenson's train of ox team freighters, returning from a western trip, were caught in a blizzard and took refuge in "Timber Coolie," by the "Fish Pond," on the old cheese factory farm south of Lisbon. The storm was very severe and lasted three days. The men formed shelters with the wagon boxes and turned the oxen loose. The third day one teamster declared they would all starve or freeze to death and started eastward, taking a yoke of oxen. He was never seen again, and it is supposed that his was the skeleton found on the bluffs near where Dead Colt creek joins the river. Near this skeleton was found an ox yoke and chain and the bones of two oxen. When the storm subsided, a sentinel watching from the bluffs at the west of their rendezvous saw a dark object moving across the vast white expanse toward the west. It proved to be a half-breed with a pony dragging an Indian sled of two poles. The "breed" guided the whole party to safety at Fort Abercrombie. The wagons were recovered in the spring, but the oxen all perished.

The Sibley Trail.

The trail of General H. H. Sibley's expedition of 1863 against the hostile Sioux to punish them for their fiendish deeds of massacre in Minnesota in 1862, enters Ransom county in section 32-133-54, thence north, crossing the river at Scoville's ford on the northwest quarter of section 32-134-54; thence diagonally in a northwest direction, on the east side of the river, and leaves the county on section 6, township 136, range 57. On section 36, township 134, range 55, just west of Scoville's ford, called in Sibley's reports "the first crossing of the Sheyenne," the expedition halted, established Camp Hayes and celebrated the Fourth of July, 1863. Ex-Governor Horace Austin, of Minnesota, then captain of Company B, First Regiment Mounted Rangers, addressed the troops, being the first Fourth of July oration delivered in Ransom county. A tall liberty pole of white ash was erected. It was afterwards struck by lightning, but about twenty feet high of the base remained standing until the winter of 1891-92, when some desecrating hand cut it off at the level of the ground for firewood. At my instigation, Frank Russell, commander of Abercrombie Post, G. A. R., dug up the base, that was set in the ground about four feet, in July, 1892, and it is preserved as a relic by the post. Several small gavels have been made from this historic "liberty pole" and presented to different members of Sibley's expedition, and one to Hon. Judge Lauder, of this judicial district. The expedition passed about a mile and a half north of Lisbon and established "Camp Wharton" on sections 19 and 20, township 135, range 56, where it halted until Sunday morning, July 12, waiting for a supply train to arrive from Alexandria, Minn., when it passed on and crossed the Sheyenne river at Stony ford, near Sorenson's Mills, in Barnes county. It has often been erroneously reported that a battle with the Indians occurred at Camp Wharton. No Indians were encountered or seen by the expedition until it arrived within ten miles of where Jamestown now stands. Near Standing Rock a wagon axle and several other relics were found by the early settlers. Sunday night was probably passed there by the troops, but no camp was established.

In June, 1884, the writer drove out to Camp Wharton in com-

pany with Lieutenant Joseph Weinman, special agent for the German-American Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill. He exhibited remarkable memory; when we first struck the trail he recognized it instantly and described the location of the camp before we got in sight of it. On entering the Johnson coulie where the trail crosses, he said, "See that sharp point of bluff at the left? Well, the cavalry scouts deployed at our left frightened a young antelope and it came bounding over the top of that bluff and struck its head against one of the wagons, and one of my boys captured it, put it into a wagon and we carried it clear through the expedition and back to St. Paul, where we presented it to the colonel of the regiment, and it is still in the city." This antelope died in St. Paul about six years ago. At the camp he found the old well his company dug, the hole where the flagstaff stood, and several other points of interest. The flagstaff of this camp had been removed by a Swede, Isaac Westling, who took the land as a claim, and planted it on a knoll near his house and used it as a storm signal to guide him home in the event of a blizzard. It was removed by Frank Russell in July, 1892, and is now in the possession of Abercrombie Post G. A. R.

Lieutenant Weinman said that early in the morning of the 12th the death march sounded and a stretcher bearing the remains of a soldier who had shot himself accidentally was carried out to the northwest. Let us find his grave. He guided my horse and we drove within four rods of the grave. It had sunken and the two stakes that stood at the ends had fallen in. It is on the crest of the hill overlooking the Sheyenne valley. The main earthworks of the camp have been leveled and the land cultivated, but many of the outlying picket posts are still plainly visible. Lieutenant Weinman was detailed to escort a supply train of about eighty wagons from Alexandria, Minn., to overtake General Sibley. He arrived at Camp Hayes the night of July 10 and at Camp Wharton just before sundown the 11th, and then accompanied the expedition. He stated to me that in the morning of the 11th a heavy frost covered the ground, as white as snow, and that after they crossed the Sheyenne at Stony ford, scarcely any grass was to be found on the prairie.

I have spent much time and had much correspondence with

ex-Governor William R. Marshall, who was colonel of the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and acted as correspondent of the "Pioneer Press" during the expedition, and others, to ascertain the name of the soldier killed at Camp Wharton, with the purpose of having his remains taken up and interred in the G. A. R. cemetery here, but have as yet failed to identify him. It may have been some teamster or attache of the army whose name does not appear on the army roster, and must be numbered with the unknown dead.

To ex-Governor Marshall I am indebted for the names of these two camps and much other information relative to the expedition. The names of the camps and some of the details of the first part of the march are mentioned in Sibley's reports. In a letter from ex-Governor Marshall, written at Los Angeles, Cal., a few weeks before his death, he states that he remembers an accidental death at one of the camps, but could not now locate it from memory.

Brigadier General Sibley would not have been a success as a North Dakota real estate agent and boomer. In his report to Major J. F. Meline, acting assistant adjutant general at Milwaukee, Wis., dated "in the field sixty miles west of Fort Abercrombie, Camp Stevens, August 16, 1863," he says: "The region traversed by my column between the first crossing of the Sheyenne river (Scoville's ford) and the Coteau of the Missouri is for the most part uninhabitable. If the devil were to select a residence upon the earth, he would probably choose this particular district for an abode, with the redskins' murdering and plundering bands as his ready ministers, to verify by their ruthless deeds his diabolical hate to all who belong to a Christian race. Through this vast desert, lakes fair to the eye abound, but generally their waters are strongly alkaline or intensely bitter and brackish. The valleys between them frequently reek with sulphurous and other disagreeable vapors. The heat was so intolerable that the earth was like a heated furnace, and the breezes that swept along its surface were scorching and suffocating as the famed sirocco." I should have enjoyed watching the general's face while he was reading Harcourt's "Lisbon Star" in the early eighties.

After an arduous search, the writer unearthed from the archives of the Minnesota State Historical Society the following

vivid description of the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Ransom county, written by Chan Harmin, later a miller at Sauk Center, Minn., to the "St. Paul Pioneer." There were two dailies in St. Paul then, the "Pioneer," Democratic, started in 1846, and the "Press," Republican. In 1849 both were merged into the "Pioneer Press."

Fourth of July on the Sheyenne.

Toasts, Responses, etc.

Camp Hayes, North Bank of Sheyenne River, July 4, 1863.

Your regular correspondent, Rev. Mr. Riggs, has doubtless written you from this camp, detailing the incidents of the march. I propose to give you a brief report of our relations of the day and a very pleasant reunion of the officers of the expedition at the general's tent this evening. Soon after arriving in camp this afternoon, Captain Chase, of the pioneers, procured a sappling from the trees along the river, which he erected into a liberty pole in front of headquarters. The large American flag that belonged to the lower agency and was rescued from the Indians last fall—the same that floated at Mankato at the execution of the condemned Sioux—was run up and given to the breeze. Captain Jones, of the battery, at sunset fired a salute of thirty-four guns, waking strange echoes along the hills of the Sheyenne. The general invited the field staff and officers of the several regiments to his marquee, when the very agreeable sight of lovers of delicious cake—provided for the occasion by the excellent and thoughtful wife of the general—greeted eyes quite unused lately to such sights. There was abundantly supplied appropriate and palatable accompaniments to the cake. After ample justice had been done these, Colonel Crooks, of the Sixth, proposed "To the health of the commanding general and the success of the expedition."

General Sibley suitably responded, assuring the company that the expedition would never turn back without accomplishing its object—the extinction of Little Crow and the band of murderers that followed him—if success were in the bounds of human perseverance and endurance. He felt confident he could rely on the officers and men of the command for faithful support in this pur-

pose. Colonel Baker, in proposing the health of Mrs. Sibley, to whom the company was indebted for the refreshing delicacies before them, thought it peculiarly fitting that the wife of the beloved commander should be remembered on the occasion. Lieutenant Colonel Marshall complained that Colonel Baker had appropriated the sentiment that he (Colonel Marshall) was ready to offer to Mrs. Sibley, but would now offer.

General Sibley proposed the health of General Pope, who most cordially supported General Sibley and provided all things necessary for the expedition. General Sibley expressed warmly his obligations to General Pope.

The health of the president of the United States was offered by Colonel Crooks, and a sentiment to the Union by Colonel Baker. The health of Hon. Alexander Ramsey was proposed by Lieutenant Jennison.

The general offered a sentiment complimentary to Sinclair Flandran, of his staff, who was about to leave in the morning on his return home, on account of failing health, and to Mr. T. J. Holt Beever, also of the general's staff, the sole representative in the company of her majesty Queen Victoria's subjects.

The general took occasion to express his obligations to these gentlemen, his regrets at parting with Mr. Flandran, and the hope and expectation that in a few days he, the general, would receive from the accredited representatives of Mr. Beever's queen, full authority to pursue into British territory any guilty Indian that might escape thither.

Messrs. Flandran and Beever suitably responded. Adjutant Braden offered the health of Colonel Crooks, to which he briefly responded. Colonel Crooks proposed the health of Colonel Miller, of the Seventh, with the sentiment that, although absent, he was remembered and his place well supplied by the lieutenant colonel commanding. Lieutenant Colonel Marshall responded, regretting the absence of Colonel Miller, who, but for his broken health resulting from the hard services of the campaigns and battles on the Potomac, from Bull Run through the seven-days' battle, and before Richmond, down to the South mountains, would have been with the expedition and enjoyed the company tonight. General

Sibley proposed health to Lieutenant Colonel Marshall; Colonel Marshall, the health of Colonel Baker.

Colonel Crooks proposed the health of the colonel of the First Mounted Rangers, Colonel McPhail, to which he (McPhail) responded. Lieutenant Colonel Jennison proposed to drink to the Ninth regiment and its gallant Colonel Wilkins. Colonel Marshall proposed health to Colonel Thomas, of the Eighth regiment, and his command.

A patriotic poem adapted to the occasion, written by Mr. Sweetser, correspondent of the "Springfield Republican," was read by Captain Olin and received warm commendation.

Quartermaster Carver, of the Sixth, offered a sentiment to the wives and sweethearts at home, which was feelingly received. The health of the medical director of the Eighth, Dr. Wharton, and of the medical staff of the several regiments was drank.

With songs and jokes from that inimitable wit and humorist, Colonel Jennison, and sentiments and speeches from others, the hours sped swiftly, and the celebration of the Fourth of July on the banks of the Sheyenne was voted an entire success and a most enjoyable occasion to all who participated.

Chan Harmin.

Camp Hayes, North Bank of the Sheyenne River.

July 4, 1863.

Saturday evening has come and we have accomplished our week's work of marching. Yesterday was a very hard day. In order to reach the river today without difficulty, it was decided to come past Kandiotia lakes, and run our chance of finding a camping place five or six miles this side. In the afternoon the day became real hot, the south wind blew, but it burned and blistered as if it had come from a heated oven. For several hours the thermometer could not be coaxed below 100. It was hard, very hard on the men and teams. In addition we did not find as good a camp as we have usually had. The water was not good, but we are reminded that we are not on a pleasure trip, but on the war path, and that we are now in the enemy's country and may soon be met by hostile forces.

We have crossed over the Sheyenne and camped in or near

the south bend on the north side of the stream. A most beautiful place it is. We have seen no spot so lovely since the commencement of the campaign. In this vicinity there is a good pasturage, and the gentle rain, which has been promising for a good while and has fairly commenced fulfilling its promise, will make even the dead places look green.

After a couple of hours' roadmaking by the pioneers, Captain Chase's company, the whole command crossed the stream without difficulty. The river here is smaller than I expected to find it, not so large as the Minnesota at Lac qui Parle, a good rocky bottom, and when full of water is a very respectable stream. The growth of timber in the valley is not great, but enough to make it picturesque and beautiful.

Although away off in this far West, it is not proposed to forget the Fourth of July, the birthday of our liberties. While I now write, a liberty pole is being raised in front of headquarters, and this evening at seven o'clock the rule forbidding all firing a gun will be suspended, and thirty-four shots will be fired for the Union.

The question, "shall we probably be attacked by the hostile Sioux?" is one now much discussed in camp. Quite a common impression is that they will give us battle, and the wish is frequently that they may. Three Indians on horseback are reported to have been seen by one of the cavalry pickets this morning about daylight. Rifle pits and other intrenchments are being dug today, and henceforth we will have trenches dug at every encampment.

Whatever of interest takes place at this camp I will send you in my next communication.

Yours truly,

S. R. Riggs.

The two following letters, while not all pertaining to this county, are of historic interest:

Camp Hayes.

July 10, 1863.

A portion of our Abercrombie train came in yesterday and the remainder today. Tomorrow the line of march will be taken up for points farther west.

In a communication of "Invalid" to the "Pioneer," written

from Camp McPhail, June 21, the writer, without doubt unintentionally, does an injustice to our corps of scouts. He says: "Our Indian scouts go on in advance of our column and do not shut their eyes on plunder. One of them opened a grave on Friday last, at Yellow Medicine, and found a portemonnaie containing forty dollars in gold, on the body of a woman. He undoubtedly knew where to look for it."

To correct any false impression which may be conveyed by this, it may be only necessary to say that it was not found at Yellow Medicine, but at the lower Sioux agency; it was not on Friday, the 18th of June, but several weeks previous; it was not found by a man acting as a scout of this expedition, and it was not by a white woman, as might be understood by the language used, but an Indian woman.

Yours truly,

S. R. Riggs.

Camp McClaren, Head Big Stone Lake.

June 28, 1863.

Mr. Ryder, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your request and my promise, I made it my business to visit the locality of the trading post of your late brother and to bury his remains. His trading house was the uppermost of the four, situated along the border of Big Stone lake, on the west side, one or two miles above the great bend in the lake, the houses perhaps a third of a mile apart. We found your brother's house destroyed by fire; the remains of your brother were lying in front of the site of the house, toward the lake, about two rods from the house. The bones were somewhat scattered, the right side of the skull broken away; the pants, red flannel shirt and shoulder braces, all in place, remained together with some of the bones inside his clothes. Mr. George Spencer, who, before the outbreak, was trading in the next house below, was with me and recognized the clothes unmistakably. There were parts of bones of another smaller person than your brother lying near and mingled with the bones of your brother. Mr. Spencer said they were those of a young man, almost a boy, who lived with your brother or near by. There was a cap which Spencer recognized as that of another man, but could find nothing of his remains save the bones.

The bones of both were buried where they lay, and the grave marked. There would be no difficulty in finding it by any one who should know the location of the building.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Marshall.

As the cavalry scouts approached the east bank of the Sheyenne river a magnificent elk rushed from the thicket and bounded over the prairie. One teamster wrote home that the grass was good at Camp Hayes and "made the mules kick up their heels."

Lieutenant T. J. Holt Beaver, alluded to in Mr. Harmin's letter, was a son of one of the noble families of England, a graduate of Oxford and a fine fellow. He took to roving and begged of General Sibley the privilege of accompanying him on the expedition, and he acted as voluntary aid to the general. At the battle of Sibley's island, at the mouth of Apple creek, south of Bismarck, Lieutenant Beaver was sent north to carry dispatches to Colonel Crooks, which he delivered. On returning, he took a shorter route, passing through a strip of timber. He did not return, and the next day his body was found pierced by three bullets and with two arrows sticking in his back. Nearby lay the body of his horse, and not far away that of Private Miller. The remains of Lieutenant Beaver were buried with the honor due his rank. Afterwards they were taken up with the intention of sending them to his parents, but his mother stated that "all loyal British soldiers desire to rest on the field where they fell," and refused to receive them. They now repose in the cemetery at St. Cloud, Minn.

One correspondent, writing from Camp Hayes, states that the general adorned his table for the occasion with some long-necked glass vase, with the remark that the water is poor in this vicinity, and it was surprising how many officers suddenly had lumps in their throats.

On the return march, Sibley's army followed the old trail of Colonel Stevens, made in 1853, from his hospital, Camp Atchison, near Lake Jessie in Steele county, crossing the Maple river at Watson, in Cass county, and through Coburn township, in this county. There was no good water between Lake Jessie and the Maple, and when the troops arrived there a guard was placed

around the deep holes to keep the soldiers from fouling the water and from overdrinking.

C. H. Sweetser, correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican," accompanied the army. Evidently he did not enjoy the trip, for he writes from Camp Stevens, fifty-five miles from Fort Abercrombie, August 16, 1863: "Dacota is good for nothing, means nothing and is nothing, at least for white men. If the buffalo like it and the Indians are willing to stay in it, or Fisk can get to Walla Walla through it, so far so good. Otherwise never mention Dacota with the possibilities of any human enterprise. Even railroad sleepers would get homesick if bound to hibernate and perpetuate in this wretched, unfinished, doleful country. We are getting towards home and everybody is glad of it. It takes the sting out of at least 1,000 blistering feet to think of it. The nights are cold and the days hot. The thermometer seems to be affected with the delirium tremens." He must have eaten nothing but General Hazen's reports, and slept with General Sibley. Wish some one would take him by the ear and lead him over the old trail now, so he could contrast the homes and beautiful expansive fields of our farmers with the little rocky patches of those of his own state.

Sibley's army camped on the Maple river Saturday night, August 16, and arrived at Abercrombie on the 18th. Sweetser reports no Indians seen on the Maple or Sheyenne rivers in this vicinity since last autumn. The Fisk that he mentions was sent by the government with troops to escort a party of settlers to Walla Walla, Wash., and to explore a more northern route. In returning he got lost south of Devil's lake with his whole command, and Brackett's battalion of cavalry found him. George Hutchins, of this county, was with Brackett on this trip. Sweetser says that on the return of Sibley's army to Fort Abercrombie the number of troops was 3,400; miles traveled to date, 800; Indians seen, 3,000; Indians killed, fifty-one; wounded, 100; captured, sixteen; number of engagements, four; our men killed, seven; wounded, one; loss of Indian property, great; our loss, none. The army, going north, crossed the Dakota boundary June 14 and camped on the Iznza or Whitstone river. Only sixty-five days on this long march.

Gold Excitement of 1883.

A history of Ransom county would be incomplete without mention of the great gold excitement of 1883, and as the writer then held one of the most important offices in the county, that of register of deeds and county clerk, he necessarily became familiar with the gold deal, hence the readers will please bear with the use of the pronoun "I."

In the summer of 1882 the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company made a preliminary survey of their line from Aberdeen, S. D., north through Ransom county, crossing the Sheyenne river in township 135-57, and going out through the bluffs on the north side, they ran the line up the Jack Harris coulee on section 10, and in passing a large ledge of rock on the east side the compass cut sufficient capers to indicate the presence of a large amount of mineral. Over the top of this ledge flows a rivulet of mineral water. The rock is formed by the mineral deposit from the spring, and petrified leaves, twigs, grass and other matter brought in by the wind.

Henry W. Griswold, a young man from Chicago, was with the surveying party and noted the action of the compass needle, and in the spring of 1883 came back here in company with Frank C. Fry and Edward P. Baker. After a little time spent in exploring and investigation, they bought the west half of section 10 of Jackson Harris at ten dollars an acre. The Dakota & Great Southern Railroad had surveyed a line through the coulee, running north from the river valley. On the farm were several buildings, one of them being twelve feet square, built of hewn logs and well plastered with clay. It had a small four-light window on the north side. This Mr. Griswold used for an office and assay laboratory. He had a small cupola or furnace lined with fire clay, the pipe for the smoke and gas to escape through passing outside through a hole bored through the logs. In the night, when in use, a large flame was emitted from the end of this pipe, which alarmed the neighbors. Mr. Griswold and party spent the daytime in exploring and gathering samples of rock, sand and earth, which they pulverized in a mortar and melted in small assaying pots in the furnace at night. One afternoon in October, James Madigan

and Thomas Kidd came into my office and very secretly told me that there was a gang of counterfeiters operating in Jack Harris' pre-emption shanty. They wanted me to get the sheriff and have the three arrested at once.

I quieted them somewhat and told them to go home and watch, and get a peep through that little window and see just what was being done there, and let me know, but to keep very still about it. Three days afterward both came in and said they had surely caught some "counterfeiters," as they had seen, through a little space where the curtain over the window had been turned aside, the three of them at work melting up metal and coining it. I asked them if they saw any coin or molds to make it. They said, "No; none in sight." I told them that Mr. Griswold had been in the office several times and did not look like a sharper, and that no coin had yet been put in circulation, and they would not be so bold in their operations if counterfeiting, and arranged with them to meet at a certain shanty on the next afternoon and see if we could find any money that they had made. That same afternoon, October 19, 1883, Mr. Griswold came into the register of deeds office to record a patent for the Harris homestead, and, after enduring a lot of guying, he told me that they had discovered gold, and had kept it a secret until Mr. Harris had made final proof and the United States patent had been issued for the land. The proof was made July 30, and the patent issued October 3. The next day I met the parties, went to the assay office and saw Mr. Fry crush several fragments of rock, put it into the fire, and in every instance there was a small bead of gold left in the crucible. It was enough to give anyone the gold fever. The next day the great gold excitement broke out. Within a week every incoming train was crowded with gold seekers. I counted 130 men coming from one train. The whole Sheyenne valley was explored and mining claims were staked out on every cliff of rock, and all along the creeks and coulees and among the bluffs from the north county line to the lower bend of the river.

To show how the excitement spread, I give some names of those who filed claims: J. MacSmith, J. H. Wilson, William McIntyre, Fargo, "Golden Ledge mine"; P. N. Trahem, D. W. Luke, A. J. Stacy, John P. Bray, Grand Forks, "Quicksand mine," Oc-

tober 23, 1883. Mr. Bray was afterward consul to China. A. J. Harwood, Fargo; John Kinan, Lisbon; W. N. Steele, Steele, N. D., "Gopher mine," October 24, 1883. Mr. Steele was one of the Harry Thaw jurors. H. C. Hansbrough, United States senator, Devil's Lake; A. J. Harwood; George B. Winship, editor "Grand Forks Herald"; W. N. Steele, October 22, 1883; Lowe Emerson; J. W. Fisher; J. H. Parvis; E. Q. Cushman, by A. J. Capehart, October 25, 1883. They were members of the Emerson-Fisher Carriage Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. George B. Winship, H. C. Hansbrough, S. N. Still, St. Paul; A. H. Noyes, October 24, 1883. No doubt this is where Judge Noyes took his first gold lessons, as a pursuit of the study of the mining craft gave him fame in Alaska. J. B. Murray, New York city; C. S. Dunbar, Lisbon, filed October 27, 1883; D. M. Sechler, F. M. Sechler, October 26, the members of the Sechler Carriage Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. John W. Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio; J. M. Childs, Utica, N. Y.; C. B. Thurston, St. Paul, Minn., and J. E. Wisner, Lisbon, filed claims and bought considerable land. This was the famous "Tiger Horse Rake" outfit. The Tiger rake was the first successful wire-toothed self-dump horse rake put on the market. Mr. Stoddard was and still is the manufacturer; Mr. Childs, the general agent for New York; Mr. Thurston, the general agent for the Northwest, and Mr. Wisner, the inventor and patentee. I drew the articles of agreement for them. They employed a mining expert named Hill and sunk several shafts, dug some tunnels and spent considerable money in development, mostly on the Peter Thompson farm, on which they had an option of purchase at fifty dollars an acre.

Excitement ran to fever heat for several weeks. The site of Lisbon and much of the valley was taken as placer claims. A child died in Lisbon, and the Rev. L. S. Knotts was called upon to conduct the funeral ceremonies. He had just passed the preliminaries when a brother minister entered the schoolhouse, and he called him to finish and himself rushed out and staked a gold claim at the mouth of a mineral spring on my old "Cheese Factory" farm.

The Peggy placer claim was located on section 17-136-57, October 24, 1883, by L. W. Gammons, R. S. Adams, H. K. Adams,

Neltie A. Ennis, F. P. Allen and A. Baring Gould. There were two political and business factions in Lisbon then, each striving to outwit the other, called the "Star Gang" and the "Stevens Gang." The latter held a meeting in the State Bank, October 22, and organized a big mining company and arranged an exploring expedition. The next day a mob of us old-timers, including H. S. Oliver, M. L. Engle, G. B. Green, M. P. McArthur, E. C. Lucas, A. E. Lucas, William Silkworth and others explored the "big bend" of the Sheyenne and filed claims all along the John Jennings creek and in every coulee where mineral rock outcropped. I stuck my claim notice at the Foster spring, a fine stream flowing from the side of the hill which had formed a ledge of rock. Mr. Foster never forgave me for that act. That night, on returning, we learned that the "Star Gang" were about to start up the river, so E. C. Lucas, the present mayor of Lisbon, and myself started for Standing Rock, to explore the north side of the river beyond Griswold. It was a wet, drizzling day. While examining the chalk ledge in the Oerding coulee we came within ten feet of two fine deer asleep in a patch of prairie willows. While we were eating lunch in the Fredneson coulee, north of Fort Ransom, three antelope watched us for several minutes from the top of a bluff within a distance of thirty rods. They were a fine picture silhouetted against the sky. Darkness caught us in a large bunch of timber impassable from fallen trees, so we had to drive a considerable distance out on the prairie to get around it. Being pretty well drenched, we started home, arriving after eleven o'clock at night. We gained more wet feet and experience than gold. The next day the other fellows got ahead of us and located the "Peggy mine." A spring brook runs through a large coulee in section 17, fed by mineral springs that petrify everything coming in contact with the water. The stream flows under a shell of rock for more than forty rods, formed of petrified leaves, twigs and substances that had fallen into the water.

Mr. Griswold and partners platted the town of Griswold, built an addition onto the Harris house, making a hotel of it. They had three portable houses built in sections in Chicago and shipped here, erected, and theirs was a busy city. They had a small crusher and amalgamator, operated by a fifteen-horsepower Ames

portable engine, leased of Hon. T. M. Elliott. A small stream of water was piped from the spring brook into the top of the cylinder above the amalgamator, and flowed constantly through it, with a stream of pulverized rock, when all flowed out into a long flume with a slatted bottom, made to catch the particles of gold that the quicksilver in the amalgamator did not retain. They mined and operated the plant all the summer of 1884, and in the fall sent the amalgam East for proper treatment. A close account of all expenses, the weight of all the ore treated, etc., was kept, and the result showed that it would cost about two dollars and a half per ton to treat the ore, and that it carried an average of two dollars and thirty-four cents worth of gold, copper, silver, lead and tin per ton. By rigid analysis, they found the ore to contain arsenic and other chemicals that acted like grease in the amalgamator and floated the particles of gold on so that the "tailings" showed nearly as much gold as that extracted. To eliminate this, the ore had all to be roasted by laying beds of wood, piling the ore on these beds and burning the wood. This method of treatment would entail a greater outlay than the value of the mineral obtained, so the mines all had to be abandoned.

Mr. Griswold was very earnest and sincere in his labors, expended considerable money and, like many other searches for hidden wealth, the venture failed. The modern cyanide process of gold extraction was not then in use. No doubt, with the use of latest methods of making mother earth give up her riches, the gold fields of Ransom county can be developed into a bonanza. The best finds were in deposits carried out by water, and there must be mineral along the course of the veins of water that form these springs. Some day we will know more than we do now.

At that time the government offered a large reward for the discovery of tin mines in the United States that contained a certain per cent of the metal. The Griswold tin mine came within three points of winning this reward.

A gopher threw out a pile of peculiar sand on the Jared Baldwin land at the mouth of the Jack Harris coulee. Mr. Griswold assayed it and discovered that it carried \$252 worth of the precious metals per ton. He left \$5,000 with me to buy the Baldwin quarter of land as cheaply as possible, but not to exceed that

amount. Mr. Baldwin had negotiated a loan of \$550 on the land and had not paid the interest for two years. I got him into the vault of the register's office and labored with him over an hour, finally coming up to the limit price, but to no avail. He would not sell then, but in about one year traded his equity in the farm for a span of plug bronchos.

Mr. Simmons had a very rough quarter section among the bluffs on the south side of the Sheyenne, opposite Griswold. Mr. Fry had his eye on several of the gulches and consumed a great deal of time in wandering through them with his gun, ostensibly searching for cotton-tails, but in reality filling his hunter's pouch with fragments of ore; then he would keep the pots roasting all night. One evening he assayed a sample that yielded silver to the value of over \$1,000 per ton. Visions of fabulous wealth made him almost frantic and he resolved to buy that farm if it took \$1,000 an acre to secure it. Think of it, only one ton of rock to pay for a whole acre of solid wealth. The boys let him enjoy a couple of days of riches, but, before he made the purchase, "the cat got out of the bag." Mr. Griswold had quietly dropped a ten-cent piece in the crucible. The cliffs of the Simmons silver mine are still untunneled.

Excitement was intense and times lively for a couple of months. It was a harvest for the hotels and liverymen. With the exception of the Griswold and Stoddard parties, there was not much money wasted. Every one else awaited developments. No schemes or frauds were attempted. There was plenty of cash in sight to work any mine that might have been discovered. The remains of the amalgamator are still there to mark the spot where millions might have been. The engine is still standing in the yard on Tom Elliott's old pre-emption.

The Schools of Ransom County.

The schools of a county indicate the resource, zeal and the trend of thought that calls them into existence. Education is no burden to carry if put to proper use; many receive it, but never enter the right channels after completing their school days, rather forget what has been instilled into them; while others continue and become leaders in the business world. A number have gradu-

ated from our Ransom county high schools, entered college, chosen professions and are now among the leading business and professional men of the county. They can look back with pride to the schools where they learned their first lessons.

Ransom county has many well equipped schools, ranking with the best in the state. There are three classified high schools receiving state aid, two of which, Lisbon and Enderlin, are ranked as first-class high schools. The rural schools are in a state of comparatively high efficiency, teaching all common school branches, and are in session for the greater part of the school year. Many of the farmers move their families into town during the winter, that their children may enjoy the advantages of the high schools, while country boys and girls come in and work for their board while attending school. The fact that these high schools graduate so many non-resident pupils speaks well for their efficiency and reputation.

The first school taught in Lisbon was in school district No. 2, which was organized May 16, 1881, with J. L. Colton as chairman and B. T. Hibbard as clerk of the school supervisors. At that meeting, on motion of H. Cramer, a room was rented and a teacher hired for three months. A vote was taken, resulting in a two per cent tax levy to establish and maintain a school in that district. John Holman was the first teacher in Lisbon.

In compliance with the provisions of an act of the legislature, entitled, "An act providing for a school board and other purposes," approved March 13, 1885, the mayor and council of the city of Lisbon met at the office of E. J. Ryman, in that city, on the first Tuesday in May, 1885, and proceeded to elect members of the school board, as follows: First ward, L. W. Gammons for the term of two years and E. J. Ryman for one year; second ward, R. S. Adams for two years and C. D. Austin for one year; third ward, E. W. Day for two years and J. R. Marsh for one year; attested by Thomas Curtis, city clerk.

R. S. Adams was elected the first president and L. W. Gammons the first clerk of the board of education, at a meeting held May 19, 1885.

As early as February 7, 1887, it became evident that the school facilities were inadequate to take care of the ever increasing num-

ber of pupils. On that date the board passed a resolution proposing a \$5,000 bond issue, to be voted upon by the people, for the purpose of erecting a new and complete school building. The people were not ready to take this step, however, and so the old building was repaired and put in as good shape as possible to meet the demands. At this time there were two schools in the city, one school in the north end of town, and what was called the third ward school in the southern portion of the town, just south of the depot.

After considerable discussion and much study of the problem, the board, on March 15, 1892, passed a resolution submitting to the vote of the electors of the district the proposition of issuing \$16,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds to be used in erecting and furnishing a building which would be large enough to hold the school population and provide for a considerable increase as future needs should demand. The people took kindly to this proposition, for at the special election, held April 18 of that year, 200 votes were cast for and thirty-four against the issuance of the bonds. Bids were advertised for in the "Lisbon Star," "Ransom County Gazette," "Fargo Argus," "Minneapolis Journal" and the "St. Paul Pioneer Press."

At a meeting of the board, held July 22, the contract for the construction of the new edifice was awarded to one George W. Brown, of Minneapolis, the contract price being \$13,227. The members of the board at the time this important step was taken were W. D. Brown, president; C. D. Austin, clerk; E. D. Allen, A. C. Kvello, A. L. Whipple and H. K. Adams.

Work was immediately started and the construction pushed as much as possible. The building was dedicated with fitting ceremony, on March 1, 1893, Prof. H. B. Woodworth, of Grand Forks, giving the address. The new school, two stories in height, with eight rooms and basement, situated in a prominent position in the western portion of the town, became an object of pride and joy to the citizens, and they delighted in showing strangers the proof of their energy and progressiveness.

However, the great increase in the number of students of late years has rendered the school again inadequate. To meet the new demands, a small two-story frame building was erected be-

side the old one in the fall of 1907, the upper floor being used as a laboratory and the first floor as a grade room. This was only a make-shift for the new permanent building which it is the intention of the board to erect in the near future. In all, the district has expended \$24,000 for buildings and \$5,000 for equipment.

The total enrollment for the year of 1908-1909 was 445, 115 in the high school proper, and 330 in the eight grades. In the spring of 1909 the largest class in the history of the school was graduated, twenty-one students in number—six boys and fifteen girls. The average number of graduates has been twelve since the first four-year class in 1895.

The school has been classified by the state as a first class high school since 1895, and receives state aid for the purchase of books and apparatus. Music and drawing are taught throughout. Manual training and sewing from the sixth grade up through the high school, was installed in 1908. There is a well equipped laboratory for the use of the physics, botany and geology classes, and a library of some 300 volumes, reference works and fiction.

A large measure of the prominence which the school enjoys is due to the work of Superintendent W. W. Reed, who was superintendent from 1903 to 1908. Owing to his efforts two literary societies were formed, the Philomathians and the Belles Lettres, which have been brought to a high state of progress. They have done most excellent work in training the pupils to appear in public speaking, and are really a necessity to every high school. Lisbon High has taken part in several inter-scholastic debates and declamation contests, and has always won very near the first place. In athletics the school has a record of which to be proud. In several of the events at Grand Forks, between the high schools of the state, Lisbon has won first place and has been second in several others.

The present school board is a very progressive one and has backed up the superintendent in promoting the welfare of the school in every instance. The members are: T. C. Patterson, vice president; Sidney D. Adams, clerk; W. L. Williamson, A. C. Cooper, W. F. Grange. H. S. Oliver, deceased, was president, but could not serve the last year of his term owing to very poor health.

Enderlin school district, known as Special School District No.

22, has a high school of the first class, with an enrollment, including the grades, of 333. It maintains a high standard of work in all high school branches and is fully up-to-date. The Enderlin school has as large a faculty as has Lisbon, for during the year of 1908-1909 eleven teachers were employed, headed by H. L. Rockwood, superintendent. One or more teachers will probably be added to the corps in 1909. The school district has an assessed valuation of \$223,520, and this is increasing, as the town is steadily growing.

Sheldon, although a smaller town than either Lisbon or Enderlin, has a high school of the second class that is the pride of the village. It offers a large and complete three-year course, and is an exceptionally good school for so small a place. The district is seriously contemplating the installation of a full four-year course in 1909 and becoming a first-class high school. During 1908-1909 six teachers were employed, with Mr. C. A. Cavett as superintendent.

McLeod, Fort Ransom and Elliott has semi-graded schools, each of which employs two teachers. The consolidated school of Liberty township also employs two teachers.

Ransom county is divided into twenty-four school districts and has ninety school-houses. Many of these have installed modern ventilation and other improvements. The valuation of the school and furnishing in the entire county, not including Lisbon, is \$121,000, and with Lisbon included, a total of \$150,000.

Eighty-six teachers are employed in the county, seventy-five of these holding second-grade certificates, four holding first-grade certificates, and seven holding normal certificates.

In 1908, to July 1, the number of pupils attending Ransom county schools was 2,751.

A discussion of the schools of Ransom county would not be complete without mention of the work of W. G. Crocker, the county superintendent. A firm believer in education, a lover of boys and girls, and himself a student, "Uncle Will" has made education his life work. He has served as superintendent for twelve consecutive years since his first election in 1893, and after a vacation of four years was re-elected in 1908. To him is due the introduction of free text books in all Ransom county schools, which was brought about almost entirely by his efforts, in 1893. Every

rural school in the county now has a library of fiction and reference works, the result of Mr. Crocker's untiring zeal and enthusiasm.

He is also editor and publisher of the "Rotary," a magazine devoted solely to the interests of the school children of North Dakota. It furnishes a large amount of supplementary reading and is a great help to the younger students, keeping up the interest of the children in school work. Mr. Crocker's "Westland Educator" is known as a teachers' magazine throughout the state and is very popular among them by reason of its new ideas and suggestions and the fact that the editor is ever ready to help them in their difficulties and problems. Both these publications have been very highly recommended by the state department of public instruction. The "Rotary" is used as a reader in almost every school in the state, and the "Westland Educator" is considered a necessity to the North Dakota teacher.

The people of Ransom county are enthusiastic believers in education and have backed their beliefs by reaching down into their pockets and liberally financing the schools. As a result of their efforts to have and maintain good schools, the county now possesses three high schools which are the equal of any in the state, the size of the towns considered, and rural schools which, in equipment and standard of work, are not excelled by those of any other county in North Dakota. The parents of Ransom county, having so earnestly and devoutly maintained such a system of schools, richly deserve the reward of seeing their children grow up well educated, broader minded men and women, equipped to take up, with a flood of energy and vigor, the battle of life where they leave off, and may they live to see the fruits of their care and foresight.

City of Lisbon.

The following pages are furnished by other authors:

In May, 1878, Joseph L. Colton arrived in Fargo from his home in Frazee, Minn., with an ox team and covered wagon. He was accompanied by his daughter. There he got a pointer from Major A. W. Edwards relative to the construction of the Fargo & Southwestern Railroad, and started for Bonnersville, then located on section 11-135-54, where he arrived about sundown. Here he met Edward Post, a former neighbor in Stearns county, Minnesota. Edward told him of a claim in the valley up stream where it would be a fine location for a town. There was a good mill site on the river, but a young man would be there early the next morning to locate on that claim. Mr. Colton at once hitched up his oxen, traveled all night and at daybreak the next morning found himself stuck in the mud at the mouth of the coulee on the north side of the river opposite the present Sorenson mill. Finding that it would take a long time to get the wagon out of the mud, he hitched onto a plow that he had brought along, and went to breaking along the bank of the river south of the present residence of Bert Ash, while his daughter got breakfast. The young man arrived about nine o'clock, but alas, too late, and went farther up the river, leaving Mr. Colton in undisputed possession of 160 acres in what is now the city of Lisbon. After breaking a few acres and making some minor improvement, Mr. Colton returned to his home in Minnesota to close up his affairs.

In the latter part of September, 1878, Mr. Colton and his brother-in-law, George Murray, who had arrived from Russell, N. Y., met by appointment in Casselton and with their families drove to Mr. Colton's claim. Here they proceeded at once to build the first residence in the city of Lisbon. In the bank of the coulee, just northwest of where the log house stands, they dug a cellar, set a crotch of a tree at each end, put a pole across for a ridge pole, set up poles covered with brush and hay, in a Δ shape for a roof and covered it with dirt. Here the two families, consisting of Joseph L. Colton, his wife and three children; George Murray, his wife Elizabeth and three children, Julius E., Theodore and Lottie, ten in all, lived for over a month. Mr. Colton and family occupied it all winter.

George Murray took a homestead on section 14, joining the city limits on the south, and made his filing October 17, 1878.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, wife of George Murray, deceased, is a sister of J. L. Colton. She now lives in a comfortable home fronting the courthouse, and has the honor of being the oldest resident of the city of Lisbon. In fact she is the only one of the first residents, as Mr. Colton moved away years ago, and her children have resided on farms joining the city.

During the summer of 1879 several families arrived in Lisbon. Solomon Robinson filed on a part of section 2 August 18, 1879, and Joshua Robinson on August 28. S. A. Wood also filed on Harris' addition the same year and Henry Cramer occupied the land now owned by the Soldiers' Home. Mr. Wood owned the first team of horses in town. Joseph L. Colton held his claim by "squatter's rights," and did not file on it until May 18, 1880. While from the first he intended to found the city of Lisbon, he did not plat it until September 25, 1880, when he finished the plat of four blocks, two on each side of Main street, running south from the river, and platted as the original plat of the city of Lisbon. He commenced the survey early in June however. Lisbon is named after Mr. Colton's former home, Lisbon, N. Y. Late in July, 1880, Mr. Kinan built the Pioneer Store. His was the first stock of goods for sale in the city. In August of the same year, A. H. Moore and Peter H. Benson built another general store, and opened it for trade. Mr. Moore is the father of our townsman, Mills E. Moore. He is now a resident of California. Mr. Benson, now deceased, was a brother of Mrs. Carrie Fieldstad, who is now a resident of this city.

A postoffice was established with Mrs. J. L. Colton as postmistress. J. E. Murray was the first mail carrier. Beginning in January, 1880, he made tri-weekly trips to Bonnersville, the patrons of the office paying for his service. In May, 1880, a star route mail service was established via Tower City, and Henry Cramer carried the first mail. He set a line of brush stakes for marking out a road to Tower City. Over this route came an enormous freight and immigrant traffic until the advent of the railroad. Mills E. Moore was one of the first to follow this line of stakes into the city and it is still his home.

The first picnic and celebration held by the citizens in Ransom county was on July 4, 1879, at George Colton's grove, near where his mill afterwards was built.

The Fargo & Southwestern Railroad was completed to Lisbon in 1882, the first train arriving through the bluff to opposite Sorenson's mill at five o'clock December 24, 1882. Passengers and freight were transferred there for a few days when a severe snow storm filled the "big cut" and it was not opened until April 9, 1883. As soon as construction was commenced on this line quite a boom struck Lisbon.

The charter for the city of Lisbon was signed in the city of Yankton on March 19, 1883, by George H. Hand, secretary of Dakota Territory. The first city election was held on the first Monday in May following, and the officers elected were: G. B. Green, mayor; F. P. Allen, city clerk; A. C. Krello, treasurer; E. J. Ryman, city justice; J. M. Allen, James W. Brown, Henry Cramer, Edward S. Ellis, James B. Gray and M. P. McArthur, aldermen. F. P. Allen, now judge of this district, is the only one of those officers who is now a resident of the city. This was a memorable election and a hot one. It was held in the register of deeds' office, then in the back room of the present Sullivan barber shop, which then stood across the street on the lot now occupied by Mr. Whitehouse. Mr. Colton was the candidate for mayor against Mr. Green and was defeated by two votes. The voters staid out in the street and voted through a small north window.

Several of the old enterprising concerns are still doing a large business at the old stand of 1881 and 1882. Among the more prominent ones is the Bremmels waterpower flouring mill. This mill was started in February, 1882, by J. M. Allen & Co., and completed that year, and operated by them until 1890, when it passed into the ownership of the Nelson Milling Company; next changed to the Enterprise mill, under the management of the Lisbon Milling Company. Then it came into the hands of the Sorenson Milling Company, who made a great success of the industry. It is now owned and operated by the Bemmels Brothers under the title of Bemmels Milling Company. The mill stands on fine ground on the west bank of the Sheyenne river, near the

foot of the rapids, and has a power of fifteen feet fall of water. The millpond backs up the river four miles, and, as the channel is deep and the banks regular in height, there are no overflowed marshes or stagnant, fever-breeding pools along its margin. The pond is an excellent pleasure resort for boating, and four commodious gasoline launches and several row boats under the ownership of the Crocker Brothers ply over its glassy surface. No snags, rushes or weeds obstruct its pure limpid waters, and the shady groves dotting its borders furnish many a beauty spot of nature's scenic landscapes. The numerous kinds of fish found in the streams of the Northwest abound and supply rare sport for the angler.

The mill is equipped with a complete Hungarian roller system of grinding and the latest Plansifter method of bolting, with all the very latest mechanical accompaniments, and has a capacity of 125 barrels per day, with ample room for handling the output, and elevator and storage building for 15,000 bushels of grain.

Especial attention is given to feed grinding custom milling. The finest patent flour is produced from our No. 1 hard wheat grown in Ransom county, and all that is not consumed by local trade finds a ready market in the East.

The mill makes a specialty of grinding macaroni or durum wheat into flour and into Seminola, which is used in the manufacture of the food product called macaroni. The demand for the latter cannot be supplied, and, although the mill is in operation day and night, the reputation gained for its output brings orders far beyond the capacity of the mill. This is one of the important industries of the city.

The year 1881 was one of considerable activity around Lisbon, and the government land was rapidly settled up, the Fort Ransom reservation was opened for settlement and many Eastern parties came in. At the close of the year there were fourteen buildings on Main street. Among them were the Headquarters Hotel, Patrick Hennessey, proprietor; John Kinan, J. G. Duncan and A. H. Moore & Son, general stores; Lucas Brothers' drug store; J. S. Cole, hardware; Webb Watrous, harness shop, and the "Lisbon Star," published by H. S. Harcourt; the Colton building, occupied by the county officers; C. D. Austin, land

office; W. K. Smith, land agent; Hugh Doherty, land agent; M. E. Severance, agricultural implements, and Blood's saloon.

The year 1882 was a boom year, and during the season about 280 people located in Lisbon. Those doing business and advertising in the "Lisbon Star" in the issue of November 9, 1882, were the Ransom County Bank; Webb Watrous, harness; Bank of Lisbon; M. E. Severance, farm machinery; George L. Forward; Peter Godfrey, Johnson & Brown, Stewart Herne, carpenters and builders; and Dakota Lime Company; Blood & Meyer, J. A. Watts, J. Wood and J. T. Brown, blacksmiths; Moore & Harris, P. W. Hyndman, Kinan's Pioneer Store, Gilbertson & Lee, J. G. Duncan; C. D. Austin, Knotts & Clow, Doherty & Turner, J. E. Wisner, Sparks & Allen, E. S. Ellis, William Silkworth, A. H. Laughline & Co., real estate and loans; M. E. Severance, Laughlin, Palmer & Co., farm machinery; W. D. Brown and R. M. Davis, lumber; J. S. Cole, M. P. McArthur, hardware; Lucas Brothers, drugs; A. B. Herrick, W. W. Bradley, physicians; A. Lebon & Co., jewelers; Trumble Brothers and Smith, meat market; Sarah Bullamore, Lisbon livery; Lisbon & Tower City stage line, Buswell & Marsh, proprietors; Lisbon flouring mills; Lisbon billiard and sample room, Banta & Conklin, proprietors; Westbrook & Co., sample room; First Chance, Last Chance, C. J. Nelson, proprietor. There was another paper here then, the "Lisbon Republican," owned and managed by J. L. Colton, and other business firms advertised in that paper.

Of all the above firms, the ones still engaged in the business are E. C. Lucas, drugs, and our present mayor, Stuart Heron, contractor; A. H. Laughlin, real estate; Frank Trumble, J. S. Cole, hardware, and the only others who are still residents of the county are J. E. Wisner and C. J. Nelson, M. E. Moore and T. J. Harris.

This issue of the "Star" was edited by Charles A. Everett, proprietor, and states the "Star" was established June 2, 1881. Among the locals is found: "Explanatory—Foreman crippled, devil gone, printing for election, four pages only; do better next week." Another, "More than \$13,000 passed over that handsome new counter at the Bank of Lisbon yesterday." On its front page is the usual election roster, with the following head-

lines, announcing the result of the first election held in Ransom county: "Victory again has rewarded the untiring zeal of the intelligent voters." The result of the convention endorsed by the voice of the people.

The proprietor of Headquarters Hotel was a unique character. He used to stand on the front porch, in his shirt sleeves, with sleeves rolled up above the elbows, vest unbuttoned and one suspender gone, feet shod in brogans, to meet every incoming and departing stage, in sunshine and rain, sometimes with the thermometer at forty below. His authority over the affairs of the hotel was supreme, and any kick made by a customer was always settled with his mandate, "If ye don't loike me style, ye can lave me place or go out."

The firm of Laughlin, Palmer & Co. did business opposite in 1882, and shipped a carload of potatoes taken on debt in Minnesota at forty cents a bushel; sold here at three dollars per bushel. Pat used to wade through the mud across the street regularly three times a day, Sundays included, with a half bushel Irish market basket on his bare arm for potatoes to supply his tables, and pay a dollar and a half cash. One day when the rain came down in torrents he waded as usual—there were no sidewalks then. I said to him: "Pat, why do you bother with these half-bushel dabs? Why don't you get a quantity at once and keep them in your cellar?" His quick reply was, "Be jasus, I can't afford it." Pat was never seen with a coat on or his vest buttoned.

In 1909 the city has taken on new life and a solid substantial growth. It has an acetylene gas lighting plant, excellent waterworks, supplied from an artesian well, discharging into a large tower tank on the hill, giving fine pressure, and nearly four miles of mains; a fine sewer system put in at a cost of \$50,000; well graded streets, cement sidewalks all over the city, and an efficient fire company with the full equipment of hose, reels, hooks and ladders, etc. It is often remarked by strangers that there must be a boom on in Lisbon. Such is not a fact, but the city has a substantial, rapid growth. Every year witnesses the completion of several business blocks and a large number of residences. Last year an armory was built at a cost of over \$20,000, largely.

by contributions from the citizens. The building is 50x100 feet, with basement built of Hebron pressed brick and furnished in first-class shape, with all the necessary rooms and appliances. This season (1909) there are two large, important public buildings under construction, the parochial school and the new hotel.

The St. Aloysius Parochial School is an educational institution of a high order, under the management of the Catholic society. The building is thirty-two by fifty-eight, with basement and three stories above, erected of Hebron pressed brick, a North Dakota product, at a cost of \$15,000 unfurnished. It is fitted with all modern conveniences, the basement receiving especial care in fitting the kitchen, dining room, laundry, etc. The upper story will be finished into sleeping apartments for girls, and the two intermediate floors into school rooms. The always progressive citizens of Lisbon have been very generous in their contributions to the erection of this school, and an individual donation of \$1,000 was received from Sheldon. The school will be opened September 1, and, while under Catholic management, non Catholic pupils will be admitted, and the best of non-sectarian educational facilities accorded. The school and building is a credit to the city and county, and the watchful care of the society in management of the school is a sufficient guarantee that not only the education will be cared for, but that the morals of the students will be carefully guarded. Father Fogarty, the capable, faithful pastor of the Lisbon St. Aloysius church, deserves the commendation of the public-spirited citizens for his successful efforts in locating the school in the city.

St. Aloysius Catholic church, Lisbon, is now about thirty years old. The present pastor, Father Patrick Fogarty, came to Lisbon, N. D., 1902, in July. At the beginning he had charge of seven parishes; in 1909 is in charge of three, Lisbon, Englevale and Verona. He makes Lisbon his home.

The spring of 1908 witnessed a calamity to the city in the burning of the Horton Hotel, thus depriving the public of proper accommodations. The new hotel is now under construction. It is built of Hebron pressed brick, three stories high, with a frontage of eighty feet, and will cost \$25,000. The hotel will be finished with modern, airy rooms, and every convenience for the

comfort and safety of the guests. It is built largely by contributions of the citizens, the city donating the site. It will be opened to the public about October 1 under first-class management, and will fill a long-felt requirement.

There are two important factories adjoining Lisbon in the new concrete industry. The Laughlin Pressed Stone Company have a large plant south of the city and take contracts for the erection of cement block buildings. The factory building is thirty by sixty-four feet, two stories high, built of cement blocks, with wing sheds twenty-eight by eighty attached. It stands at the base of a naturally proportioned bank of aggregate fifty feet high, covering over fifty acres, and nearby is a sand pit of the only good plastering sand found in eastern North Dakota. The strata is eighteen feet deep, covering about 14 acres. The water is supplied from a non-freezing spring of pure water piped into the building and pumped into a storage tank in the second story by a windmill with ricker shaft connections. This gives pressure for sprinkling the blocks. It has the largest natural supply of material found in the Northwest, east of Montana. The demand for its products exceeds the capacity, and a new, modern process will be put in this fall at an expense of \$3,000.

Ole Harrison has another factory north of town and is doing an extensive business in brick and block rock.

Another important industry is the Lisbon Tannery, Otto Jenson, proprietor. All kinds of leather, furs and robes are his specialties. Every branch of mercantile trade is fully represented. Stores, shops and supplies of all kinds are fully represented and handled. Every merchant and dealer in the city is prosperous, and the stocks of merchandise are large and ample to supply public requirements.

Societies.—Among the strong fraternal organizations well established and having lodge halls are the three Masonic bodies—Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, which hold their meetings in the Masonic Temple and have a club room attachment, open every afternoon and evening. The Knights of Pythias have recently fitted up fine quarters and have a nice membership; also the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, United Workmen, Yeomen, Grand Army boys and Relief Corps.

Churches.

The first sermon preached in Lisbon was delivered by Rev. Brasted, now of the Children's Home Society in Fargo, early in the spring of 1881, in Kinnan's Hall. Rev. Eli P. LaCell, Methodist Episcopal, arrived here with his family from New York state in April, 1881, and was the first resident pastor. The first religious organization was effected in the latter part of April, 1882, and articles of incorporation filed with the secretary of the territory. The board of trustees, as incorporated, consisted of the following named residents: C. D. Austin, J. E. Wisner, A. M. Allen, M. E. Severance and A. H. McLaughlin. The society was named "The Newport Union Church Association of Lisbon," so named in honor of Colonel R. N. Newport, of St. Paul, who donated \$500 towards its erection. This society erected a large tent near the present residence of Stewart Heron, and the services were held in that during the summer by Rev. E. P. LaCell, and Rev. Pollock, a Congregationalist preacher, who had taken a claim north of town, and who was noted for his peculiar eloquence and conspicuous figure when broncho riding. In the fall of 1882 the Union Society built the first church on Mrs. Stark's lot, joining Duncan's store on the north. It was built of cheap, rough pine lumber, with planed, unpainted seats. Externally it resembled a cattle shed, and some wicked wag named it "God's barn." Services were held in it all winter, conducted by Revs. E. P. LaCell, L. S. Knotts and E. W. Day. Owing to defective incorporation, it was ascertained that the Union Society could not hold real estate, and their subscription list was transferred to the Baptist Society, who erected a church in the spring of 1883, under the supervision of Rev. Livingston.

Rev. E. W. Day, pastor of the Presbyterian church, came to Lisbon in 1882, and remained until 1896. Through his efforts the present Presbyterian church was built.

Father Tierney organized the Catholic society in 1882, and was the first pastor of the present church.

Other church edifices were soon after erected. There are now six good capacious church buildings, where weekly services are held. Each one has a large membership and congregation, and

a large Sunday school, and the pulpits are supplied by earnest, talented resident ministers. The denominations represented are: Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist and Episcopal. Each society has its accompanying missionary and aid societies. The Episcopal church of the Holy Trinity is a very unique and handsome structure, erected of Scotch granite boulders, found among the bluffs of the classic Sheyenne. The Norwegian Lutheran society has a fine stone structure and a large congregation.

North Dakota Soldiers' Home, Lisbon, N. D.

The home has a charming site on the left bank of the Sheyenne river, surrounded with heavy natural timber, consisting of majestic elms and oaks, interspersed with wild plums, currents and a variety of native wild fruits.

A bill for the location of the Soldiers' Home was introduced in the house February 24, 1890, by R. N. Stevens, who at that time was a member from Ransom county, passed the house February 27 and the senate March 7, 1890, by a unanimous vote.

The first board of commissioners composed of William A. Bentley, department commander of the G. A. R. department of North Dakota; Major George I. Foster, Colonel R. H. Hankinson, Captain N. Linton and Captain Harris Gardner, who were appointed by Governor Burke. The commissioners met for the first time at Lisbon, June 9, 1891, and elected General Bentley chairman of the board. At this meeting little was done except to perfect an organization and to discuss general plans for a building to be used as a home and to secure a site.

On August 14, 1891, the board at a regular meeting resolved to purchase what is known as the "Cramer Farm" at a price of \$3,500, which is situated within the corporate limits of the city of Lisbon and only a few minutes walk from the railroad depot.

The tract consists of eighty acres, forty of which are covered with timber, the balance consisting of as fine farming land as lies in the famed "Sheyenne valley," and is in a high state of cultivation. The river touches the farm at two places, thereby insuring a never failing supply of running water.

Plans made for the home by Orff Brothers, of Minneapolis,

Minn., were adopted, and on December 8, 1891, the contract was let to C. A. Leck, of Minneapolis, for the sum of \$14,741, after which a few changes were made and the cost exceeded that amount. The building is forty by eighty-four, two stories and a basement, and is built of first quality Menominee sand moulded pressed brick of a rich dark maroon color, with Duluth red sandstone trimmings and Kasota stone door sills and steps. The building is finished in natural wood and all the floors of oak. The basement is eight feet high and consists of boiler room, fuel and vegetable rooms, bath room, laundry, etc. The first floor consists of parlor, reading and dining room, office, kitchen, pantry and serving rooms. The second floor is divided into two dormitories designed to accommodate fifteen inmates each, a hospital with a capacity of six patients, a lavatory with four marble wash bowls, bath rooms, etc. In the attic is placed a tank with capacity of thirty barrels for water supply, the tank is supplied from a well by a pump operated by a three-horsepower Rider's hot air engine.

The home was opened for the old soldiers in August, 1893, under the command of Colonel W. W. McIlvain, and his wife as matron.

State Bank of Lisbon.

Capital, \$50,000; established 1882; incorporated 1890 under our state banking law. Officers: Andrew Sandager, president; L. B. Chamberlain, vice president; Harley S. Grover, cashier; Frank L. Robinson, assistant cashier; W. F. Grange, bookkeeper; Elmer T. Sandager, assistant bookkeeper; Miss Lulu J. Fox, stenographer.

In mentioning the banks of this section, we must not fail to speak in high terms of this institution as it does a large business and every member of the community has the utmost confidence in it.

Lisbon is well served by this up-to-date and sound bank and these gentlemen attend to our business in the banking line courteously and satisfactorily.

They are well equipped in every respect, having strong safes and vaults, and the funds are fully protected and insured against fire, burglary, defalcation or other contingencies.

No essential is lacking that should be found in a growing and

properly conducted bank, and small as well as large accounts are received with due appreciation. All transactions are carried on with scrupulous care and honor and a bank of this kind would reflect credit on any town. A general banking business is done, farm loans made, and officials and directors may well take pride in the success of this institution.

Messrs. Sandager, Chamberlain & Grover stand high with our people and are thoroughly responsible, furnishing Lisbon and the country around with the very best kind of banking.

Citizens Bank of Lisbon: Martin Jones, president; Neil Campbell, vice president; George C. Jacobson, cashier; capital, \$20,000.

We desire to make special reference to our banking facilities, and this institution, though not long with us, is doing well. It has proved that there was ample field for it here. Our part of the state is developing rapidly and the Citizens Bank is serving our people very acceptably. In fact, it enjoys high standing with all classes. It is well equipped in every respect, only the safest kind of banking is transacted, and all depositors receive affable and honorable treatment. The banking rooms are entirely new, the vaults absolutely impregnable and their funds are fully protected against fire, burglary, defalcation or contingency of any kind. The policy of the bank is to keep business entirely under its control, its resources available in every emergency, and whether you deposit much or little, your account will always be welcome there.

A new and substantial bank like this always proves a great benefit to any town, and we are glad indeed that this institution is with us.

Messrs. Jones, Jacobson and Campbell are gentlemen of high personal character, influence and business capacity and they command the full confidence of every member of this community. Their new bank building which they own is a great credit to the town.

Buttz and Colton Contest.

Joseph L. Colton had located a homestead on the Sheyenne river at the place now known as the city of Lisbon. The county

of Ransom was then unorganized and contained by few settlers, yet the public lands were being fast taken up. At this time there were two established postoffices in the county. One, known as Bonnersville, about ten miles east of Lisbon, also located on the Sheyenne river at Bonner's ford. The other was located at Fort Ransom, about fifteen miles up the river, northwest from Lisbon. Each of these three points—Bonnersville, Lisbon and Fort Ransom—had parties interested in getting the county organized with a view of having the county seat located at their place.

Major A. W. Edwards, the well known newspaper man of Fargo, Cass county, was requested by Joseph L. Colton to aid him in securing the appointment of commissioners by Gov. Nehemiah G. Ordway, then governor of the territory, who was residing at the capital, Yankton. Major C. W. Buttz was then also residing at Fargo, practicing law. Major Edwards knew the personal friendship that existed between Governor Ordway and Major Buttz for many years previous to their coming to the territory of Dakota. Consequently Major Edwards called on Major Buttz at his law office in Fargo and introduced Mr. Colton and explained the situation in the unorganized territory, Ransom county, and Mr. Colton's desire to secure such organization, with the view of locating the county seat upon his homestead at the place where the city of Lisbon now exists. Major Buttz entered into a written contract with Mr. Colton, dated February 5, 1881, by which Major Buttz agreed, among other things, to have the said Joseph L. Colton, Frank Probert and Gilbert Hansen appointed by Governor Ordway county commissioners for the purpose of organizing said Ransom county.

Within sixty days from the date of said contract the commissioners were appointed and the county seat was located at Lisbon. Another provision of said contract required Major Buttz to induce the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who had surveyed a preliminary route for a projected branch of this road southwest from Fargo, to continue and cross the Sheyenne river upon said Colton's land and establish a depot thereon at said Lisbon. The said railroad company had, previous to the date of this contract with Major Buttz, made three preliminary surveys of the projected route, trying to find the most feasible crossing

of the Sheyenne river. One of these preliminary surveys crossed the river several miles southeast from Lisbon and another crossed about six miles northwest of Lisbon, near a place known as Joe Bruntin's ford. The third preliminary survey was near where Colton took his homestead and was about three miles south of the town of Buttzville.

By the provisions of the contract entered into by Major Buttz and Mr. Colton, Colton was to plat 120 acres of his homestead into lots and blocks, and convey of said lots and blocks a quantity sufficient to make sixty acres to Major Buttz as his compensation, conditioned, however, upon the county being organized within sixty days from the date of said contract and the Fargo Southwestern branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad should cross the Sheyenne river at Lisbon and locate a depot upon Colton's land. Out of this sixty acres of land that Mr. Colton agreed to convey to Major Buttz for his services as indicated in said contract, Major Buttz was to convey to the Fargo Southwestern Railroad Company such portions of said sixty acres in town lots and blocks as might be agreed upon between Major Buttz and the railroad corporation. Major Buttz negotiated with R. F. Delano, the chief constructing engineer of the Fargo Southwestern branch, and the railroad company agreed that if they finally crossed the river at Lisbon they would locate their depot upon Mr. Colton's land, and would expect to have conveyed to the company forty acres in town lots and blocks, to be selected as mentioned in the contract between Major Buttz and Mr. Colton, by taking alternate lots and blocks.

The records of the county of Ransom show that Mr. Colton conveyed to the railroad corporation town lots and blocks in number equal to forty acres, but refused to convey to Major Buttz the remaining town lots and blocks, consisting of the remaining twenty acres, as contemplated in the contract. Thereupon Major Buttz commenced an action in the district court, before Judge William B. McConnell, judge of the third judicial district, which includes Cass county, on or about December 12, 1881, for the purpose of compelling Mr. Colton to specifically perform his part of the contract, May, 1883, amended February, 1883, by leave granted, upon order of the court, to make more

specific complaint, again amended. The case was tried before Judge McConnell at Fargo, in Cass county, at the term of the district court.

After hearing all the evidence in the argument of the attorneys, Judge McConnell found as a matter of fact that Major Buttz had fully performed his part of the contract entered into by Mr. Colton, and was entitled to recover the remaining twenty acres which had been platted into town lots and blocks, and directed a decree to be entered requiring Mr. Colton to specifically perform his part of the contract and convey the lots pledged to Major Buttz. From this judgment of the court Mr. Colton appealed to the supreme court of the territory.

Mr. Colton's principal defense appears to have been, as shown by the records, that the court ought not to enforce a performance of the contract, as it was one for influence or lobby purposes and therefore it was against public policy, such a contract as the court should not enforce.

The supreme court of the territory set aside the judgment of the district court and granted Mr. Colton a new trial, principally upon the ground that the contract was one for influence and against public policy. The court herein in its decision, among other things, found the following as to the organization of the county. Quotation in reference to appointing board of county commissioners within the time named in contract, which was sixty days, as required by the contract.

Upon the case being retried in the district court before Judge Rose, he held (in substance) that under the decision of the supreme court granting a new trial, that Major Buttz was not entitled to recover, and found in favor of Mr. Colton, the defendant. Major Buttz did not perfect an appeal to the supreme court from the decision of Judge Rose; consequently the case ended.

Bench and Bar of Ransom County, North Dakota.

The first attorney to locate and practice was W. K. Smith, an Englishman and an old soldier, who afterwards became county judge. The second was P. J. McCumber. Third, J. J. Rugers. The latter became register of land office at Grand Forks; later moved to Alaska. Hugh Dougherty came next, and now located

at Phoenix, Ariz. C. D. Austin came in 1881 and left in 1893; now of Minneapolis. H. R. Turner, now of Fargo.

Reuben W. Stevens and P. H. Rooske associated in the spring of 1883, under the firm name of Stevens & Rooske. Goodman, Yammons and Vanfeldt. Goodman was afterwards first attorney general of the state of North Dakota. Goodman and H. B. Vanfeldt removed, in the summer of 1893, to Salt Lake City; L. W. Yammons to Minneapolis, Minn., and later to Minot, where he is now located.

In the winter of 1884, Parker & Allen located at Lisbon, and, after spending one winter, moved to Dickey county, North Dakota. Allen afterwards was speaker of the house at Bismarck.

All the rest of the bar of Lisbon have studied and been admitted in Lisbon.

Judge F. P. Allen, now district judge, also studied and was admitted.

Other and present members of the bar of Lisbon are: S. D. Adams, T. A. Curtis, Charles S. Ego.

Patrick H. Rooske was admitted to the bar in Chicago, March, 1882. In May of the same year he arrived in Lisbon, and is now a practicing lawyer of twenty-seven years in Ransom county, North Dakota, twenty-one of which have been spent in the First National Bank building site. He is the only member of the original bar of Lisbon left. He has seen many come and go and has handled all kinds of cases.

At Sheldon in the early days: Scott Sanford, now deputy United States marshal of Helena, Mont. Robert J. Mitchell, now deceased, brought out Mr. Sanford in 1886. He was a school fellow of President James Garfield.

Hon. P. H. Rooske was elected to the senate in the fall of 1894; served in the sessions of 1895-97, and was on committee that adopted 1895 code.

At Enderlin, N. D., are Conrad Krelle and H. W. Tobey.

I. E. Arntson, the present county auditor of Ransom county, North Dakota, was born in Norway, son of Erik and Peternelia Arntson, natives of Norway, pioneers and substantial farmers of Owego township, Ransom county. In 1881 the father of our subject emigrated with the early settlement of Owego township,

and there took up a claim which he proved up on. He and his wife still live near the old homestead on another piece of land. (See historical part of this work for an experience of Mrs. Arntson.) They reared a family of five sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest in order of birth.

At the age of eight he crossed into the new world. Like most farmer boys, he grew up on the home farm and attended the rural schools; as he grew up to manhood attended Concordia College, Moorhead, and St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. and prepared himself to teach school, which he followed for ten years in Owego township, Ransom county. After his life as a teacher he took up farming on his own account, and was a successful farmer and stock raiser.

The citizens nominated him for county auditor, which office he now holds—his first public office. At the primaries his opponent was Thomas Gilbertson, the present chairman of the county board. In the spring election Mr. Arntson received a majority of 300 votes. At the fall election of 1908 he was duly elected county auditor. He has for his deputy, Mrs. Ferguson, wife of the retiring auditor. She is a lady of ability and her experience has often been helpful. Mr. Arntson was fortunate in retaining such an efficient officer.

Mr. Arntson has served as a delegate to county and state Republican conventions, representing his party. He married Miss Carrie Walla, a former school teacher, and two sons were born to them, Nels and Erik.

Our subject is a member of the Lutheran church, M. W. A., and A. F. & A. M.

City of Enderlin.

The Soo Railroad made their first survey into what is now Enderlin in the fall of 1890, and began construction work in 1891. Enderlin was not heard of until about 1892, when a bank was organized by Edward Pierce, of Sheldon, he being president and S. T. Wolfe, cashier. The directors were John H. Smith, A. O. Runice, James K. Bantes, Patrick Pierce and Edward Pierce. The bank was known as the Enderlin State Bank and had a capital of \$5,000. In 1896, when the voters decided to incorporate a village, Fred Underwood, a man of push and energy, moved from

Sheldon to locate in Enderlin; he became the cashier of Enderlin State Bank, succeeding S. T. Wolfe. The board of directors then became: President Edward Pierce, James K. Banks, George Fowler, Patrick Pierce and Fred Underwood. In June, 1897, Fred Underwood was succeeded by Thomas Pierce; the bank retaining the same management and capital increasing from time to time until it has reached a capital of \$50,000, with a surplus of \$15,000.

The First National Bank was organized by A. L. Ober as president, in 1902; H. E. Blair, cashier. Mr. Blair was succeeded by George E. Matteson. This bank was absorbed by the Enderlin State Bank, July 1, 1907.

The Citizens State Bank was organized July 16, 1907, by H. Thorson, president; J. M. Thorson, cashier; capital, \$25,000. Directors: John J. Greeye, T. R. Foster, E. F. Bruhn, W. W. Shaw, E. O. Fossett, Tobey.

Newspapers.

The first paper published in Enderlin was the "Enderlin Journal," in 1893, by C. L. Allen, now one of the proprietors of the "Free Press," Lisbon. He had the first completed building in Enderlin, and planted the first trees. The "Journal" was subsequently absorbed by the "Ransom County Independent," in the year 1895. The latter paper was established by C. H. Potter, June 1, 1894, and was operated and controlled by him until June, 1905, when the plant was purchased by T. L. Langley, who still publishes this organ.

The "Enderlin Headlight" is the latest in the editorial world, established in the spring of 1909 by C. A. Krells and A. R. Knight, the former of Lisbon, the latter of Buffalo, N. D.; was with the "Buffalo Express."

The first public hall was Powers', owned by O. S. Powers. Pete Burtness had a general store on the first floor.

The first religious services were held in the Enderlin State Bank under the auspices of the Enderlin Christian Association, for all denominations. Services were also held in the depot. The first minister was Rev. Wood. The first regular church established was the Methodist Episcopal, by Rev. Bell, in

1894. The present edifice is built of concrete blocks at a cost of about \$20,000; has a membership of seventy-five. The Presbyterians shortly after organized a church and the pastors have been Rev. Clatworthy and Rev. B. A. Fahl. The Norwegian Lutheran church, the Swedish Methodist and the Episcopal church are served from Lisbon, and the Catholic church from Sheldon by Rev. McDonald.

The village of Enderlin was incorporated as a city on August 27, 1898. The first hotel was the present Hotel Hilton, opened in 1892 by the Soo Railroad for the accommodation of its employees, and is still controlled by them. W. A. Thompson came to Enderlin when the round house was first established, was its first foreman, and acted as station agent and served in this capacity for ten or twelve years. Goodman & Lanness opened a general store in 1892, and were later succeeded by E. F. Bruhn & Bro., and now rank as one of the substantial firms of the city. W. J. Loomis had the first harness shop; Henry Rustad, hardware, lumber and farm machinery; I. T. Thompson, hardware; Pete Burtness, a general store; C. M. Engle, hardware; W. G. Engle, furniture; C. E. Engle, drugs; and many other enterprises which go to make up a prosperous and progressive city.

The present police magistrate, Fred Underwood, circulated a petition in 1898, and is said to be the father of the incorporation. Land surrounding Enderlin is now (1909) valued at fifty dollars per acre.

The present city officers are: Mayor, O. O. Goldburg; H. J. Freeland, Gust Oehlke, C. M. Engle, P. P. Burtness, C. L. Vanderworst and Peter Sunby, councilmen; E. T. Danielson, auditor; H. W. Tobey, city attorney; John J. Gruye, treasurer; Fred Underwood, police magistrate.

The city has an electric light plant, an artesian well with 166 pounds pressure, three-fourths of a mile of water mains, and a fire department consisting of two hose carts, hook and ladder truck, chemical engine, etc.

Schools.

The schools of Enderlin are on a par with those of any town of its size, and superior to those of many towns who boast of a

larger population. In addition to the usual graded schools, which are housed in well constructed modern buildings, with all conveniences for health and knowledge, and in addition the town and surrounding country support a state high school with eleven teachers. A diploma granted by this institution admits the holder to any of the universities. The school is supplied with a splendid library of several thousand volumes of standard works.

Sheldon.

Sheldon is an enterprising city in the northeastern part of Ransom county. It is a beautiful, neat collection of fine buildings, shady groves and cosy homes. The surrounding farming community is very prosperous and there has not yet been a crop failure in that vicinity.

By permission the following paper read at the Old Settlers' Re-union by Hon. Ed. Pierce, who is serving his second term as state senator from Ransom county. This copy was obtained through the courtesy of the "Sheldon Progress," one of the newsiest and brightest newspapers in the state. Mr. Pierce is one of the leading lights in the state senate of North Dakota, an untiring worker for the welfare of his constituents and the state at large. He settled as a boy with his parents on a farm in Cass county a few miles north of Sheldon in 1879, and worked as a section hand on the railroad. He hauled the second load of lumber to build the first building in Sheldon, and largely through his untiring energy that beautiful little city has grown up. His career has been one of success, a marked exponent of the condition of one of the grandest features of American citizenship, which places the poor boy on an equal with the rich one, and permits the one who is born in humbleness and poverty to, through his own ability, slowly climb the ladder of life until he reaches the pinnacle of success and individual achievement.

Sheldon now has three banks, general stores, and every line of dealers well represented. A large number of farmers have rented their farms and moved into town to educate their children. Her schools are of the best, her churches ample, and all her appointments and surroundings conducive to the maintenance of happy, prosperous homes. Many of the old timers still live

there, some of them retired and some engaged in business. Her people are energetic, progressive, and full of the characteristic western "ginger" and "snap."

Sheldon in the Long Ago.

Senator Ed. Pierce's Contribution to the Old Settlers'
Symposium. 1906.

This is not intended to be a literary production, but just what was asked for, a few dates and statistics of the early day history in Sheldon.

The reason for Sheldon's being was apparent in 1880, when the settlements of Jenksville, Owego and Bonnersville, began to produce sufficient to warrant looking for a market. Prior to that time their grain was hauled from twenty to fifty miles, and supplies the same.

The Jenksville settlement was most active and aggressive, and among its early settlers were Robert Anderson, in 1880, with his sons, John, Gilbert, James, Robert and Joe, all of whom are with us yet. There were Shea Healy in 1878, Pierce, Bystrom, Bauerschmidt, Brick and others in 1879, and in 1880 the bulk of the remaining lands were taken by Dablow, Cosgrove, Scholinger, Westphal, Boehms, Fraedrichs, Pattersons, McIntosh, Cowans, Fowlers, Norris, Lindermans, and a host of others. For many years this continued to be the best settlement tributary to Sheldon. They were foremost in the building of schools, churches, bridges and roads, and as hustlers for the railroad.

At that time even the Maple river commanded a good deal of respect. I recall that in April, 1881, a lot of fellows accustomed to the antics of the Canadian streams, volunteered to build a bridge on what is now the Tregloan farm, and under the directions of George Patterson, commenced on the ice in the morning, built cribs of heavy oaks and elm logs, twenty feet high, decked them with stringers and floors weighing hundreds of tons, and before night the little creek broke loose, and in ten minutes there wasn't a log, block, bolt or tool within the sight of the bridge, and the builders were looking on with open-mouth wonder at what happened to them.

The settlement of Owego and Bonnersville were old at this time, but not much of the land was filed on until in Owego, John Knudson Neste, filed on November 20, 1878; Helmuth Schultz, on June 28, 1878; S. R. Day, on December 14, 1877; Frank Probert, on July 2, 1879; Gust Mueller, on October 7, 1879, and in Bonnersville, John A. Kratt, on June 13, 1879, and Rhinehart, on May 28, 1879; Peter Bonner, on November 27, 1878; Julius Brocker, on October 23, 1880; John McClusker, on July 20, 1880, and Louis Clement on December 1, 1877.

In 1880 the greatest number of the settlers in Maple River filed, the Hansons, Stevensons, Fosses, Wolds, Christiansons, Fausetts, and others, and moved in early in the spring of 1881.

Those of the greatest influence in starting the Fargo & Southwestern Railway, were D. B. Wilcox, C. F. Kindred and A. J. Harwood. Wilcox is now mining in Idaho, Kindred is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railway line, Harwood is dead. They surveyed the line in 1880, passing then about five miles north of the present location, but later changed the route to get the benefit of the traffic from the rich valley of the Sheyenne. It must be remembered that thirty years ago it was believed that the high prairie was a desert, and the man who settled more than a mile from the river and timber was looked upon with a good deal of suspicion as to his sanity. The survey was completed, however, in the fall of 1880, although slightly changed in the spring of 1881. Goodman and Green moved out from Fargo and established a store three or four miles east of Sheldon, expecting the town to locate there. On June 22, 1881, Wilcox had secured the location of the present townsite by the railroad company, bought this section 17 for \$3,200, but had no money to pay for it, and let it go to E. E. Sheldon three weeks later for \$3,840. Sheldon platted the village and sold off a few lots, deeded half of the plat to the railroad company for locating the town here, and in February, 1882, sold what was left to Horton & Detlor for \$8,000.

The first train,—construction train laying track—reached Sheldon on November 4, 1882, and Lisbon on December 22, of the same year. A mixed train was run off and on through the winter, the regular train service was inaugurated April 1, 1883.

Quite a large railroad crew wintered on the present depot site in tents, and the N. P. Elevator Company had a flat house ready to take in grain, in charge of Adam Goodman, on the site of this park before the rails reached it. During the fall and winter nearly 300,000 bushels of wheat was marketed, and the rule was to get into line at the elevator before breakfast and get unloaded after supper. Adam did not hurry any more then than he does now.

The plat of the village was completed on August 15, 1881, and the town was incorporated on August 18, 1884. The first board of trustees were Carl E. Rudd, Adam Goodman and James K. Banks; Charley Cole was clerk; Marion Grange, treasurer; Si Durgin, marshal. Its first newspaper, "The Enterprise," was established and the first number printed, on February 27, 1885.

In passing, there is food for thought in the treatment received from, and accorded to, railroads in those days, and in later years. At that time we were paying five cents per mile for travel, and fifteen cents per bushel for hauling wheat to Duluth. When the right-of-way agents went over the line, Highland township farmers offered to donate the right-of-way and pay bonuses of \$50 to \$500 in work, to get the railway in.

Years later when the Soo came fares had been reduced forty per cent and freights thirty per cent, and yet we taxed them from \$20 to \$50 per acre for right-of-way, and in many instances made them fight to get it at that.

The first general business house established in Sheldon was the store of Karl E. Rudd, which was opened on September 15, 1881, although the store of Goodman & Green was in operation for several months previous, a few miles east of town, and was moved in and opened for business on the old Goodman site a few days later.

Our first banking institution was opened by I. C. Gaylord at the present post office site on July 9, 1883.

One of the most important of public utilities, and which the village for over twenty years has reason to congratulate itself, is the Sheldon Opera House, opened by its present owner. Chauncey Durgin, on July 4, 1885. No town in the state of Sheldon's population has as commodious and as useful a building

for the accommodation of public gatherings of all kinds, and our obligations to Mr. Durgin ought to be recognized much more substantially than it is.

The church societies, the first services were held by the Catholics in the Jenksville settlement by Father Stephan, one of the most noted of the middle-day missionaries, now occupying an important post in the administration of Indian affairs at Washington, although nearly ninety years of age. In 1878 and 1879 his journeys from Moorhead were generally made on foot, and services held in the cabins of the early settlers, many of them driving twenty miles to attend, and rarely with sufficient room indoors to permit them all to enter. Beginning with the fall of 1881, services were held occasionally in Fowler's Hall, now occupied by George Severson, until the fall of 1883, when the first half of the present church building was erected under the administration of Rev. Father Tierney.

Jenksville was also the first place of the Presbyterian Society, organized by Smith, Patterson, Fowler, and other families, in the early spring of 1882, and supplied at first by the Rev. Mr. Pollock, a missionary, holding services in the school house at Jenksville, and later in the Sheldon school house; no regular ordained minister being assigned until 1884, when the society was placed in charge of the Rev. Edgar W. Day, who served them for many years and whose departure was so keenly regretted by every person in the community. Their present church building was erected in 1885, very largely through the efforts of Dr. Henning, now of Fargo.

There seems to be no very accurate date of the early history of the Methodist church at Sheldon, although the society was large and active from the beginning of the settlement. To the Rev. Henry Gram appears to be due most of the credit for the work accomplished prior to statehood, the period to be covered by this history, and the church building was not completed until 1892.

As usual all over North Dakota the cause of education received early attention. School districts were organized before the advent of the railroad. A school house was constructed early

in 1882, and to Miss Jennie Gram belongs the credit of opening Sheldon's first school days on September 9, 1882.

Prior to 1890 the village averaged four open saloons, paying to the town a revenue of about \$83 per month in all, and the county about twice that amount. Their average sales of whiskey, beer and other intoxicants, as near as can be ascertained, were about \$3,600 per month. The cost of regulating them appeared in the marshal's salary which was then \$60 per month, a night man or deputy, half the time at the same salary, and the village justice's office was worth about \$70 per month. It is not clear that any person living today was any better off for the existence of these institutions for ten years, nor would be had they continued.

The first Old Settlers' Union was held on July 21, 1906, and it is hoped that it may be followed by a hundred equally enjoyable.

Buttzville.

Among the villages of Ransom county is Buttzville, situated six miles northeast of Lisbon the county seat. The village has a population of about 200 souls, and is a great grain center, and is located on section 17, Casey township, which was originally owned by the Casey & Carrington Land Company. When this was platted they asked permission of Major Charles Wilson Buttz to name it Buttzville, as he owned adjoining lands to it, sections 8, 5 and part of 6. Soon after it was platted and named Buttzville, Major Buttz induced his two brothers, John R. and David H. Buttz, to locate. David H. located at Buttzville and built the first residence in the place, also the first grain elevator, which he conducted for a number of years. He still owns his residence in the village, and has large interests in the state of Washington, at Spokane.

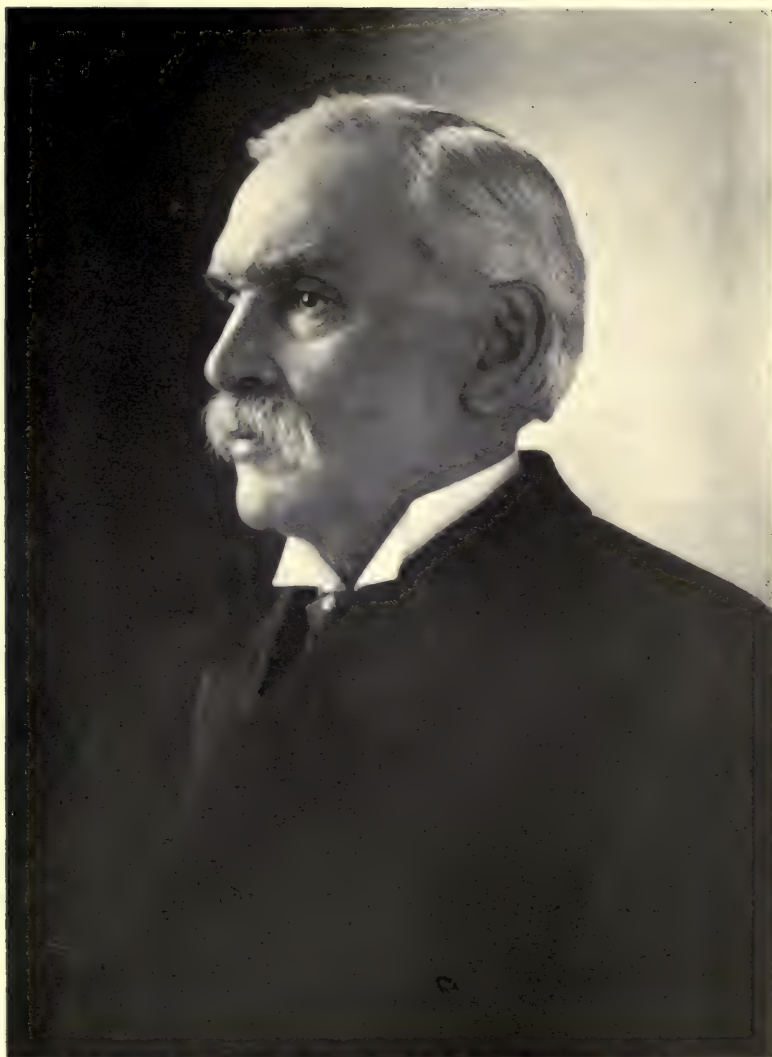
John R. Buttz owned adjoining land to his brother, the major, and David H. Buttz, who purchased from the Casey & Carrington Land Company, 5,000 acres, broke it, and farmed it for several years. When John R. died, Major Buttz purchased the estate.

The Buttzville children find the major's groves a nice picnic

ground. He gives them a merry time. The trees form regular arches under which they gather for their picnics.

Buttzville station boasts of three elevators, Great Western (Acene), Anders & Gage, a good shipping point, two general stores, post office (C. O. Peterson, postmaster), blacksmith shop, lumber yard and machinery dealer, hotel, and school house, which also serves as a meeting place for religious services, Yeoman Hall, also used by the Woodmen Lodge.

Major Charles Wilson Buttz, of Buttzville, was born at Stroudsburg, Penn., November 16, 1839, when two years old his parents moved to Buttzville, N. J.; received an academic education, studied law with J. G. Shipman, Esq., at Belvidere; entered the Union army in 1861, as second lieutenant in the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was promoted to first lieutenant, 1862, received two brevet ranks from the president, one as "captain, for gallant and meritorious service in capturing from the enemy a full rocket battery," and the other as "Major, for gallant and meritorious service in front of Suffolk, Va.," both dating May, 1865; was wounded in 1863, remaining in the hospital some time; resigned position in the army through surgeon general's office, on account of impaired health, in October, 1863; commenced the practice of law at Norfolk, Va.; was delegate from Virginia to the National Convention, at Baltimore, in 1864; was appointed by Governor Pierrepont, in 1864, director of the Exchange Bank of Virginia; was elected, 1867, president of the Great Republic Gold & Silver Mining Company, and spent one year in Europe engaged in negotiating that company's bonds; was nominated on the Independent Republican ticket (upon which the Hon. G. C. Walker was elected governor) for congressman at large from Virginia, in 1869, but withdrew ten days before election; removed to Charleston, S. C., in 1870; was elected solicitor (state's attorney) of the First judicial circuit, composed of Charleston and Orangeburg counties, in October, 1872, for four years; was the Republican candidate at the election held for members of the Forty-fourth congress, at which election the certificate was given to E. W. M. Mackey; contested his seat before congress, and on the 19th of July, 1876, congress turned him out and declared a vacancy; was re-elected solicitor for four years at the



MAJ. C. W. BUTTZ



election held November 7, 1876; and was also elected to fill the vacancy in the Forty-fourth congress, as a Republican, receiving 21,385 votes, against 13,028 votes for M. P. O'Connor, Democrat.

New Jersey and the Rebellion.

Excerpt from Official History Authorized by Act of Legislature,
Written by John Y. Foster, State Historian.

The number of Jersey men identified with Pennsylvania regiments was quite large. Among the companies of which we have accounts was one raised in Belvidere by Charles Wilson Buttz, which our quota being full, proceeded to Philadelphia and was there (September 3, 1861,) mustered in as Company I, of Harlan's independent cavalry, afterwards designated as the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry. Mr. Buttz accepting the position of second lieutenant. After various movements the regiment proceeded to Fortress Monroe, remaining in that vicinity until May, 1862, when it was divided, five companies being sent to Norfolk, and the other seven following McClellan up and down the Peninsula. Company I, known as the "Jersey Company," being with the latter; subsequently being stationed at Williamsburg, these companies performed picket duty; the regiment some time later being re-united at Suffolk, under Colonel Spear. In 1863, during the Maryland invasion, General Dix, then commanding at Fortress Munroe, sent the regiment by way of Hanover Court House to destroy the railroad leading from Gordonsville and Fredericksburg to Richmond, which service it performed, capturing a large wagon train and some 2,000 horses and mules, with other property. At the South Anna river, Company I, with others, was dismounted and had a sharp engagement with the enemy, having three men killed and eight wounded. Returning to Suffolk, the regiment was dispatched on a scouting expedition along the Blackwater river. During this expedition, Lieutenant Buttz with twenty-five of his men, engaged 300 of the enemy, and by a daring charge succeeded in taking sixty-seven of the number prisoners, and capturing a "rocket battery," with a good supply of ammunition. The enemy just handsomely routed by the Jersey men, consisted of members of the 2nd Georgia cavalry

and one company of infantry. Thirty-two of the prisoners had severe wounds in the head, inflicted by the sabers of the assailants, whose loss was only one killed and three wounded. While on this department Lieutenant Buttz was on several occasions detailed for service on court martials as judge advocate, and for a period of two months was provost marshal at Suffolk when Longstreet besieged that place. Lieutenant Buttz acted as aide-de-camp to Major General Peck, and on one occasion, being detailed with part of his company for special service, captured forty-eight of the enemy; the exploit receiving favorable mention in General Peck's report to the war department.

During the remainder of the war the Jersey company served with distinguished credit, of the whole number, three being killed and five wounded and two taken prisoners and never afterwards heard of.

Lieutenant Buttz, upon quitting the service, commenced the practice of the law, at Norfolk, Va. In July, 1880, at Charleston, S. C., Major Buttz suffered from a stroke of paralysis, his whole right side was affected. Because of the paralytic stroke, acting upon the advice of his physician, Dr. Bellinger, recommending a change of climate, whereupon he left the Atlantic coast, and located, in July, 1880, in Fargo, N. D., then a small village; there he continued his chosen profession—law. In practice at that place and Lisbon for several years. In the winter of 1881-2 he secured the organization of Ransom county, in that state, with the county seat located at Lisbon. Soon thereafter he removed to Lisbon and continued the practice of law until 1887. Since then he has been extensively engaged in farming north of Buttzville. There he has hired help looking after his large interests which he supervises himself. At the first election in Ransom county he was elected state's attorney for two years and served as such. At the November election in 1902 he was elected to the Eighth legislative assembly for the state of North Dakota, and was re-elected in 1904-1906 to the Ninth and Tenth legislative assembly, serving as chairman of the Judiciary Committee from his first term.

The major now owns 1,500 acres—all in crops—has splendid groves which are used for protection in winter from severe

winds, and serve as shade in summer. He spends his summers on the farm, and winters in Washington, except six years, up to 1907, while he was in legislature in Bismarck. The major's farm is well stocked and fenced, the water reaches every avenue where stock requires it, from an artesian well of about 800 feet deep, piped through the farm, supplies water in the house, also an artificial fish pond, wherein the government placed 100 black bass, in 1908; since then he has added sixty-seven full-grown rock bass, caught in Sheyenne river. This mammoth farm averages twenty-five bushels to the acre in wheat; barley, thirty bushels; oats, forty bushels; a splendid field of timothy, which will yield hay to the amount of 400 tons, in 1909. The barn will hold about 300 head of cattle and horses. There are about forty-six head of horses and colts on the place, all raised on the farm.

Other Villages.

There are several villages and railroad stations in Ransom county. On the Soo line are Anselem, Venlo and McLeod. All are good grain markets and have large elevators. Anselem and McLeod are thrifty villages, with general stores, hotels, lumber yards, etc. On the Fargo & Southwestern Railroad are Coburn, Buttzville, Elliott and Englevale. Englevale was plotted in 1883 by M. L. Engle, Marshall T. Davis and George Robinson. The town is growing rapidly; has general stores, two hotels, and a state bank.

Elliott is only seven miles from Lisbon. The village is prosperous, has two stores, one large lumber yard, four elevators, a state bank, hotel, and several residences; it was plotted, in 1885, by Thomas M. Elliott, a pioneer farmer, and is in the shape of a wagon wheel with the center hub for a park, the streets representing the spokes.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MINNESOTA.

From the Moorhead Independent.

With soil, climate and conditions unsurpassed for the successful pursuit of every industry, such is the story of Minnesota year after year. For this is a land of promise and opportunity, where the sun of prosperity shines; where happiness and contentment are seen on every hand, and the spirit of progress is evident everywhere.

In the western portion of Minnesota, hundreds of new homes, churches and schools are being built, while in the thriving villages, handsome business blocks are being erected, which set the landmark of permanent and substantial business institutions. But this is not the only evidence of Minnesota's progress; this vast area which is still in its infancy, so far as development is concerned, thousands of acres of state and government lands are being taken, and the sturdy frontiersman is blazing the way to civilization, and transforming the mighty forests and boundless prairies into fertile fields and cozy homes.

For beautiful scenery, nature has been most lavish with its handiwork, and pictured magnificent and inspiring scenes; from the broad acres of waving grain and nodding corn, dotted here and there with shady groves and pretty homes, on the south, to the majestic forests on the north, where the giant pines keep silent vigil over numberless lakes, whose clear, cold waters flash out their brightness like priceless jewels in a rustic setting.

Minnesota, an Indian name, meaning "land of sky-tinted water," is a beautiful and appropriate name inspired by nature alone. When the territory of Minnesota was organized several

names were suggested in congress, among them being Itasca, Chippewa, Jackson and Washington, but the original name, Minnesota, was at last selected.

Geographically, Minnesota occupies the exact center of the continent, lying midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, and also midway between the Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. In area, Minnesota ranks tenth in the union, containing 84,287 square miles, or about 53,943,379 acres, of which 3,608,012 acres are pure water. The southwesterly half of the state is a gently rolling prairie, interspersed by frequent groves of hardwood timber, and watered by many lakes, and streams of crystal clearness, while to the north and northeast we find, it is much rougher, covered with a dense growth of timber, and to the extreme northeast lie the famous iron ranges, sloping down to the Zenith City; and the shores of Lake Superior.

The territory of Minnesota was organized and proclaimed on June 1, 1849, and Alexander Ramsey was appointed territorial governor by President Zachary Taylor. On May 11, 1858, Minnesota was admitted to the Union as the thirty-second state. Almost to a day, since Minnesota was organized, prosperity has shone upon her, capital and enterprise have been steadily coming into the state; and good round majority of immigrants have been settling within her boundary lines, and her population has increased by leaps and bounds. Census statistics, prove her handsome growth, for in 1850, Minnesota contained only 60,077 population; in 1860, 172,023; in 1870, 439,706; in 1880, 780,773; in 1890, 1,301,826, and in 1900, 1,751,394.

In 1861, when President Lincoln called for volunteers to put down the rebellion, Minnesota, although then scarcely more than a frontier state with a few scattering settlements, was among the first to respond. On April 16, 1861, a call was made for Minnesota to furnish ten companies, and just thirteen days later the ten companies reported at Fort Snelling and were mustered into the service April 30th. On June 22nd, these ten companies, comprising the First Minnesota, were ordered to the front. Minnesota furnished the Civil War 22,016 men and their gallant service there made some of the brightest pages in the history of that memorable conflict.

During the four years of the Civil War, Minnesota, like all her sister states, suffered by business depression, and its growth was retarded even more than the others, for in August, 1862, while all our strong men were away on the southern battlefields, Minnesota experienced an outbreak from the Sioux Indians, and the horrors of that massacre are still fresh in the memory of many of the old settlers. So swift were their movements that, before any effective resistance could be made, about 800 settlers were murdered, but the exact number is not known. Prompt action on the part of the authorities quelled the outbreak, and resulted in the capture of about 2,000 Sioux Indians, of whom 38 were hung at Mankato, December 26, 1862.

With the close of the Civil War and return of the soldiers, a new era of prosperity prevailed, and rapid growth was begun. Many miles of new railroad were built; manufacturing plants were established; cities and villages were platted, and thousands of hardy farmers flocked hither to till the fertile soil. The whole state has been rocked in the cradle of prosperity, and has walked hand in hand with it ever since, never springing up with the usual disastrous boom, but striding steadily forward, always keeping pace with progress, and always abreast with her sister states until today we stand among the foremost in the union. Her thousands of broad acres of rich prairie land, her mighty forests of pine and hardwood, her vast deposits of iron ore, her numerous quarries of granite, limestone and sandstone, her bed of clay for pottery, building and facing brick, are among the many natural resources of this great state, that has stamped her name, "Minnesota," deep into the commerce of the nation and the world.

The great divide, or watershed, in the northern part of the state, which sends the rivers both north and south, in steep and rapid descent, has placed in the hands of man immense waterfalls, the ultimate development of which has not yet been contemplated.

It may further be noticed that about fifty per cent of the tillable lands in this state is still in the wild, and if the home-seeker of today would carefully survey the great possibilities of Minnesota, he would find it to his advantage to build a home

tributary to the great markets, within the boundary line of Minnesota, where a ready sale for all kinds of farm products can always be found.

Minnesota is truly great in her natural endowment, and there is nothing that cannot be utilized commercially.

Agricultural Resources.

While Minnesota stands unparalleled as a state of natural resources, her agricultural resources are still greater, for the rich and productive character of her soil is unsurpassed, and this, coupled with the best of climatic conditions, has won for Minnesota world-wide fame as an agricultural district.

Almost uniformly throughout the state we find the soil a heavy, black loam, which produces bountiful crops of anything that can be grown in this zone. For many years wheat has been the staple product, and still is to a large degree, but the farmers here have, during the past few years, practiced more diversified farming with remarkable success, and in the older settled regions corn is rapidly becoming the principal product. Dairying has become an important industry here, and large herds of the very best blooded stock can be found on almost every farm, with creameries and cheese factories in many villages. Statistics from the recent report of the state dairy and food commissioner present some interesting facts, relative to Minnesota's dairying, and are as follows: During the year 1906 the 825 creameries in Minnesota made over 78,455 pounds of butter and the seventy-two cheese factories made over 31,732,000 pounds of cheese. These few figures show that Minnesota is a dairy as well as a wheat state, and the dairy business is increasing every year. Minnesota has been justly named, "The Bread and Butter State," as it produces yearly a bushel of wheat and a pound of butter for every man, woman and child in the United States. In the production of wheat Minnesota ranks well to the front, and in the production of barley and flax, Minnesota is second; fourth in oats, and fifth in rye.

Corn raising is rapidly becoming an important branch of agriculture in Minnesota, and the yield in both quality and quantity is a match for the old corn belt of the United States.

Statistics show that as far back as the year 1899, Minnesota raised almost 1,500,000 acres of corn, which yielded over 47,000,000 bushels, and at the St. Louis World's Fair a northern county farmer walked off with one of the prizes for a superior quality of corn. Fodder can be raised in abundance in all parts of the state, and is a boost for the dairy branch.

While Minnesota farmers can successfully raise any kind of farm products, in tame and wild grasses she stands head and shoulders above all others in both quality and quantity of production. Grasses thrive in every part of the state. At the last state fair one county exhibited some clover which measured six feet and two inches in length, and some wild blue joint grass which measured five feet and seven inches.

Minnesota is particularly adapted for sheep raising, but this branch of industry has been neglected and gone to the prairies of the west. However, farmers have begun to take more to this industry the past few years with remarkable success, and it is to be hoped that sheep raising will soon be an important and profitable business in this state, as sheep require undulating land, and over seventy-five per cent of Minnesota is of this character. The State Experimental Farm recently made an interesting experiment in raising sheep, which proved conclusively that Minnesota is a sheep state. Ten head of sheep were successfully pastured on one acre of land, and the same ten head were fed through the winter from the product of one acre. The experimental farm also sent a crate of five head of sheep to Chicago in 1901 and 1902 in a contest with the world, and in both cases Minnesota sheep were awarded the first prize.

Swine and poultry raising is coming into prominence more and more each year, and splendid returns are secured by the farmers in this line. Fruit raising is also coming to the front and Minnesota is now considered a fruit state. In 1903 Minnesota produced \$550,000 worth of apples, and the proceeds of small fruits is conservatively estimated to have been about \$600,000. A better idea of Minnesota's fruit resources can be obtained by attending the State Fair and noting the great display of Minnesota fruits. To tell of all of Minnesota's agricultural advantages would require many pages, therefore we can



HENRY SCHROEDER



only give a brief description here, but we can say that one acre of Minnesota land will produce just as much as an acre of the land in the highly developed portions of the United States, where it sells from \$100 to \$200 per acre. The price of Minnesota farm lands, although steadily advancing, is still low, compared to the many other states, and to the man with a little money who wishes to farm, no better place can be found on the globe than a farm home in Minnesota. There still remains in Minnesota about 3,000,000 acres of state school lands which average in price about \$7.00 per acre. This land is sold on forty years' time at four per cent interest. There are also about 3,500,000 acres of government lands that can be taken as homesteads. It is not speaking too highly to say that Minnesota holds out better inducements than any state in the union, to men in all walks of life. With soil, forests and mines unequaled, and railroad and waterway transportation facilities unparalleled, it offers to you a sturdy and sound citizenship, and extends a hand of welcome to the industrious, thrifty and progressive citizen.

Soil and Climate.

If there is any one thing that Minnesotans can boast of it is the climate of this state. Not that it is of a balmy nature like the sunny south, or the monotonous days of continual sunshine of California, but because of its pure, bracing air, which is a tonic to the tired body and a refreshing draught to the weak and diseased lungs. The winters are rigorous, but the air is dry, so that one does not feel the cold when the thermometer is 20 degrees below zero as much as one would in the warmer states, where the air is always damp, but the thermometer higher. The summers are delightful, as well as the autumns, and those who have not idled away a summer on the shores of our beautiful Minnesota lakes, or sought the game at all time in the fields and forests of Minnesota, have missed many of the charms of this old world. The average sunshine per year in Minnesota is over 150 days, and the rainfall for many years has averaged thirty inches for the state, while the snowfall has averaged forty-nine inches, a trifle less than Michigan or Wisconsin. The average temperature for the year is forty-two degrees; this, however, varies in

different parts of the state as the weather is somewhat cooler during the summer months in the northern part, which will be readily understood when one considers the fact that Minnesota covers a territory of 400 miles north and south. The splendid crops produced in Minnesota show how favorable the climate is for plant growth, and the fact that hundreds of people flock to the great pine woods of northern Minnesota, where they soon win back their health, is evidence of Minnesota's healthful climate.

Minnesota has a large variety of soil, but all are of a highly productive character, and scientific examinations show that the soil in Minnesota contains more plant food than the average in other states. At the World's Fair in Chicago, samples of Minnesota soil, which were exhibited there, were awarded the prize for containing more plant food than any other state in the contest.

School System of Minnesota.

Minnesota's public school system is the source of a great deal of pride to every loyal citizen of the North Star State, and well they may feel proud of our educational system, for it is one of the most perfect and permanent in the world. The proceeds from the sale of our state school lands and the lease of our iron mines already amount to over \$20,000,000, and will eventually reach \$100,000,000. Only the interest from this great sum of money can be used, so the state school fund, magnificent as it is, is permanent and can never be reduced. The interest from the permanent fund already amounts to almost a million dollars, and is divided annually among the school districts, throughout the state, and is commonly known as current school fund. Both our graded and high schools are free, and over eighty per cent of the districts have adopted the free text book system, making a free education for every child who seeks it. Our state university, located at Minneapolis, is the pride of the whole Northwest, and its students number more than many universities in other parts of the United States. The department of agriculture is a branch of the state university, and their buildings, with over 250 acres of land, are located at St. Anthony Park. Here they have an experimental station, a college and school of agriculture, and

teach a special course in farming. The Minnesota agricultural school is the greatest in the world, and besides its own great school, maintains two sub-experimental stations in northern Minnesota. We, here in Minnesota, do not and cannot appreciate the splendid school system like those who come from the states where less liberal educational advantages are necessarily given. Go where you may in Minnesota, either north, south, east or west, whether thickly or sparsely populated, regardless of race, color or creed, you will find good substantial schools, competent teachers, and almost universally the free text book, while our hundreds of villages fairly vie with each other as to which can boast of the best and largest school, and our many colleges and academies are turning out professional men and women by the hundreds.

In addition to the public schools of our state, which are classed among the best in the world, every county is amply supplied with good high school facilities, and many of them with excellent colleges. Therefore, Minnesota schools come in for a large share of the credit in furnishing inducements to home-seekers.

Minnesota as a Summer Resort.

With ten thousand lakes and as many rivers and streams, with the boundless prairies on the west and its primeval forests on the north, where can one go to find a better field for genuine sports with gun or rod than Minnesota? The lakes both large and small teem with bass and pike, while in the rushing brook one may seek the "speckled beauties," not in vain, or make a pretty catch at one of the lakes. On the prairie, chicken makes sport for the hunter, while in the nearby forests one may bag a dozen partridges. Along the rice beds of our many rivers, ducks and geese are found in abundance, and no better shooting can be had anywhere than in Minnesota.

Good hunting for small game is not confined to the wilder portion alone, for prairie chickens, partridges, quail, ducks and geese are plentiful during the fall in every county in the state. So well are our fish protected that in almost every one of our innumerable lakes we find fish in abundance, and the trout brooks,

as well as our lakes are kept well stocked with all kinds of fish from large fish hatcheries. In addition to the two fish hatcheries, which the state now maintains, the last legislature appropriated \$6,000 for the erection of a third hatchery.

Opportunities.

As you read these pages you may lay it aside and say "Minnesota is a great state, but there is no opening there for me," but there is an opening there for you, a golden opportunity, there are opportunities in Minnesota for men in every walk of life.

For the capitalist there is an almost unlimited field for safe and profitable investment. The rapidly growing cities and villages in the central and southern parts of the state as well as the new towns that are springing up in the northern region need more capital, they need bankers, merchants and promoters, and no state in the Union holds out better inducements for investment by the capitalist than all parts of Minnesota.

To the manufacturer, conditions for you could hardly be better. With hundreds of thousands of horsepower in our rivers lying idle, with fuel so cheap for steam propelling purposes, with our unparalleled railroad and waterway transportation facilities, and many other equally important factors to the manufacturer, how could a state appeal to you more forcibly than does Minnesota? There are innumerable opportunities here for manufacturing in almost any branch, in fact so many that we will not attempt to enumerate them. However, we might remind you that we have many natural resources in addition to numerous water-powers which will assist the manufacturer. Hardwood timber for furniture and woodenware, clay for brick, pottery and tiling, stone for cement, raw iron for ironworks, pulpwood for paper mills, quarries of granite, limestone and sandstone for stone works, wonderful productions of wheat for flour, flax for oil and fibre, potatoes for starch, sugar beets for sugar, in fact we have more resources to attract the prudent man who is looking for a location for manufacturing plant than any state in the Union.

To the professional man: Why do you the moment you get your "sheepskin" turn your face westward as soon as the college door is closed behind you? Stop in Minnesota where a permanent

and profitable field awaits you. The steady growth of Minnesota in its developed portions demands more doctors, lawyers and other professional men, while in the northern part of the state new towns are being built, new counties formed and new territories populated and developed which affords active fields for professional men.

To the farmer: It seems that enough has already been said to convince you that Minnesota is the place for you.

State Fair.

The Minnesota State Fair is the greatest in the United States, and each year is growing larger. Exhibitors from every part of the United States attend the Minnesota State Fair to show their wares and hundreds of head of fancy stock are sold here every year. The fair grounds cover over two hundred acres of ground, and many of the fair buildings are worth in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

The state now enjoys a two-cent passenger fare on all lines within her borders, together with a general reduction of freight rates which went into effect last year. In this connection it may be mentioned that the different transportation companies doing business in Minnesota, exert every effort to accommodate the shippers and traveling public, and thus lend their portion to the upbuilding and development of our fair state.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CLAY COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

By

Hon. James H. Sharp.

The first Northern Pacific crossing of the Red River of the North was located at Oakport, four miles north of Moorhead in September, 1871, the engineers having run a line from Muskoda to the river, striking the river at Probstfield's farm, afterward known as Oakport. In the meantime, Andrew Holes who, with his wife, was making a tour of the country in a prairie schooner, had been employed as agent for the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company, and under their direction was negotiating for the purchase of the present site of Moorhead. A strip of land on the east side of the Red River, surveyed by the government some years before, had been sold at \$1.25 per acre and the quarter section where Moorhead now stands was owned by one Joab Smith. This was selected as being the highest point of land and most likely to escape high water should that danger arise, as it did in the years 1826, 1852 and 1861. This purchase being made and the deed secured by Mr. Holes, the Moorhead location was determined upon much to the chagrin of the inhabitants of the "new city." However, as there were only tent buildings consisting of supply stores, Chapin's two-story tent hotel and other places usually found in frontier towns, they were not long in pulling up stakes and moving down to Moorhead and Fargo; some locating on claims and others establishing business firms in Moorhead.

During the summer of 1870, N. K. Hubbard received a dispatch from Pitt Cook, brother of Jay Cook, to locate the Northern

Pacific crossing of the Red River at Elm river about eight miles east of Grandin. Frank Veits was the associate of Mr. Hubbard in that they had come together from Geneva, Ohio, and were looking for opportunities in the Red River valley. Veits had purchased the Hudson Bay Hotel from Adam Stein at Georgetown and at the same time Jacob Lowell, Jr., George G. Sanborn and H. S. Back and others, had located at Elm River, keeping themselves, however, posted as to the movements of the Northern Pacific company. These men were joined by A. McHench and others, who spent that winter at Elm River.

R. M. Probstfield, Adam Stein and E. R. Hutchinson were the earliest settlers in this part of the country. Hutchinson settled in Georgetown in 1859 and his family still resides there. Adam Stein settled in Georgetown about the same time and with his family still lives there. Mr. Probstfield still lives on his farm at Oakport, where he settled in 1859.

In June, 1871, Bruns & Finkle, John Haggart & W. J. Bodkin, J. B. Chapin, Shang, P. L. Knappen, Richards, and some others had established themselves to stay at the point now called Oakport. Mr. S. G. Comstock was then working on the grade at Muskoda and N. K. Hubbard and J. H. Sharp were selling goods in tents at Oaklake, now Lake Park. Mr. Holes came into the country in 1869, being engaged in the service of the Public Survey, and later employed by Jay Cook and Honorable William Windom to select land for them in the Red River valley. In anticipation of the crossing, he purchased fractions of land at different points on the river and in May, 1871, camped at Oakport. Joab Smith, from whom the Moorhead site was purchased, resided at this point for several years and kept the stage station for a time in the 'sixties.

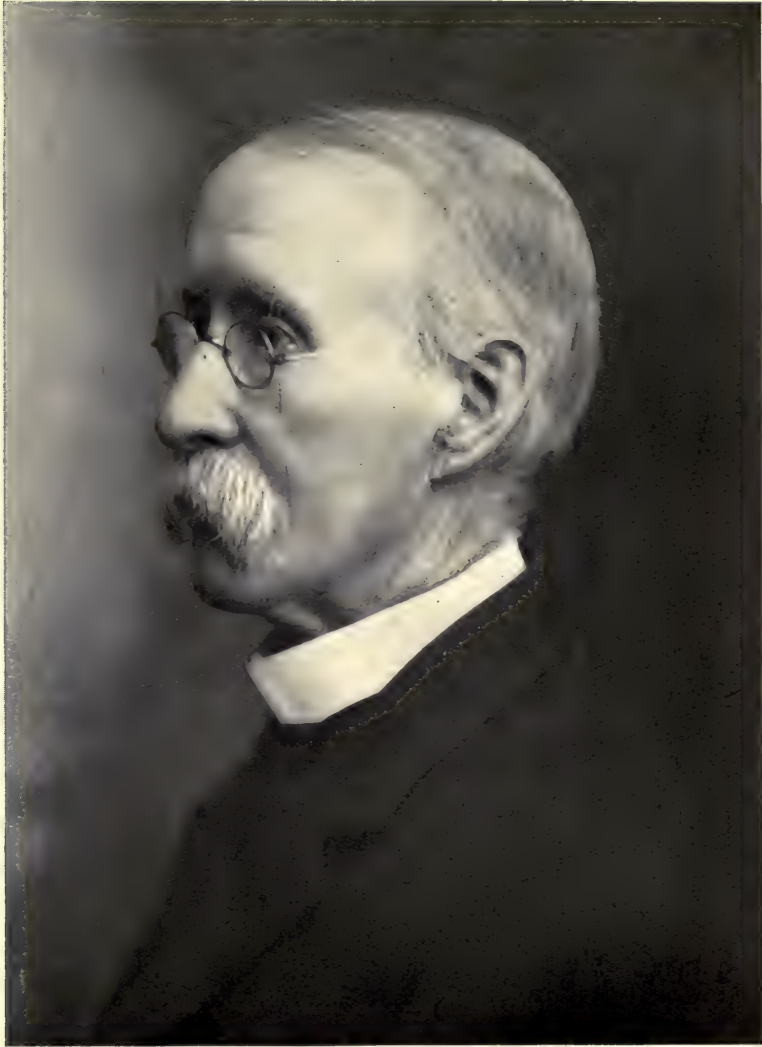
At a meeting of the directors of the Puget Sound Land Company on September 22, 1871, Fargo and Moorhead received their names, Fargo in honor of G. E. Fargo of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and Moorhead in honor of William G. Moorhead, a director of the Northern Pacific under the Jay Cook management. In 1871 J. B. Chapin came from Brainerd to Oakport, and set up a two-story tent for hotel purposes. As this was about the time when Oakport was abandoned, he moved to Moorhead

September 27, 1871, and the tent hotel was afterward sided and at a later date was called the Central Hotel of Moorhead, under the management of Michael Syron.

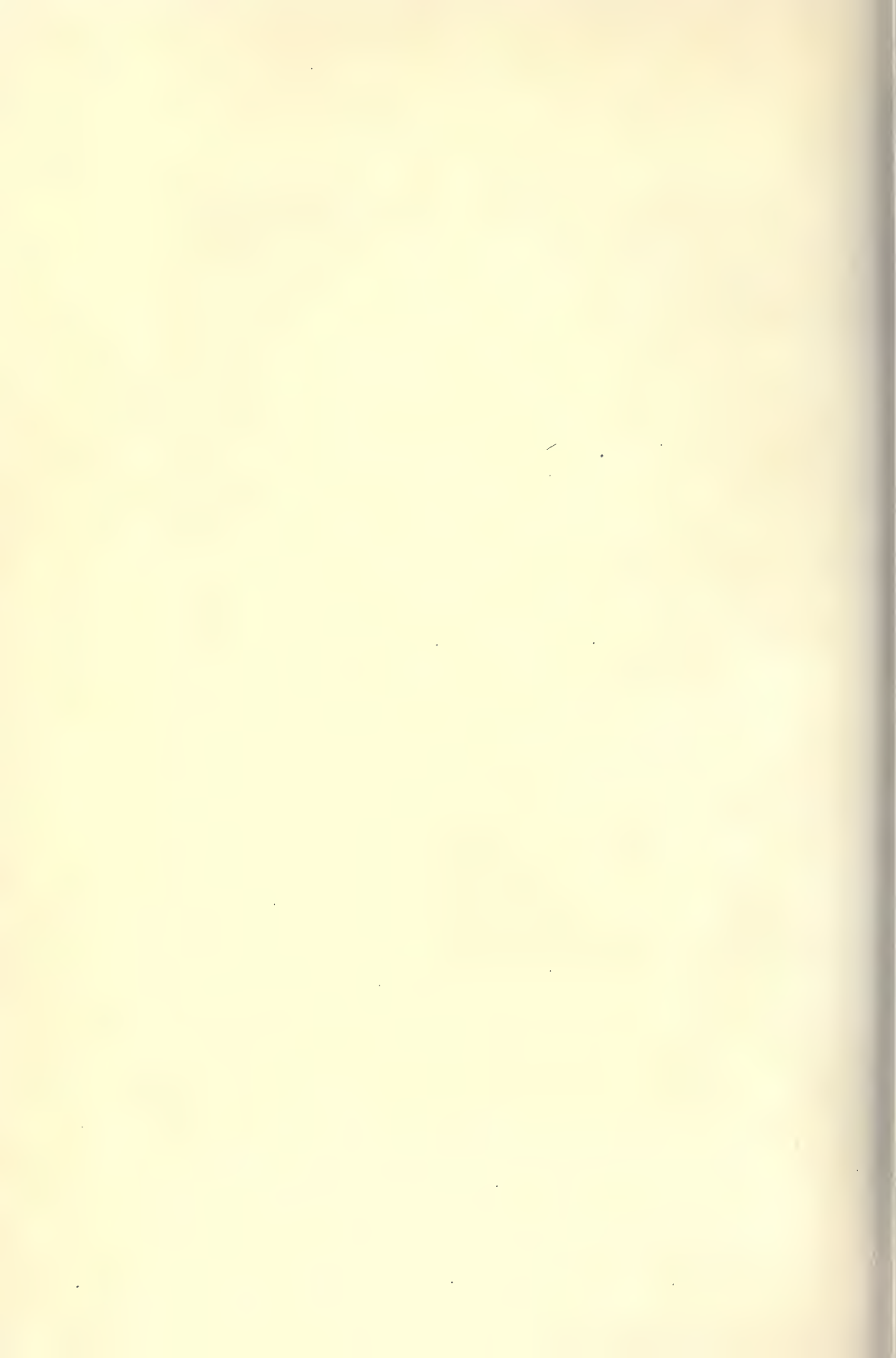
There was also the Northern Pacific Supply Company store under tent cover, Bruns & Finkle's tent, and Hubbard, Raymond & Allen, general store, covered by tent. All lumber used was carted from Breckenridge or Fort Abercrombie, forty miles south. Oakport was the nearest point available for meals and the dozen people getting ready for business were obliged to drive four miles for meals. However, this was made less tiresome by Major Wood, who kept the stage station and possessed a fine pair of four-minute steppers. This team, by the way, was afterward sold to General Custer, who was very fond of fast horses.

Up to this time all supplies used in the Hudson Bay stores at Georgetown and Frogpoint were carted from St. Cloud by what were known as Indian carts. These were made entirely of wood and consisted of two large wheels without tires, with the shafts passing into the heavy axle. On this a box was fastened and to the cart was attached a horse, mule, ox, cow, or anything that could be induced to draw a load. These carts were in charge of halfbreeds and the trains sometimes numbered as many as forty carts. As wagon grease was never used, the approaching squeak could be heard for a great distance.

Another means of transportation was by means of dog trains which were used as late as 1873. These were used by the Hudson Bay Company and their agent, J. Walter S. Trail, made many a trip between Moorhead and Georgetown, where he was located. The dog sledge was somewhat similar to the toboggan. It was wide enough for one seat so arranged that the occupant might recline, and behind this seat was room for baggage. Six dogs usually hauled one sledge, making a record of from seventy-five to ninety miles a day and pulling a load of about five hundred pounds. These dogs often became very much attached to their driver and passenger friends who were kind to them. This form of traveling was most customary during the winter and often the trains consisted of several sledges. The Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company owned the townsite of Moorhead while the Northern Pacific Company owned Fargo, and the rivalry worked



James, A. Shuck



a hardship to Moorhead in railroad matters. At one time a ticket could not be bought to Moorhead, as the place did not appear on the map.

John Ross was the contractor who built the Northern Pacific to the Red River, the first engine reaching the river December 12, 1871. Washington Snyder was the engineer and Alexander Gamble fireman. The snow plow attached to the engine was in charge of Captain R. H. Emerson.

The first mail was carried to Moorhead in 1871 by James H. Sharp. The mail had to be brought from Georgetown, as that was the nearest postoffice at the time.

Clay County Organization.

The organization of Clay County was effected April 14, 1872. Andrew Holes and Peter Wilson were appointed for the purpose of organization and were qualified before H. G. Finkle, Notary. The following were made the first officers of the county: S. G. Comstock, County Attorney; James Douglas, Judge of Probate; Horace DeCamp, Register of Deeds; Peter Wilson, Auditor; John Shorsgaard, Treasurer; G. A. Hendricks, Clerk of Court; J. B. Blanchard, Sheriff; and H. A. Bruns, Coroner. Moorhead was named as the county seat and on June 1, 1872, a county building was ordered. This first building was a two-story 20x30 frame structure, located where the Biedler Robertson Lumber Company now have their offices. Court was held upstairs and the first story accommodated the county officers, the county attorney making his residence at his office. Later the building was sold to Dr. Davis for a dwelling house and the brick building now standing near the Andrew Holes residence was built and used for county purposes. In 1883 the present court house was built and has since undergone many repairs and improvements, such as the putting in of electric lights, a steam-heating plant and hardwood floors.

The present county officers are: G. D. McCubrey, Clerk of Court; Fred Stalley, Register of Deeds; Andrew Houghem, Auditor; N. D. Johnson, County Attorney; James H. Sharp, Judge of Probate; C. Paulson, Treasurer; S. O. Tang, County Superintendent of Schools; and Archie Whaley, Sheriff. Hans P. Strate,

one of the most faithful and best known county officers, served as treasurer for twenty-two years.

Events.

The summer of 1872 was a lively period in the history of Moorhead, as a number of noted characters had arrived here from the Union Pacific. Among these were "Shang," Jack O'Neil, Dave Mullen, Shomway, Edward Smith and Sallie O'Neil. These people were industrious in their pursuits and many queer things were done. Gambling and shooting were prominent pastimes for the people. A shooting match before and after breakfast was not an unusual occurrence. The public were one day both eye and ear witnesses to a shooting "duet" by Dave Mullen and Edward Smith. Neither of the contestants was seriously injured.

Jack O'Neil had been several times shot in the head, but had escaped with his life. Sally, his "better half," one day after a drunken row threatened to skin him with a butcher knife, chasing him round and round the tent; but from this attack he also escaped and went to Bismarck, where Fatty Hall ended his thrilling career by shooting him "amidship."

Living as they do now in comfort, the old settlers are prone to forget the hardships and privations through which they passed in those early days, unless by some word or incident they are brought to mind.

When the supplies came for the first stores, the storeroom was not yet prepared, so the stock was unloaded, covered with tents and the proprietors were obliged to live and deal out goods under the same roof.

The eating tent which was set up possessed a table consisting of two 12-inch boards placed on saw horses, and covered with a red table cloth which, under necessity, did longer service than would now be considered sanitary.

After the Sioux massacre in 1862 the settlers were on the alert for danger signals. They were practically unarmed and defenseless, so when rumors were heard that Indians were indulging in a war dance about six miles southwest of Moorhead on the Cheyenne, a mass meeting was called and seated on logs in the vicin-

ity of the elevator, they decided to prepare for an attack by forming a company and procuring some firearms from St. Paul. The representative sent to secure the weapons was compelled to give a bond of \$1,500 for safe return of same. We may say here that no attack was made, the Indians probably thinking better of their plan, after making sure the settlers were in earnest. When the company broke up a greater part of the weapons were missing and the man who had given bond was much disturbed over the matter. His feelings were however much relieved when a keen-minded friend suggested that he report the musketry "Lost in action."

When the Indians came in earnest in 1862, they crossed the Red River just below where the Moorhead mill now stands and there are reports of how the few people living in the vicinity were hurried off to Fort Abercrombie.

Old settlers who are now living have vivid recollections of the buffalo path strewn with bones where we now look upon the campus of Concordia College. Buffalo teeth were picked up and served as souvenirs of the tales of the famous buffalo hunts in the early 'fifties and 'sixties. The Hudson Bay Company dealt extensively in pemmican prepared from the buffalo meat. These hunts must have been most exciting. The hunters are described as rushing into a herd of buffalo with their mouths filled with balls, loading and firing rapidly. The animals were killed by hundreds and thousands in a day and the industry of preparing and utilizing the different portions of buffalo was very great.

Steamboat Line.

The steamboat "International" was built at Georgetown in 1862 and made her first trip on the Red River to Fort Garry. R. M. Probstfield and Andrew Holes were passengers on this trip and on the return trip Mr. Probstfield brought with him twenty-four sheep, which he had purchased at Fort Garry. These sheep cost him \$100 in gold, the freight was \$40 and within eighteen hours after their arrival at Georgetown all but one was killed by the dogs belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. This ended for some time the sheep business in the Red River valley.

The International, Selkirk, Cheyenne and Dakota ran from

Moorhead to Fort Garry until in 1877 they were transferred to Fisher's Landing.

This line of steamers ran from Moorhead to Winnipeg and carried a great deal of grain.

Among these was the "White Swan," which was cut in two and shipped by rail from the Mississippi river, and when reconstructed was known as the "Pluck." The Selkirk was constructed at McCauleyville in 1871 by Captain Alexander Griggs and James J. Hill. The Cheyenne and Dakota were built at Grand Forks, and the Alpha at McCauleyville. James Douglas built the Minnesota and Manitoba in 1875 at Moorhead.

In 1878 a line of steamboats known as the "Alsop Line" had headquarters established at Moorhead.

Bruns and Finkle built the first elevator in Moorhead in 1878 and grain was hauled for forty miles on either side of the river. The Moorhead mill was established in 1874 and still stands, though it has since been much enlarged and improved, and is now one of the best equipped mills in the valley, under the management of the Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., Company.

Business Concerns.

Moorhead has been called the "Biggest little city of the great Northwest," and though its population does not exceed 6,000, it ranks high in energetic enterprise and prosperity. The business interests of this city are many and of a progressive type. It owns its own electric light and water plant and miles of the best sanitary sewer system of any city of its size. Being located on the river, an abundant supply of water is granted and gas and electricity are furnished at a low rate. Drinking water is supplied by the city artesian well and many families have their private wells. An electric street car system runs to all parts of Moorhead and Fargo, and serves as a connecting link to bind the interests of the two cities.

The fertile land near which Moorhead is located and which surrounds the city is instrumental to a great extent in making it the large shipping point that it is for grains, hay, potatoes, dairy products and live stock. Two important railroads, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern pass through the place, connecting

it directly with the largest markets of the country and causing it to rapidly become a railroad center. Dilworth, the new division point of the Northern Pacific railway, is situated about three miles east of the city. It contains a large roundhouse, machine and car shops, a church and school house, and during the few years of its existence has progressed rapidly.

The manufacturing industry of Moorhead is growing steadily. At present it boasts of three cement and tile factories, one sash and door factory, one planing mill, a foundry, a cigar factory, two wagon factories, brick yards and lumber yards. Its flour mill mentioned elsewhere has the capacity to send out 1,000 barrels per day.

Moorhead's business men are to be complimented upon their energetic and systematic methods. Beside the establishments mentioned are several land firms, contracting and building firms, three elevators, three up-to-date newspapers, livery and feed barns, harness shops, saloons and four wholesale liquor houses, four hotels, two large department stores, three drug stores, grocery stores and meat markets, the Penn Oil and Supply Company, and almost every institution that goes to make up a flourishing city.

First National Bank of Moorhead. Established in 1881; capital and surplus, \$90,000.

Moorhead National Bank.

There is no class of legitimate banking business which cannot be taken care of in Moorhead. The Moorhead National Bank deals in foreign and domestic exchange, lands, mortgages and other securities, and they can fittingly claim the high estimate which has been conferred upon them.

As to their official and managerial composite little need be said. Such names as P. H. Lamb, J. Wagner, S. A. Holmes, J. Malloy, respectively president, vice president, cashier and assistant cashier of the Moorhead National Bank, are alone sufficient to inspire unshaken confidence in the minds of the bank's clientele, and even if they were not—the influential list of the board of directors would more than amplify. The Moorhead National Bank, established in 1892, has a capital and surplus of \$105,000.

Nifty figures you will concede for one bank in a city the size of Moorhead. Like all first class banks, the Moorhead National contains an elaborate system of safety deposit boxes, and in addition to its general business it offers a savings department for the benefit of its long list of small deposits, opening, as it does, an account upon the deposit of \$1.

First State Bank of Moorhead. Established in 1903, capital and surplus \$33,000, carry on in a reliable and approved manner the banking business of the city and to a large extent of the surrounding country.

Of physicians and lawyers there are many and the professional interests of the people are conducted on a high plane.

The Darrow Hospital is a well organized institution containing the modern facilities for the welfare and comfort of its patients.

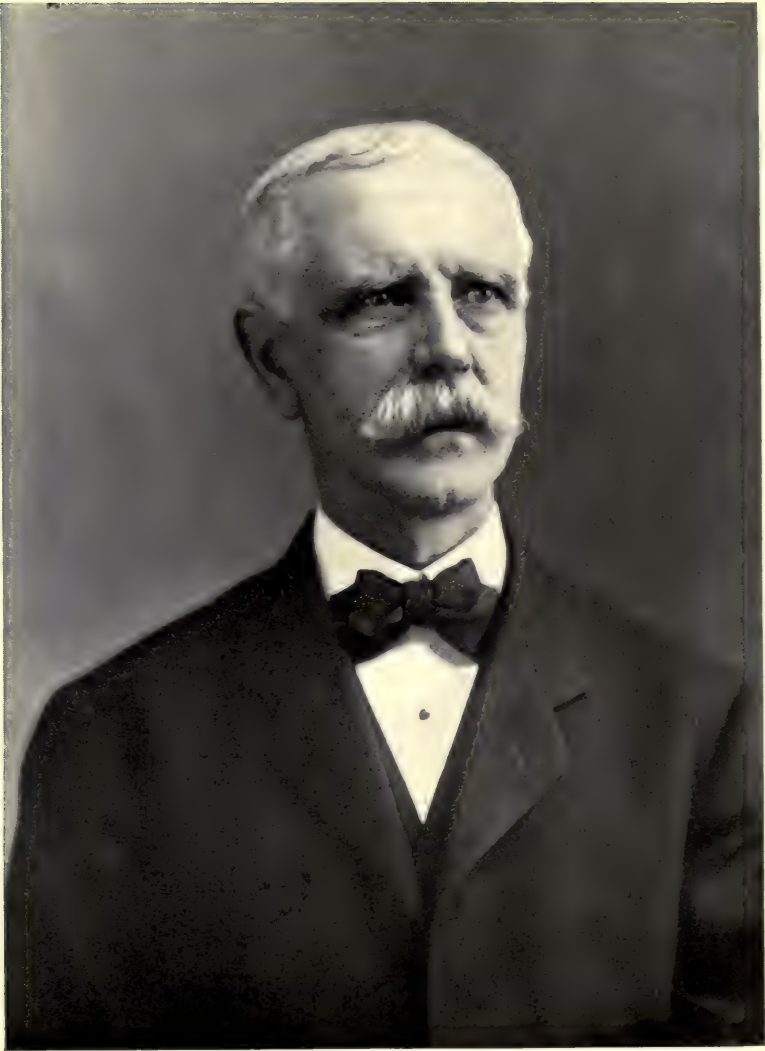
Of vast importance to the educational concerns of the community is the Carnegie Public Library which was erected during the year 1907. Each year increases its store and circulation of useful reading material, and its benefit is greatly felt.

To one who has an eye for the beautiful, the city of Moorhead at this date proves an attraction. It is well laid out, not only the business portion, but also the residence districts of the city are constantly being improved and beautified. The number of beautiful homes is being constantly enlarged and these surrounded by spacious and well-kept lawns cannot but help make an attractive and interesting spot.

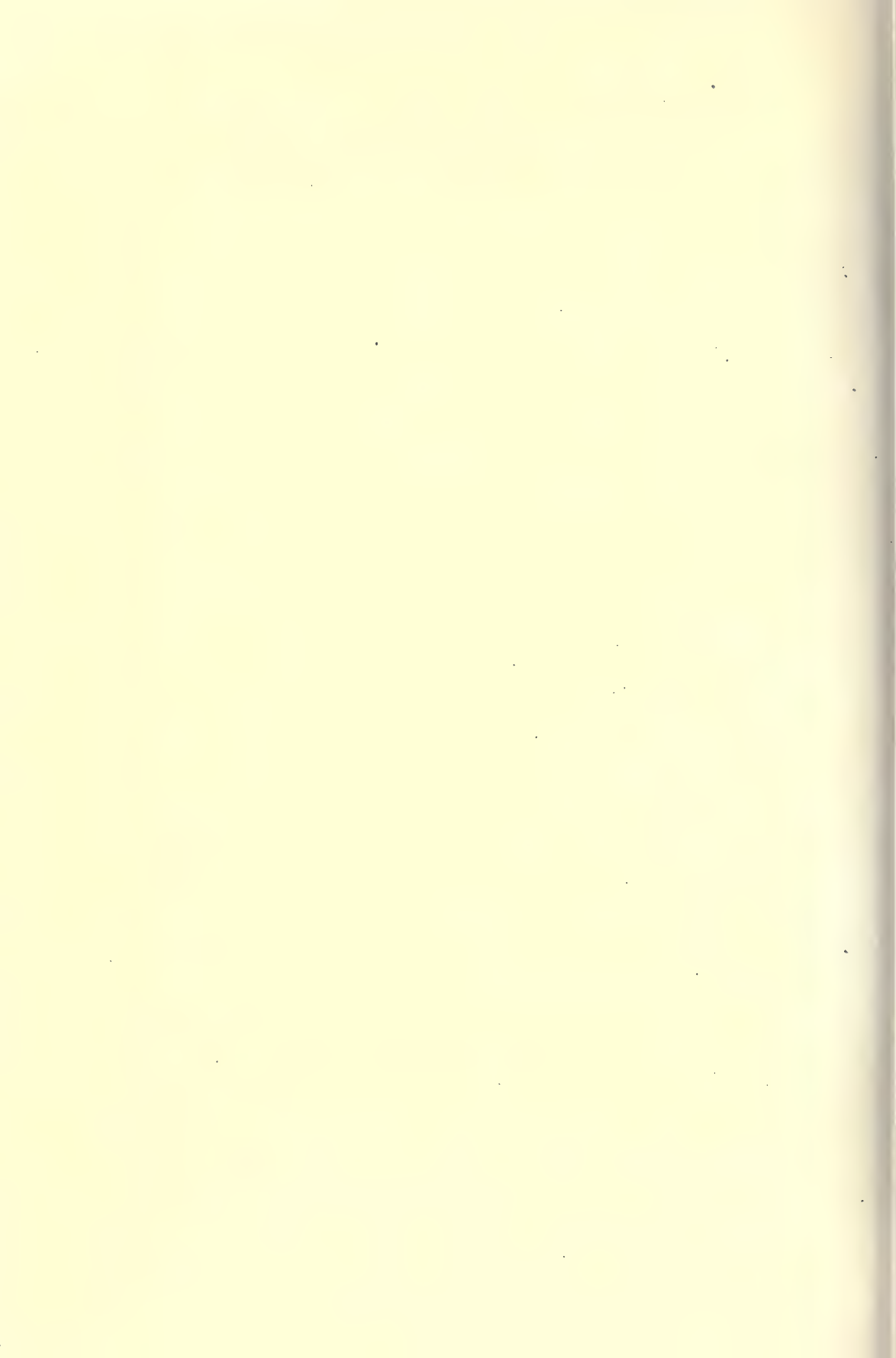
One of the greatest charms of the city is in the trees which line its walks and driveways. These trees were set out in the early days and by careful cultivation have become an adornment which anyone coming into the town during the summer months will not fail to notice and appreciate.

Creosote blocks are to compose the new paving that is to be put in in the business districts and within a short time the wooden walk will be a thing of the past, it having given way entirely to the cement walk.

One of Moorhead's strongest and most energetic organizations is its Commercial Club, composed of citizens who have at heart the best interests of the city. The club was organized in 1905



J. H. MacKay



and has ever been untiring in its efforts to help bring about what seems best for the upbuilding and advancement of the community.

Fire Department.

On November 15, 1872, about thirty-five citizens, including the well known names of S. G. Comstock, H. A. Bruns, J. H. Sharp, H. G. Finkle and H. DeCamp, constituted themselves into a fire company and pledged themselves to obey the foreman. At the same time a subscription paper was circulated to furnish equipments for the company. About \$100 was subscribed and \$85 paid in as shown by the original paper now in the possession of J. H. Sharp. Thus did our efficient fire department have its origin.

October 16, 1882, the Hook and Ladder Company was organized and confirmed by the council. About the same time the Hose Company came into existence.

On December 19, 1882, the Moorhead Fire Department was fully organized and received the approval of the council. Peter Czizik was the first chief, serving two years. Jacob Kiefer was next elected to that position and served five years. A. J. Wright the third chief, served several years.

The Moorhead News, daily and weekly, is one of the pioneer newspapers of the Red River valley. The "Weekly News" was established in 1878, and for over thirty years has been issued regularly on Thursday of each week. The company which founded the publication conducted the business until 1883, when the plant was taken over by George N. Lamphere, who continued the publication of the paper until April 1, 1900, when the property was purchased by Robert W. Richards and William D. Titus, who, as Richards & Titus, have conducted the business since. The "Daily News" was established in 1882, and is one of the oldest country dailies in Minnesota. The "News" has one of the most complete and up-to-date newspaper plants in northern Minnesota, being equipped with a standard Linotype, presses, folding machine and paper cutters; is operated throughout by electric power and has a large equipment of type, stones and other material for the conduct of its business, which consists of book and job printing in addition to the publication of the daily and weekly editions of the paper. In politics the "News" is

Republican, and it enjoys a large circulation throughout Clay and adjoining counties.

The Moorhead Independent, started in 1900, is a bright, live weekly paper, and stands for the best things.

The Moorhead Citizen has been published about five years, has a good circulation and is making good in the newspaper line.

Schools.

The first school in Moorhead opened in 1872 by private subscription. This lasted for two months, and Nina Hall was the teacher. In September, 1872, there was commenced a five months' school in the Presbyterian chapel, with Mary Farmer teacher. Board of Directors were James Douglas, Andrew Holes, and James H. Sharp, secretary. Bonds were voted and issued bearing twelve per cent interest, and sold for \$.82½ to F. James, of Minnesota, interest guaranteed by the secretary. A building was erected and later was sold to the Swedish Lutheran church. School District No. 2 included Holy Cross, Georgetown, Oakport, Kurtz, and Moorhead. The first Board of Education in the Independent District consisted of James Douglas, Lyman Loring, Ole Thompson, F. J. Burnham, John Thorsgaard, Dr. John Kurtz, and James H. Sharp. Five schoolhouses were erected by this board.

During the year 1880 a new building was erected and named the "Sharp School" as a testimonial of the appreciation of the services of James H. Sharp as a member of the school board. The site consists of a block of land and was purchased from A. E. Henderson for the sum of \$500. In 1892 an addition was made to this building and it has since been altered and much improved. This building includes the High School department beside the eight grades. There are also three other grade school buildings known as the First, Second and Third Ward buildings; also the Catholic parochial school.

Of her schools, Moorhead may well be proud. Each branch of learning is conducted on the most approved plan and the buildings are well supplied with the necessary furnishings. In the High School the chemical and physical laboratories are especially well equipped, the apparatus used being the most modern.

Twenty-five teachers are employed in the schools, including special directors in music, drawing, elocution, sewing and manual training. The manual training department is established in a separate building directly east of the Sharp school building.

Moorhead Normal School.

The rapid development of the Red River valley during the early eighties made it apparent to those interested in the educational affairs of the state that the three existing normal schools were totally inadequate to supply teachers to the newly opened up Northwest. This belief gradually crystallized into the conviction that a normal school should be located at some point in the Red River valley.

As a result, the legislature in 1885 located such a school at Moorhead, on condition that a site be donated by the citizens. The Hon. S. G. Comstock deeded to the state for the purpose a tract of six acres admirably located in the southeastern part of the city.

At the next session of the legislature in 1887 an appropriation of \$60,000 was made for the erection of a building, and \$5,000 provided for running expenses.

Construction work was soon commenced under the general supervision of the resident director, Hon. Thomas C. Kurtz. In the early autumn of 1888 the building was completed. It was an excellent building, large and commodious, and at the time one of the finest in the Northwest. Many persons believed the building to be large enough to meet the requirements of such a school for many years in the future.

Livingston C. Lord became the president of the new normal school. The selection proved to be a happy one, for in President Lord the board of directors secured a man of scholastic attainment and rich in experience, and one who possessed withal a magnetic personality fitting him eminently as the organizer and head of a training school for teachers.

On the 29th of August, 1888, with a faculty of five members, including the president, the State Normal School at Moorhead was formally opened for the reception of students. During the year, ninety-seven students were enrolled, one-third of them

coming from Moorhead. The following year, with the same attendance from Moorhead, there was a total enrollment of 135.

Then followed years of steady growth, the attendance fluctuating from year to year as affected by the prosperity of the farming regions contributory to it.

In 1892 the Hon. George N. Lamphere became resident director. Meanwhile the proper caring for the student body demanded dormitory facilities, and in 1893 a dormitory was erected. This building comfortably accommodated sixty young ladies to room and board, and furnished board to a number of students rooming near.

A change in the directorate made the Hon. S. G. Comstock resident director in 1894. At this time the model school, which hitherto had been a part of the city schools, under the joint supervision of the city superintendent and the normal school, was changed. It has been since this time a distinct department of the normal schools, under the sole direction of the normal school authorities.

A marked increase in attendance was noticed in 1895. In the year of 1898 Hon. C. A. Nye succeeded Mr. Comstock as resident director.

The most significant event since the organization of the school occurred in 1899, when President L. C. Lord resigned to accept a similar position in Charleston, Ill. The selection of his successor confronted the normal board as a serious problem. The board, however, manifested its wisdom by selecting as president Frank A. Weld. His intimate knowledge of the school affairs of Minnesota, gained by many years of successful experience, his keen insight into the needs of the teacher, and his broad and sympathetic scholarship, made him the worthy successor of President Lord. In 1902 Mr. Comstock became resident director a second time. During the first ten years of the school's existence there had been a great influx of settlers into the valley and the school felt the influence of this tide of immigration. By the year 1903 the enrollment had increased to such an extent that more room became a necessity. A large addition was therefore erected in 1904. This gave to the school a much needed audi-

torium and library facilities commensurate with the needs of the student body.

Another change was made in the resident directorship in 1906, when Mr. Nye was again given the position. The rooms originally designed for model school purposes having long since ceased to afford sufficient room for the enlarged school, a model school building was added in 1908. This building is thoroughly modern and is excellently equipped. It increases very greatly the efficiency of the normal school. During the year 1909 a large dormitory is to be erected, which will more than double the capacity of the school in furnishing homes for the young ladies in attendance.

The normal school has now been in existence for twenty-one years and results have amply justified its location at Moorhead. For a number of years summer schools have been held which gives continuous sessions to the normal. This has been particularly advantageous to rural school teachers.

The original faculty of five has increased to twenty-three, while the total attendance, exclusive of the model school, was for the year 1907-08, 721. It is the aim of the school to supply well equipped and trained teachers for the schools of the state. With this in view the administration is keenly alive to the needs of the educational system and is earnestly progressive in attempting to supply these needs.

To those who are familiar with the possibilities of the Red River valley, the Moorhead Normal School is but in its infancy.

Concordia College.

By

Prof. R. Bogstad.

In the southern suburbs of the beautiful city of Moorhead, on a little eminence overlooking the city, Concordia College is located. The school is removed from the business portion of the city and thus avoids the confusion and other distractions necessarily incident to the location of an institution of learning in an active city.

How the Idea Originated.

For years past there has existed among the Norwegian Lutherans in the Red River valley a ministerial association known, in former years, as the Grand Forks Prestekonference, and now by the name of the Red River Dalens Prestekonference.

In a meeting of this body, held in Rev. J. M. O. Ness's parsonage, in Perley, Minn., the subject of establishing a higher institution of learning for the Lutheran young people in the valley came up for discussion. This discussion was continued at a later meeting of the conference in Grand Forks.

A call for bonuses from the leading cities in the valley was extended, and Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston and Hillsboro became competitors.

At a meeting held in Crookston in January, 1891, it was decided to locate the institution at that place; later on the location was changed to Grand Forks and this materialized in the establishment of the Grand Forks College, which was then under the auspices of the United Church. Later on it was sold and is now under the auspices of the Norwegian Synod.

During this discussion for the location of the Lutheran institution, Moorhead came also into competition. It had a good college building to offer, known as the Bishop Whipple School. The building was located in the southern part of the city of Moorhead. This building, together with six acres of land, was bought by the Northwestern Lutheran College Association, which was organized April 14, 1891, and incorporated July 8, the same year.

The first officers of the Association were: Rev. J. M. O. Ness, president; Rev. G. H. Gerberding, vice-president; Mr. L. Christianson, secretary; Mr. H. Rasmussen, treasurer.

The first Board of Directors: Rev. J. O. Hougén, Rev. G. H. Gerberding, Rev. J. J. Heie, Mr. A. J. Wright, Mr. Ole Nilson.

The first Board of Trustees: Hon. John Bye, Hickson, N. Dak.; Hon. Andrew Slotten, Dwight, N. Dak.; Mr. N. Dalen, Georgetown, Minn.; Mr. Erik Lee, Kindred, N. Dak.; Mr. M. Mortenson, Harwood, N. Dak.; Mr. A. G. Kassenborg, Kragness, Minn.; Mr. K. Olson, Fargo, N. Dak.; Mr. O. Martinson, Moor-



CONCORDIA COLLEGE, MOORHEAD



head, Minn.; Mr. T. H. Brokke, Georgetown, Minn.; Mr. Tollef Pederson, Moorhead, Minn.; Mr. A. O. Kragness, Kragness, Minn.; Mr. John Drady, Moorhead, Minn.; Mr. H. Rasmussen, Moorhead, Minn.; Mr. O. C. Beck, Moorhead, Minn.; Mr. O. G. Farsdale, Glyndon, Minn.

Rev. J. M. O. Ness and L. Christianson have served as president and secretary respectively, continuously. O. Martinson and Erik Lee have also been members of the board since its organization.

Concordia College is owned and operated by the Northwestern Lutheran College Association, an organization composed of a number of leading men in the Red River valley who are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. The founding of the school had its inception in a desire on the part of the early Norwegian pioneers to preserve and perpetuate the principles of Christianity, the Norwegian language, and the customs and traditions of the land of their birth. The school has no direct synodical affiliation. The main sources of revenue are the voluntary contributions of interested philanthropists and the tuition received from the students.

Concordia College opened its doors to the public October 15, 1891. The Bishop Whipple School, formerly maintained by the Episcopalians, was purchased at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The new institution received the name Concordia, which means harmony, agreement, union. A name with such a signification was given in order to commemorate the union of three Norwegian church bodies which had been effected one year previously. The institution opened with three teachers and twelve students. This number was, however, increased to over 200 the first part of January, 1892.

The teachers who were elected and present at the opening of the school were I. F. Grose, principal, E. D. Busby, and Mathilda Finseth. Later in the fall were added Rev. R. Bogstad, H. H. Aaker, O. J. Hagen, John Hagen, and O. S. Dyrkoren. The names of the twelve students who were enrolled and present at the opening were as follows: Thomas W. Thompson, Jens C. Leines, Peder J. Lyng, Wilhelm P. Rognlie, O. S. Dyrkoren,

Lars Thorsgaard, Anna Ellingson, Bessie Rygh, Oline Aabye, Annie Arntson, Anna Helling, Bertine Iverson.

Dedication.—Amid fitting ceremonies Concordia College was formally dedicated to educational work on the 31st of October, 1891. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by the Right Reverend G. Hoyme, president of the United Lutheran Church of America, assisted by Rev. L. M. Biorn, of Zumbrota, Minn., vice-president of the same body. Speeches were also made by Prof. Sven Ofstedahl, of the Augsburg Seminary, and Prof. I. F. Grose, the first principal of Concordia College. The city was represented by Judge Ira B. Mills. Rev. A. Wright, of Rushford, Minn., delivered an address on the Lutheran Reformation, the 31st of October being the anniversary of that event.

Buildings.—The school began its operations in 1891 with one building. This building has later been remodeled and renovated and is now used as a dormitory for the young ladies of the institution, known as the Ladies' Hall. The Boys' Dormitory was erected in 1892. This is a large and commodious structure which affords dormitory accommodations for the young men. The President's Residence was built in 1904. It is occupied by the president of the college. The Main Building, erected in 1906, is a substantial structure of brick and stone. It contains the gymnasium, library, recitation rooms and the offices of the administrative officers.

From an inauspicious beginning the institution has become one of magnitude. From one building, twelve students and three teachers at the opening, there are now, less than two decades later, four buildings, twenty teachers, and a student body 500 strong. The real estate of the institution is conservatively estimated at \$175,000. The men who have acted as field secretaries and raised most of these funds are the Revs. J. M. O. Ness, R. Bogstad, Louis S. Marrick, and H. O. Thurson.

The internal development of the school has been parallel with the outward progress. The courses have from time to time been materially broadened and strengthened. New departments have also been added to the curricula. The school maintains the following courses:

The Classic School, with academic and collegiate departments,

including two ancient and three modern languages, elementary and higher mathematics and sciences, prepares for the study of theology, medicine, law, civil engineering, etc. No tuition is charged for this course.

The Normal School prepares teachers for common and parochial schools. It includes advanced instruction in all common branches such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry, grammar, rhetoric, American and English literature, English and American history, history of the world, history of education, civil government, physiology, zoology, physics, chemistry, botany, psychology, pedagogy, and philosophy of education. Instruction in the rudiments of music, elocution, and physical culture is also given. Those who prepare for the parochial schools are also given instruction in Norwegian, in the catechism, Bible study, catechetics, and church history.

The School for Girls, with cooking, sewing, needle work, dress-making, millinery, art, drawing, water color, oil painting, pastel, and china painting. No charge for tuition in this course.

The School of Commerce, including penmanship, bookkeeping, business practice, business arithmetic, business English, commercial law, banking, touch typewriting, and Gregg shorthand. The tuition in this course is \$5 per month.

The School of Music, with preparatory, intermediate, and advanced classes in piano, organ, voice, violin, theory, harmony, history, ear training, and dictation. Choruses, choirs, and classes in ear training and dictation are conducted free of charge. For private instruction in piano, organ, and voice the charges range from \$0.50 to \$1.50 per lesson.

The School of Elocution and Physical Culture, with private and class instruction. Stress is laid on correct enunciation, pronunciation, breath control, strength and purity of voice, naturalness, animation, spontaneity and clearness of expression. Gymnastic classes give exercises for breathing, walking, running, freeing of joints, muscular development, grace and ease of movement. Class instruction free. Charges for private lessons in elocution and physical culture range from \$0.50 to \$1.50.

The School of Manual Training is especially organized for

the young men in the institution. Special stress is laid on mechanical and architectural drawing, carpenter work of all kinds, bench work, and wood turning. Instruction may be had in all the common branches, such as grammar, arithmetic, reading, history, etc. Tuition in this course is \$5 per month.

The Preparatory School is maintained for the purpose of giving persons whose education has been neglected and who now feel it impossible to take time for a complete course of study. In this school is also included instruction for those who lately have come from Norway, Sweden, and Germany, with probably a good education adapted to the needs of their mother country, but who have not had instruction in the English and such subjects as are absolutely necessary for a well informed American citizen.

A Bible Institute is maintained for those who desire a more extensive knowledge of the Bible. No charge for tuition.

The charges for board and room, including heat, light, and all modern conveniences, are \$150 for the school year of nine months.

I. F. Grose was the first principal of the school, serving till 1893, when H. H. Aaker became his successor and served till 1902. R. Bogstad is the present incumbent of the executive chair.

Time has fully vindicated that there is not only room but need in this locality for an institution of learning constructed on a broad and liberal basis in furtherance of the purest ethics and in the line of a faithful fulfillment of the fundamental principles and duties of Christianity. The school has enjoyed a liberal patronage and has been able to send out many students who have become powerful factors in the avenues of usefulness in the work of the world.

The prospects for the future are bright. Plans are being made for new buildings, more extensive courses of study are contemplated, and the establishment of a permanent endowment fund has been originated. With all these evidences of progress and advancement it seems evident that Concordia College is approaching a brilliant future.



R. Bogstad.



Items of Interest.

Concordia College celebrated the tenth anniversary October 31, 1901. The speakers of the day were Rev. John O. Haugen, of Decorah, Ia., who was the man that named the school; Rev. J. C. Roseland, of Austin, Minn.; Rev. S. O. Braaten, of Thompson, N. Dak., and Rev. J. M. O. Ness, of Perley, Minn., president of the College Association.

Concordia College was the first institution west of Minneapolis to render one of the great Oratorios. Hayden's Creation was rendered in 1893 for the first time, and again in 1906, at the corner stone laying of the new Main Building.

Three hundred have graduated from one or more of the courses. Most of these hold prominent positions in church and state, such as doctors, attorneys, professors of higher institutions of learning, clergymen, business men, and farmers. Seven are missionaries in the foreign field.

President Bogstad was born in Nordfjord, Norway, October 5, 1861. He is a son of Rasmus and Johanna Bogstad. He was educated in schools of Norway up to the eighteenth year. Studied at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa; Theological Seminary, and University of Minnesota. He was first employed in teaching school from 1885 to 1890; was ordained minister in 1890. Professor of Latin, German, Norwegian, and Bible study in Concordia College at Moorhead from 1891 to 1902. Has been president of the same institution from 1902 to the present time.

He has been very active in advancing the college interests, and has left no stone unturned to accomplish the good work. The winter and spring have been spent at home in looking after and providing for the constant increasing attendance. The summer has been devoted to work in the field, soliciting students and funds for the institution. President Bogstad has raised more of the money now invested in the college property, which is worth \$175,000, than any other single man.

Churches.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1872, with Rev. O. H. Elmer pastor. Mr. Elmer was the pioneer preacher of the

Red River valley and helped organize several of the first churches in Minnesota and North Dakota. His first service was conducted in the dining room of the "Chapin House," and, until a church home was built, several different places were used as places of worship, unused railroad coaches often being utilized for this purpose. The First Presbyterian Chapel was located where Wade's bicycle shop now stands, and was made use of for school, public and political purposes. The far-famed Red River Congress held its sessions within this chapel, and it was much in demand as a place for public meetings.

When this chapel was sold to the Episcopalians it was moved and enlarged and was occupied by them until the erection of their beautiful church on Eighth street.

In 1874 the Presbyterian church was built, which was struck by lightning and burned in August, 1877. The last church building erected on the same site was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1909. Plans are now being made to rebuild. A comfortable manse was recently added to this organization, and it escaped the fire which destroyed the church.

St. John's Episcopal Church was organized in 1873, with Dr. Dudley officiating as rector, assisted by Mr. B. F. Mackall, who for many years conducted services in the absence of the rector, and still conducts services when necessary. Mr. Mackall is perhaps the oldest layman in service in Minnesota. St. John's Episcopal church has a most beautiful church edifice and rectory, and is far reaching in its influence for good.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was organized in 1872, and the original building stood in about the same spot as the parish buildings now stand. Father Junie was the first who conducted services here, and Father Augustine, who was a faithful worker in the parish for eleven years, was instrumental in the erection of the large and beautiful church in which worship is now held. A parochial school was built at the same time, and there is now also a commodious and comfortable home for priests and a house for the Benedictine sisters.

Grace M. E. Church.—Among the later churches of Moorhead is the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, organized about 1882, with Dr. Dunn pastor. This church also enjoys the comforts of

a good building and manse and is very much alive in the interests of doing good.

The Trinity Lutheran Norwegian Church is one of the strongest in the city. It has a fine church building and pastor's home. This church was organized in 1882.

The First Congregational Church is one of the more recently organized churches, but is one of the most influential in the city. The church is located on Eighth street and Fourth avenue, and is a large and handsome building.

Bethesda Lutheran Church was established in 1880, under the guidance of Rev. O. Cavelin. It has steadily progressed and has now an elegant church home and parsonage.

Besides these churches are two mission churches and a thriving Salvation Army.

Swedish Hospital.

In connection with the Swedish Lutheran church is the Bethesda Hospital, which has been built during the past year at a cost of about \$50,000. This institution is elegantly equipped with all the modern conveniences and is successful under the management of the Rev. Nyvall, who retired from his pulpit to head this splendid enterprise. The hospital is a three-story, cream-brick building, furnished with all the latest improvements for hospital purposes. Dr. Nyvall, president and manager.

Rev. J. A. Nyvoll first came to Moorhead in 1896, from Sweden, where he was educated. He began his first duties by serving the State Church of Sweden as superintendent of the public schools at Jonkoping. In 1885 he founded the first co-educational college ever instituted in Sweden, and served for eight years as its president.

In 1895 he was ordained at Augustana Theological Seminary at Rock Island, whence he was called to St. Cloud, where he remained one year. The congregation of Moorhead then extended him a call, and he remained here till 1901. In that year the church at Rock Island, Ill., requested his services, and he responded. In that field he labored for two and a half years, when he was recalled by the congregation of the Swedish Lutheran church of Moorhead, and by this church he has since been retained.

From the day of his recall to this city, Rev. Nyvall began the wonderful organization work which has done so much for the Lutheran faith in this section. At that time the Swedish Lutheran church occupied the old High school. Within a short time after his arrival the present handsome edifice began building, and it was due to his energy and the confidence the people reposed in him that it was completed. Having achieved this much, Rev. Nyvall, in 1907, began working for a Bethesda Society, and within one year thereafter the Northwestern hospital herein shown rose as though in a night. He did all the soliciting, he was tireless in his labors, and the people of Moorhead owe him a debt which is ineffaceable.

Rev. Nyvall, always an indefatigable worker, has also had much newspaper experience. He conducted, in conjunction with the late lamented Dr. Carl Svenson, of note of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., at Chicago, for three years, the Swedish Lutheran church paper "Fosterlandet," which, interpreted, means "The Country of Our Fatherland."

Rev. Nyvall is sincerely beloved by all who know him. He is of that gentle and sunny disposition which impels one to feel that he was in reality called to the pulpit. As an organizer he is a marvelous man, as his work shows, and as an executive he is logical and decisive. As a pastor he is eloquent and is beloved by his flock, and as a divine who has brought benevolence and the desire for a higher life into our midst he has no peer.

Glyndon.

In the spring of 1872 the village of Glyndon was laid out and it soon became a rival of Moorhead in commercial interests, though Moorhead had the advantage in having the river transportation. Glyndon is situated ten miles north of Moorhead, at the junction of the Northern Pacific and the original line of the Great Northern.

It was here that the Northern Pacific colonist building, for the English colony, was located, and the Yoevil colony, which afterward settled at Hawley, occupied the building for a time. Some of the early settlers of the village still make their home in Glyndon, among whom are E. D. North and J. D. Buckingham.



NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL, MOORHEAD



Kurtz.

The town of Kurtz, on the Moorhead Southern railroad, is quite a shipping point for farm products. It has two elevators and general stores, has several fine homes, and surrounded by the best land in the valley.

Hawley.

Hawley, Clay county, is situated on the Northern Pacific railroad, about twenty-two miles east of Moorhead, and has a population of about 700. Its people are a wide-awake, up-to-date class, full of enterprise and push. The town has two banks, one flour mill, four general stores, two elevators, and four churches. Its public schools are splendidly equipped and are of a high standard. Hawley is located in the vicinity of excellent farming lands and is a centre for farm products for miles around.

The first election for the purpose of organizing the Village of Hawley, was held at the store of W. Tanner & Company, February 5, 1884, according to an order issued by the court of the First Judicial District, January 19, 1884, at Duluth, Minn., and duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the District Court at Moorhead, January 23, 1884. The notice for meeting and organizing the village was read by Walter Tanner, one of the persons named in the court order for the purpose of calling said meeting.

E. M. Sibley and M. C. Whalley were chosen judges of election. Alexander Cammer, clerk. The first president of the Village Council was Olof H. Smalley; trustees, Hans Rushfeldt, C. L. Nicols, Daniel O. Donnell; recorder, John Castain; treasurer, Herbert Glaisyer; justices of the peace, F. M. Cummings and R. H. Cass; constable, Syres A. Bilhern. The first council meeting was held in the passenger depot, February 9, 1884. The bonds of village officers were fixed as follows: Recorder, \$100; treasurer, \$500; justice of the peace, \$500; constable, \$300.

Hawley, Clay county, originally known as Bethel, given by the Puget Sound Land Company, first owners of the town site, changed afterwards to Hawley, in honor, it is said, of General Hawley, one of the original stockholders of the Northern Pacific.

It is a picturesque village of 800 people, with one of the best agricultural districts surrounding it. Eglon township, situated south-east, is distinguished for its many church buildings and schools, all tributary to Hawley. The first settler to arrive with the railroad was Daniel O. Donnell, who became section foreman. The first white child born in Hawley was his daughter Maggie.

The first mill was built two miles south of town on the Buffalo river by Trieat Jacobson. At this point the Scandinavian colony found their first stopping place, and the hospitality of the Jacobsons will always be remembered by those who found shelter there until they could shift for themselves. A good hot cup of coffee and the pleasant words of Mrs. Jacobson went a long way to cheer the weary pioneers in this wilderness.

The towns of Tansem, Parkes, Eglon, and Skoll, on the south, and Highland Grove, Cromwell, and Keen, on the north, have some of the pioneers still on their lands, although great changes have taken place and new comers are on the farms.

The first settlement in Hawley was by an English colony in 1873, comprising Welsh, English, and Scotch, headed by Rev. George Rogers, their former pastor in England. Three thousand persons had decided to leave the shores of England, but of this number only 300 actually came to try their fortunes in the new world, being distributed from Wadena through the state, eighty being the number to reach Hawley. The latter place was pictured as a garden of paradise, with no pebbles of any kind, lectures being delivered along these lines in England. Arriving at St. Paul, the colony was entertained by the St. Georges and English Club, and there it leaked out at the banquet that Hawley would be a disappointment to many. Glyden was praised by the lecturers in England, as the greatest of all places. At this point, the Northern Pacific railroad had built a reception house 32x160 feet, two stories high, with large ells for kitchen, where the colony was housed. There was a church at Glynden, though undenominational, now used as a Lutheran church.

The Union and English speaking people built their own church in 1883, and a two-story schoolhouse is still an old landmark.

The money panic of 1873 and the J. Cooke & Company failure caused a great loss, and the grasshopper put the climax on the

whole, causing many to move away, including the "Red River Newspaper," which was conducted from 1872 to 1875, and later became the "Fargo Times." Improvements came, however, and everything was prosperous until 1886, when fire wiped them out. Now Glynden has a population of 200, with a state bank, two general stores, one hotel, lumberyard, three grain elevators, a graded schoolhouse, blacksmith shops, farm implement house, union depot, and the "Red River News," a paper edited by Luther Osborne, with Ray Osborne as manager. One feature of this prosperous little village is their prettily enclosed park and nice houses.

When the English colony arrived at Hawley everything was primitive and full of sloughs and swamps. The street north of the station was a regular lake. Glynden was represented to have a daily newspaper contemplated, and that hotel registers showed thousands of names. This colony was under charge of J. B. Combs, agent for the Northern Pacific railroad, who accompanied them from New York, it taking two weeks to make the trip. On arrival here, many went to work on the section at \$2 per day; the railroad fare from St. Paul was five cents per mile. This colony was composed of cultured men, used to good living, many of whom had brought money with them, only to lose it, while many of the poorer class accepted employment on the railroad section. They lived here but a few years, and moved to some other clime.

The Norwegians, used to the far north and understanding farming, have withstood the hardships of pioneer life, working early and late; they have prospered and have well improved farms and beautiful homes.

In 1873 they began to arrive with ox teams from southern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Wheat raising has now been converted into diversified farming, which has brought success to the sturdy Norwegian and Swede farmers, who, with their wives, endured the early trials and hardships and stood shoulder to shoulder in the fields.

The dairy has opened a new field in Clay county; two creameries in 1908 turning out 100,000 pounds of butter. From 1894 to 1895 land values were placed at \$8 to \$10 per acre, while in 1909

the same lands are valued at from \$25 to \$40 per acre. With the development of Clay county, school districts have increased, until they rank with many parts of Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, at the close of 1908.

The first schoolhouse, a two-story frame building, was sold and moved to Sixth street, Hawley, next to the Herald building. This building was replaced by a four-room frame building, which was lost by fire in 1896, and was replaced with a more modern brick structure, which later was added to, and now a complete high school course of four years is taught. This modern high school building compares favorably with others in the state, with an enrollment of 282 scholars and eight teachers.

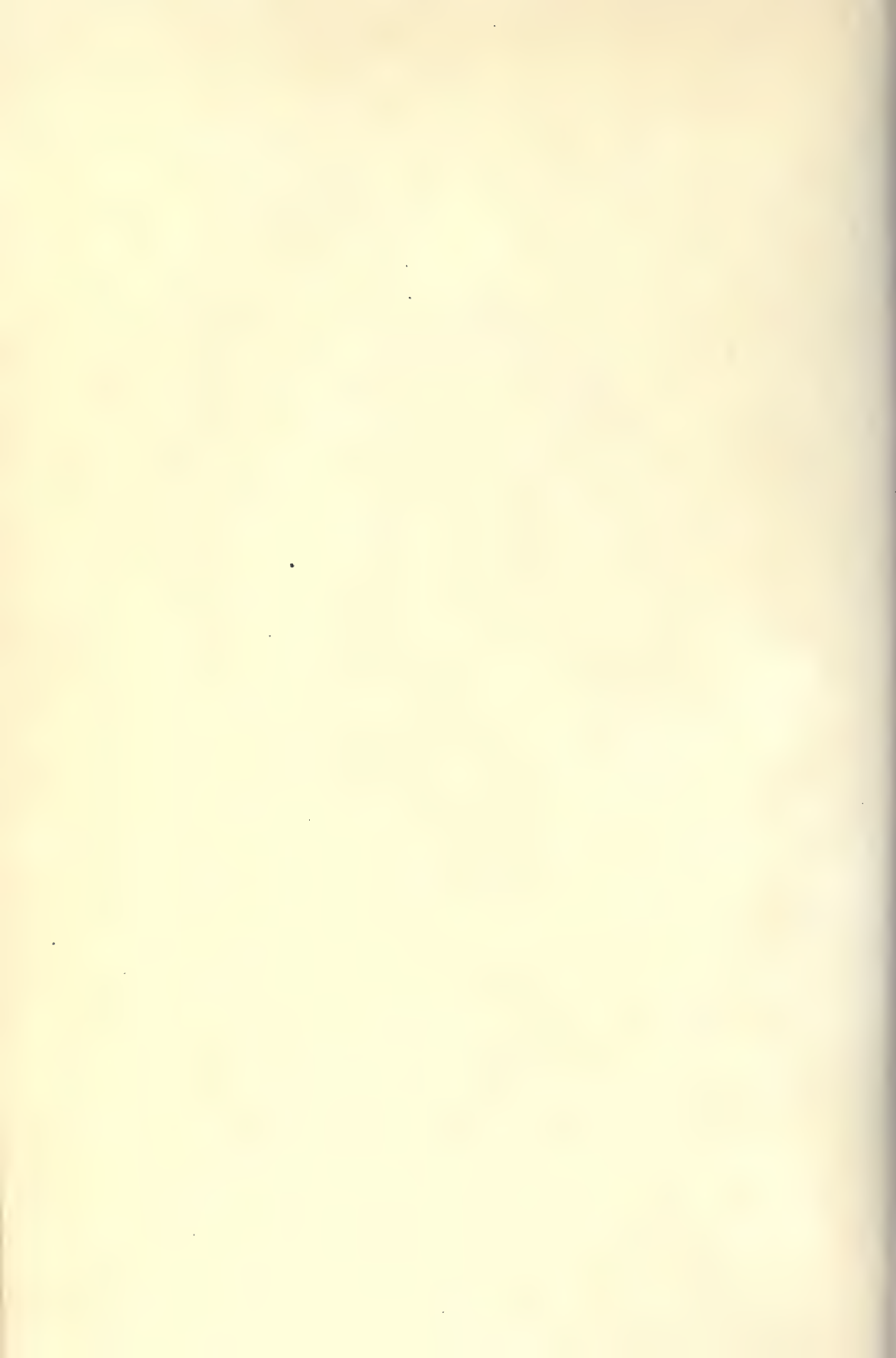
The State Bank of Hawley was organized by Ole Oleson, who at once advertised in eastern states the advantages of Clay county, and succeeded in bringing in many farmers, and the growth of the eastern part of Clay county is largely due to his efforts. Statement 411, of the State Bank, November, 1908, shows loans and discounts, \$155,557.94; total deposits, \$196,445.08; capital stock, \$30,000. H. P. Gunderson, cashier; E. F. Burlingham, vice-president.

The First National Bank was organized in 1905. President, J. P. H. Glaisyer; cashier, S. B. Widlund. The capital stock is \$25,000; surplus, \$20,000; deposits, \$100,000; cash exchange, \$23,000. The directors are H. Glaisyer, H. F. Mensing, Andrew Johnson, and Edwin Adams. The first attorney came to Hawley in 1884; remained in general practice until 1892, then moved to Moorhead.

The Union Church of Hawley was organized August 4, 1873, with twenty-six charter members. The first pastor, Rev. George Rogers, remained from August 1, 1873, to December 1, 1874. The membership consisted of Episcopalians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Plymouth Brethren, and Presbyterians. Resident members in 1909, forty-seven males, thirteen females, thirty-four non-resident members, and twenty-six families connected with the congregation; thirty meeting houses were built in 1887, and the parsonage erected in 1879-80. The pastor, since September, 1907, has been Herbert J. Taylor; salary of \$700; parsonage free; value of buildings and lots, \$3,500. Services are held each



REV. J. A. NYVOLL



Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m., with an enrollment of sixty scholars and six teachers.

Sabin, the center of the Clay county potato belt, is a thriving little town on the Great Northern. It has the usual stores and bank, and its land sells at a higher price than that of any inland town in the county.

Georgetown, sixteen miles from the county seat, was reorganized in '64, after the Indian outbreak had subsided, and this is or has been the home of some of Clay county's oldest settlers; has two general stores, one bank, hotel, two churches, two elevators. Situated on the Moorhead Northern railway.

Barnesville.

Barnesville was established in 1874 and is now an incorporated city. It is situated on the northern division of the Great Northern railroad, and the shops being located here gives employment to a large force of men. Barnesville owns its own telephone and electric light plant and is in every respect a thriving young city. Its business men are energetic and enterprising. It is well supplied with churches and schools and is an important factor in county affairs.

Located in the south-central part of Clay county, is surrounded by a thriving farming community. The Great Northern railroad has their repair shops here and employ about 100 skilled mechanics. Barnesville is also a division point of this road. When the line of the old St. Paul & Pacific railroad, now a part of the Great Northern system, was constructed through Breckenridge, then came the birth of Barnesville, named after George S. Barnes, of Fargo, formerly of Glynden township, who began the selling of merchandise and buying of wheat in 1874. Farmers came from the other side of Fergus Falls, hauling their grain with ox teams. They often had to wait several days to unload; the rush being so great. About 40,000 bushels of wheat was loaded and shipped to Duluth the first year.

Among the early settlers in the late seventies were John Marth, Frank Mackenroth, J. A. Kargas, John Janneek, and John Utterbery, all of whom arrived during 1872 to 1878. In 1879

came M. McDunn, John McGrath, Dennis F. McGrath, D. W. Tulley, John Tulley, L. H. Baker, and Frank Bumgardner.

In November, 1881, the northeast quarter Section 25, south half of southeast quarter Section 24, Township of Barnesville, and the west half of northwest quarter of Section 30, Township of Humboldt were incorporated as the Village of Barnesville, and on November 30, this year, the first election was held, and the following officers elected: L. H. Colby, president; John Marth, John Yager, and M. McDunn, trustees; John Utterbery, treasurer; M. P. Phillippi, recorder; P. E. Thompson, justice. In 1885 came a movement for the incorporation to include part of Sections 30 and 31, Humboldt township, and the southeast quarter Section 25, Barnesville township. At a special election, held January 11, 1886, at Knoll's hotel, the proposition was unanimously carried. At the village election, held in March of this year, C. C. Pensonby was elected president; Joseph Collinson, F. D. Bell, and George Perkins were elected trustees; James Ryan, recorder; G. D. McCubsey, treasurer; Frank Mackinroth and J. Paterson, justices. Considerable strife arose between the old and new governments, and in 1889 the two factions united in a movement to incorporate as a city, and accordingly a committee was appointed to draft a bill for the purpose. Officers were named as follows: John McGrath, acting mayor; C. C. Pensonby, city clerk; Dennis F. McGrath, treasurer; J. G. Tweeton, assessor; Dr. Patterson, physician; G. D. McCubsey and H. B. Davis, justices. The "Review," now the "Record," was named as the official newspaper. At a later meeting F. H. Paterson was appointed city attorney.

The present city has a population of 1,500; is a thriving place with three up-to-date department stores, two hardware and two drug stores, two attorneys, several physicians, two photograph studios, two jewelers, five elevators, two barber shops, two meat markets, two hotels, three restaurants, bakery, livery stables, and a first class lunch room at the depot. The newspaper edited by J. B. Woollan, known as the "Recorder Review," has a circulation of 1,300. The old store buildings have been replaced with modern brick blocks.

The city owns its own electric light plant and water works. The well organized fire department, with its steam fire engine,



OE Thompson

affords ample fire protection. The first school district, including the towns of Barnesville, Humboldt, Elmwood, and Elkton, was organized in 1880 and was known as District 17. In 1886 District No. 60 was formed out of that part of District 17 which was located in the village of Barnesville. A new schoolhouse was built and opened in November of this year. Finally, in 1890, these schools were placed under an independent district, and Thomas Torson elected principal.

Churches.

In 1891 a Catholic Parochial school was started under the Benedictine Sisters. The first church services were held at the residence of M. McDunn, and later services were held in the schoolhouse—a priest from Moorhead officiated. The first church, a frame building, was later replaced by a modern brick-trimmed structure, costing \$25,000.

German Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1881. The building was erected in 1886.

Congregational church. In 1884 the first Congregational church held their first services in Hawley, and in 1885 a new church building was erected on lots donated by P. E. Thompson.

Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized April 7, 1889. Their fine church was erected on lots which were also donated by P. E. Thompson.

Methodist Episcopal church first held services in the Perkins block, but since the fall of 1885, when their church edifice was completed, services have been held in this building.

Ulen.

Ulen, a village situated in the northern tier of the county. It is a busy little place, well represented by business men, banks, stores, and elevators, and owns its own electric light plant and telephone system. It has good schools and supplied with churches, and is up-to-date in every way.

Ulen was named in honor of Ole Ulen, a prominent pioneer of this section. It is a city of between five and six hundred people, and is pleasantly situated in the midst of a splendid farming country; the people of the town and surrounding country are of a

high class, industrious and progressive. The town is well located on the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Its official existence began on the 2d of December, 1896, when the first council meeting was held with the following officers: A. T. Austinsen, president of the village; H. S. Moebeck, H. G. Dutoff, and J. T. Johnston, trustees; C. P. Paulson, recorder; O. A. Anderson, treasurer; T. C. Froig, street commissioner; M. E. Todd, justice of the peace, and A. O. Milhen, constable.

The religious and educational needs of the city are provided for by three well supported churches, which are written of in another article. The school building is of modern construction, of five rooms, with all appliances, and a full equipment of scholars, who are supplied with all of the conveniences which go to make school days pleasant and profitable. The first teachers in the village were Ida Irish and Clara Prior.

An up-to-date flouring mill is one of the chief industries of the city, with a daily capacity of sixty barrels, with Mr. Charles Kunkel as the proprietor.

There is a co-operative creamery, which is also in successful operation, owned by over forty of the enterprising farmers of the vicinity. They manufacture a gilt-edge product which finds a ready market.

Four general stores well stocked with all the necessities of life and many of the luxuries. In addition to these, there is a large hardware store, a drug store, a harness shop, and a neat and clean meat market; a first class barber shop, with baths, is also an addition to the personal appearance of the citizens, while the traveler finds rest and the best of accommodations at the Orient Hotel, of which Mr. Joseph McDonald is the presiding angel. John McDonald conducts a first class livery barn, where good rigs are always to be had on short notice. A large and well arranged lumber yard, stocked with all kinds of building material, goes to show that the people are constantly adding more improvements to an already well improved country. The banking interests are well conserved by the safe and reliable First National Bank of Ulen, with cash capital of \$25,000. Four large elevators are required to handle the grain shipments, and during the busy season they are surely in a state of activity.

The general welfare of the city and surrounding country is looked after at all times, through prosperity and adversity alike, by the bright and newsy "Ulen Union," the town newspaper.

Churches.

The Lutheran Church of Ulen, known originally as Hallingdahl's Norwegian Evangelical church, south branch, was organized by Rev. P. A. Nykreim in 1879. The charter members were Ole Ulen, Peter Sliper, K. Jeitryg, G. Wasfaret, Lars Mellum, Elling Wang, and Elias Rost. Services were first held in farm houses divided between the members, until 1883, when a church building twenty-four by thirty was erected on a two-acre lot, which was partly donated and partly purchased by Arne Eveanson, who had purchased the Ole Ulen farm and became a member of the congregation. This building was erected near the river, located about one mile from the village of Ulen.

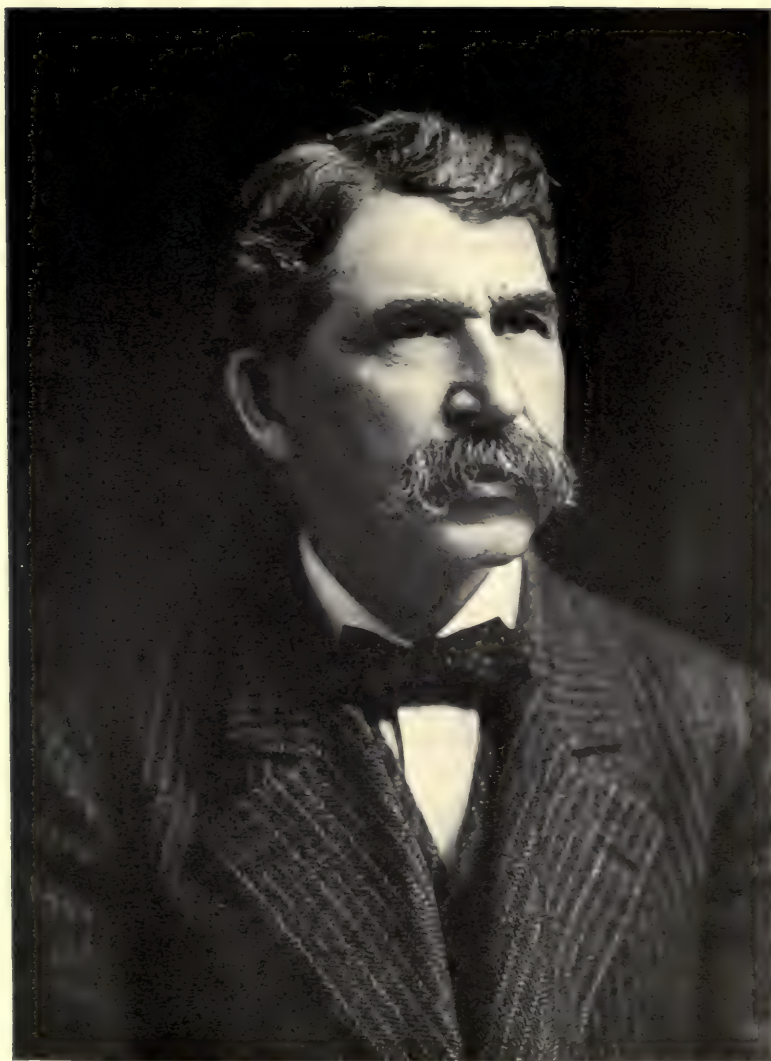
Rev. Berg succeeded Rev. O. K. Veium, remaining two years, when Rev. Nykreim again took charge. He also attended the missions of Twin Valley, Garry, Waukan, and Flom, which was known as "Emanuel's congregation." During the latter's services, the membership was increased to such an extent that a new and larger building was necessary, which was decided upon in 1889, and accordingly the old church was sold to B. H. Jeld for \$150. Rev. Veium resigned in 1893 and was succeeded by Rev. Larson, who served but a short time, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. Langhang, who served two years, and Rev. Strass, two years. The latter pastor's mission was divided; one call was Ulen and Twin Valley, and two congregations at Flom. Gary and Waukan called Rev. Esletson and Rev. I. B. A. Dale, of Ulen.

The Ulen Evangelical Norwegian Church, in 1890, was attached to conference and became united to the United Lutheran church of America. Rev. S. M. T. Nykreim was honored as a delegate to yearly meetings. In 1893 the congregation was incorporated under the state laws of Minnesota.

The Ulen church was dedicated in 1904 by Rev. T. H. Dahl, formerly of the United church of America. In the fall of 1904, he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Huns, who is the present pastor. The congregation consists of eighty members.

The Synod Lutheran Church.—On April 13, 1887, it was decided and resolutions adopted toward the building of a church twenty-four by twenty-eight, and \$380 was subscribed. At that meeting, Nils W. Wiger and Helge Klemmetson were elected as a committee on subscriptions. May 19, 1887, the building committee elected consisted of the following members: Nils Wiger, Ole Oleson, and Halvor Burtness. The first trustees were Halvor Burtness, Elling Kefferdal, and Nils Hanson. The charter members were Halvor Burtness, Ole Asleson, Nils N. Wiger, Elling Kepperdal, Nils Hanson, Bjorn Hendrickson, Helge Klemmetson, Elling Klemmetson, and John Gratton. Rev. Bjorge officiated. December 8, 1896, the church was incorporated under the laws of the constitution of the Wisconsin Synod.

Comstock, situated on the Great Northern railroad, sixteen miles south of Moorhead, has three elevators, potato house, two stores, two churches, and the most complete blacksmith shop between Minneapolis and Moorhead; has schoolhouse, hotel, livery, butcher shop, restaurant, and boarding house; branch office of Charles E. Lewis & Co. commission house; has about 300 inhabitants; some fine residences. About 175,000 bushels of grain were handled at this point this year; sixty-five carloads of potatoes shipped from here this year. The farmers generally are well fixed financially, and in addition to their successful farming, they are getting into stock raising. David Ashegaard ships about \$4,000 worth of hogs a year. Mr. Ashegaard is the big farmer in this section. About 35,000 acres of land are cultivated and devoted to raising grain. There are also a great many potatoes shipped from here, and Comstock is the headquarters for the Comstock Holy Cross Farms Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has in force over \$1,149,000.



W. H. DAVY

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MARSHALL COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Marshall county, Minnesota, was organized in 1879. The first board of county commissioners, appointed by Governor Pillsbury, was composed of the following gentlemen: H. M. Craig, chairman; William A. Wallace, and Edwin S. Radcliffe.

The first regularly elected commissioners were: First district, Albert P. McIntyre, chairman; Second district, D. F. Kye, and from the Third district, Alfred Diamond. The following other county officers were also elected: Sheriff, Willis T. Lockery, under bond of \$5,000; William A. Wallace, treasurer, bond of \$2,000; register of deeds, Thomas R. Craig, bond of \$5,000; county auditor, O. Taylor, bond of \$2,000; judge of Probate Court, John W. Slee, under bond of \$1,000; court commissioner, A. E. Flint, bond of \$2,000; county surveyor, E. Whitney; county superintendent of schools, James Brown, whose first yearly salary was \$75. First clerk of the District Court was James P. Nelson, whose bond was \$1,000.

In 1878 a branch of the St. Paul and Pacific railway, which was at that time in the hands of a receiver, and later became the St. P. N. & M. R. R., which was leased by James J. Hill, and which is now owned and controlled by the Great Northern system, and is their main line from Winnipeg to the Twin Cities, was extended to Warren. The first train to arrive was in the latter part of August, 1878, and the first regular train from Emerson to Crookston was run in November of the same year. The question of a depot was one of importance to the residents of Warren, and when it became known that the railroad company intended to erect their depot one mile away from Warren, Mr. Albert P. McIntyre, the father of many moves in the organization of the county, was consulted, and later was appointed as a committee of one to wait on the railroad officials.

Mr. McIntyre got down to business at once, and told these officials that the business of Warren was going to be conducted right there, and not a mile away. When Mr. McIntyre undertook to do anything he generally accomplished his purpose, and so in this case was he successful, for the very next morning a gang of men were sent to build the station, which started in 1878 and was completed in 1879.

The records show the following business to have been transacted by the commissioners: April 20, 1879, the resignation of W. H. Gilbert as sheriff was tendered and accepted, A. P. McIntyre being appointed to fill the vacancy. April 30, 1879, papers from the state auditor relating to School Section 36, Town 155, Range 48, were taken up, and Edwin R. Ross appointed for the First district and James B. Titus for the Second district. January 6, 1880, A. P. McIntyre was appointed assessor and road master of District No. 1, and George Foresythe to the same office of District No. 2. Bonds of W. Locky for sheriff were examined and approved, and a salary of \$75 per annum was voted for county superintendent of schools.

January 7, 1880, roads were laid out as follows: School District No. 2, southwest corner Section 34, Town 155, Range 48, thence northwest corner Section 22, same town and range, thence east to the northeast corner of Section 21, Range 47, thence south to the southeast corner of Section 33, same town and Range 47, thence west to the starting point. At a special meeting, held March 16, 1880, those present were Christopher Anderson and A. P. McIntyre. A. P. McIntyre was appointed to fill a vacancy instead of H. U. Craig.

A special meeting was held February 8, 1881, to organize Township 155, Range 46, which was adopted as Comstock, and the following officers were duly elected: three supervisors, town clerk, treasurer, assessor, two justices of the peace, and two constables. Judges of election, Peter Rutz, Frank Zedikers, and Frank Lull; clerk, Fred Tript.

County roads were laid out between Sections 34 and 35, Town 155, Range 48, running north on section line, intersecting the right of way of the St. P. M. M. R. R.; thence on the west side of right of way, through the town of Middle River and Tamarac, to

the north line of Section 8, of Tamarac; thence northeast across the railroad track to a point on Tamarac river, about thirty-five rods east of the center of said railway right of way, to the bridge on Section 5, crossing said river, intersecting said right of way of the railway; thence north on the east side of the railroad, to the north line of the county. Located a county line road, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 36, Town 155, Range 48, running west through said town.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved, That we ask Mr. Sampson, the first legislator of Marshall county, to introduce a bill to bond Marshall county for \$3,000, for the purpose of funding bridge indebtedness.

A special meeting was held March 15, 1881, for the opening of another road from the Red River town line, between Towns 155 and 156, Range 50. At the same meeting School District No. 4 was organized. In 1882 the liquor license was fixed at \$100.

First Grand Jurors of Marshall County.

The first grand jurors of Marshall county were: R. Whitney, John Pile, Joseph Parsor, John Sinery, Michael McCullough, Ole Johnson, Bernard Nelson, W. A. Wallace, Tuff Remillard, James Headrick, John Barry, William Barry, Tom Stewart, Joseph Farin, Thomas Guoin, Patrick Deinpsey, Thomas Connors, Richard Hurst, John Flanzran, Ezra Cook, P. Jarvis, Henry O'Shay, Peter Dolgren, Henry Kye, W. Carrese, Henry Stutts, Peter Olson, Peter Tell, Michael Germain, Michael Lesslie, Peter Rutz, A. W. Shorey, Mark Stevens, Frank Smith, C. M. Johnson, Bent Johnson, James Ellis, John Nelson, A. N. Jarrisen; James P. Nelson, district clerk.

First marriage in Marshall county was between Charles Wenzel, of Prussia, and Mrs. Emma Smith, a native of Switzerland, widow of Peter Smith.

The first white boy born in the county was Roy Rossman, in 1880, and the first white girl was Winnie McCrea, in 1880.

The first brick manufactured in Marshall county was manufactured by August Lundgren, on the southwest quarter of Section 36, Town of Warrenton, Range 48, which is now on the city plot and known as Lundgrens' Addition to Warren. The annual

output is about 1,000,000. The first brick building erected in the county from this home product was the Bank of Warren, in 1883.

Organization of Townships.

The organization of townships in Marshall county began October 14, 1879, when Middle River township was organized, with E. Blum as chairman and H. Bergner as clerk. During the same year townships of Tamarac and Wallace, afterwards changed to Warrenton, commenced their official existence, with Nath M. Hanson and C. W. Abrahamson as chairman, and John H. Merdink and John L. Dalguist, as clerks of the above townships.

In 1881, Comstock township, with Charles Patrick, chairman, and Joseph McGregor, clerk, was organized.

Five townships were started on their career during 1882, McCrea having as her guiding officials, John Backlin and Syoer Knutson; Wanger, Olof Hvidsten and Charles Wilen, as chairman and clerk; Bloomer was represented by Charles Strandberg and Charles U. Dundas; Alma, with Charles Hant and Alfred E. Hokanson; and Big Woods by Robert Tell and O. Enge.

In the year 1883, the townships of Oak Park, Vega, Foldahl, and Sinnott were organized, with the following named gentlemen as chairmen and clerks, in order named: L. T. Rykken, Charles E. Wesberg, Armund Johnston, and John W. Swanson, chairmen, and J. H. Wang, Carl W. Rodquist, John E. Hauger, and John Harper, as clerks.

During 1884, the following eleven townships were launched, and guided on their first voyage by the gentlemen whose names follow: Excil, John Simonson and John Whitman; Viking, Peter Erickson and H. C. Hanson; Marsh Grove, A. C. Gast and Sam Goplin; West Valley, August O. Rokke and Abe Anderson; Boxville, John Skurdahl and Nels Messelt; Augsburg, A. B. Isaacson and H. Hoper, Jr.; Nelson Park, N. C. Rood and Charles Kongsvig; Parker, C. K. Fodnes and C. Wise; Newfolden, Brede Swendsen and N. Skaug; Wright, Peter Gajeski and John Gratzek; New Solum, H. A. Silverness and Olof Opseth; Spruce Valley, with H. L. Kirby, chairman, and L. Johnston, clerk, dates from 1888. Holt and Eagle townships, organized in 1890, H. O. Ekerdalen and Gust Johnston, chairmen; Halfdan Hanson and August Low, clerks.

Lincoln and Cedar date from 1892, R. Nelson and William Koepp, first chairmen; Lars Nelson and Otto Krang, clerks. Donnelly, in 1895, J. H. Melophny and Charles Ramiller, first officials.

In 1896 Thief Lake Fork and East Valley began as townships, Tolly Skomstad, J. Ames, and E. A. Johnston, chairmen, and Charles J. Berg, J. P. Lein, and J. A. Soem, clerks. Grand Plain started in 1898, chairman and clerk, H. Roller and N. Bundhund; Rollis and East Park, with H. C. Nasoseth and R. Lund, chairmen, and Ellis P. Fugoosand and Nels J. Sunberg, clerks, came into the fold in 1899.

1900 saw the beginning of New Main, Valley, and Como townships; C. C. Tyler, Oscar R. Nelson, and Enok Skramsand, chairmen; Knute Knuteson, Otto Hotener, and C. Larmoe, clerks. 1901 saw the beginning of Eckvoll township; Simon T. Rue and Charles Gerber, chairman and clerk. In 1902 Huntley, Velt, Agder, and Moylan were organized; S. F. Hoff, Carl S. Rud, Silas Torgerson, and P. A. Johnston being the choice for chairmen, and John Johnston, T. C. Johnston, A. J. Hustoolt, and Knut Rogness, clerks.

In 1903 Espellie was added to the list, followed by Moose River in 1904, the chairmen in order being L. J. Tenold and Amos Aas; clerks, Paul F. Sund and N. N. Nilson.

County Officers of Marshall County.

August G. Lundgrene, county auditor; E. Dagsberg, county treasurer; Carl Hanson, register of deeds; A. C. Swanby, clerk of district court; Peter H. Holm, probate judge; William Forsberg, sheriff; W. J. Brown, county attorney; L. M. Mittun, superintendent of schools; Jacob Biederman, coroner; J. R. Mack, surveyor. County board: C. Wirrensten, First district; Peter Wordlund, Second district; Frank A. Green, Third district; L. P. Brandstrom, Fourth district, and John A. Sorum, Fifth district.

The assessed valuation for the county for 1908 was \$6,573,442.

Taxes Levied for County Purposes.

County general	\$29,843.43
Road and bridge.....	6,573.50
Interest and bonds.....	1,511.90
<hr/>	
Total levy	\$37,928.83

The population of the county has increased from 992, in 1880, to 17,757 in 1905; this has been a permanent and natural increase—no boom on speculation.

District Judges.

The following are the judges of the District Court since its organization, with their terms of service:

O. P. Sterans, now of Duluth, was the first judge, and held the office from April 23, 1874, to 1894. His associate was R. Reynolds, who served from March 19, 1875, to January 14, 1887. Ira B. Mills came to the bench March 8, 1887, and served till January, 1893. Frank Ives, from January, 1893, to 1899. William Watts, of Polk county, took his seat on the bench January 3, 1899, and his term of office expires in January, 1911. On March 24, 1903, Andrew Grindeland was appointed as judge of this judicial district, and in 1904 was elected for a term of seven years.

Clerks.

The district clerks since the organization of the county have been as follows:

James P. Nelson, 1879; A. B. Nelson succeeded his father, J. P. Nelson, and was in turn succeeded by P. B. Malberg, W. A. Case, T. Morde, and A. C. Swanby, who is the present clerk. The first taxes paid in the county were by Lewis Fletcher, in 1879, on the northeast quarter and west half of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast half of lots 3-4-5 and 6, Section 8, Town 155, Range 50, consisting of 152.25 and 161.35 acres, valued at \$913.50 and \$968.10. Frank M. Smith, county treasurer; A. P. McIntyre, deputy.

On December 20, 1879, a special meeting was held to consider the bonds of J. W. Slee, probate judge, and Thomas R. Craig, first register of deeds. Both bonds were approved. At the same meeting an appropriation of \$300 was made for the first county building. This building was a one-story, one-room, and is now used by W. F. Powell & Co. as a machinery shed. The second county building was erected at a cost of \$5,000, was two stories high, and was in use till destroyed by fire.

The present county building, with the sheriff's residence and

jail, was erected in 1899, at a cost of \$50,000, and is a handsome and modern building throughout.

Michael McCullough, better and familiarly known as Tamarac Mac, was the first settler who remained on his homestead, which was located on Section 1, Town of Stephen 157, Range 48. He arrived in this county in 1872, and filed on his homestead May 6, 1879. There were others who filed ahead of him, but abandoned their claims on account of the railroads leaving there at that time.

Tamarac Mac was quite a character, a great trapper and hunter. The country was full of game, large and small; elk, deer, and occasionally bear, roamed the prairies. Prairie chickens were in abundance, so thick that the settlers could shoot them in any direction from their dug-outs and claims.

Tamarac Mac made trips to Crookston, Grand Forks, and as far as Fargo and Moorhead for provisions, making the journey with oxen, taking about a week for a trip. The story is told of this pioneer starting on one of his perilous trips; he was caught in a heavy blizzard about two or three miles out. Blinded by the storm that was raging at the time, he took hold of the oxen's tail which was leading, and served as his only guide to safety. Landing near the cabin of another pioneer, Charles Wenzel, Charley and Mac being close friends, he sheltered him and his noble oxen. This story was told by his rescuer, Charles Wenzel. Tamarac Mac lived on his homestead until he died. He was the first to raise a crop of wheat in the county.

Henry McCollough filed May 6, 1879, on a homestead in the same section as Michael, the same town and range, which is recorded in the United States land office at Crookston.

The next settler was Charles Wenzel, who settled on the border of Marshall county, which was then a strip of Polk county. His homestead was located on the south half of northwest lots 3 and 4, Section 1, Township 154, Range 48; the date of his settling was June 2, 1874. September of the same year Mr. Wenzel made a statement on his claim, and on November 8, 1882, record shows he made final proof.

Those who settled in 1878 and '79, on Section 32, Town 155, Range 47, are as follows:

Frank M. Smith filed June 10, 1878, entire northeast quarter

Section 32; W. A. Wallace, March 28, 1878; on February 20, 1879, Albert P. McIntyre filed on the northwest quarter; March 4, 1879, James B. Titus filed on the southwest quarter.

Charles Wenzel, who located in the town of Tarley, Polk county, on the border of Marshall county, is a native of Prussia, arriving in the city of Quebec, Canada, in June, 1863; a blacksmith by trade. He moved from Quebec to Michigan, near the city of Detroit. Thence to Wisconsin; in 1870 to Lake Superior; from there to Brainerd, Minn.; thence to Crookston, in 1872, and in 1874 settled on his homestead as above mentioned.

He broke up his land with oxen, but his first year was spent in trapping and hunting, and he has seen as high as twenty-five and thirty elk in a herd, eighty rods from where the town of Warren is now located.

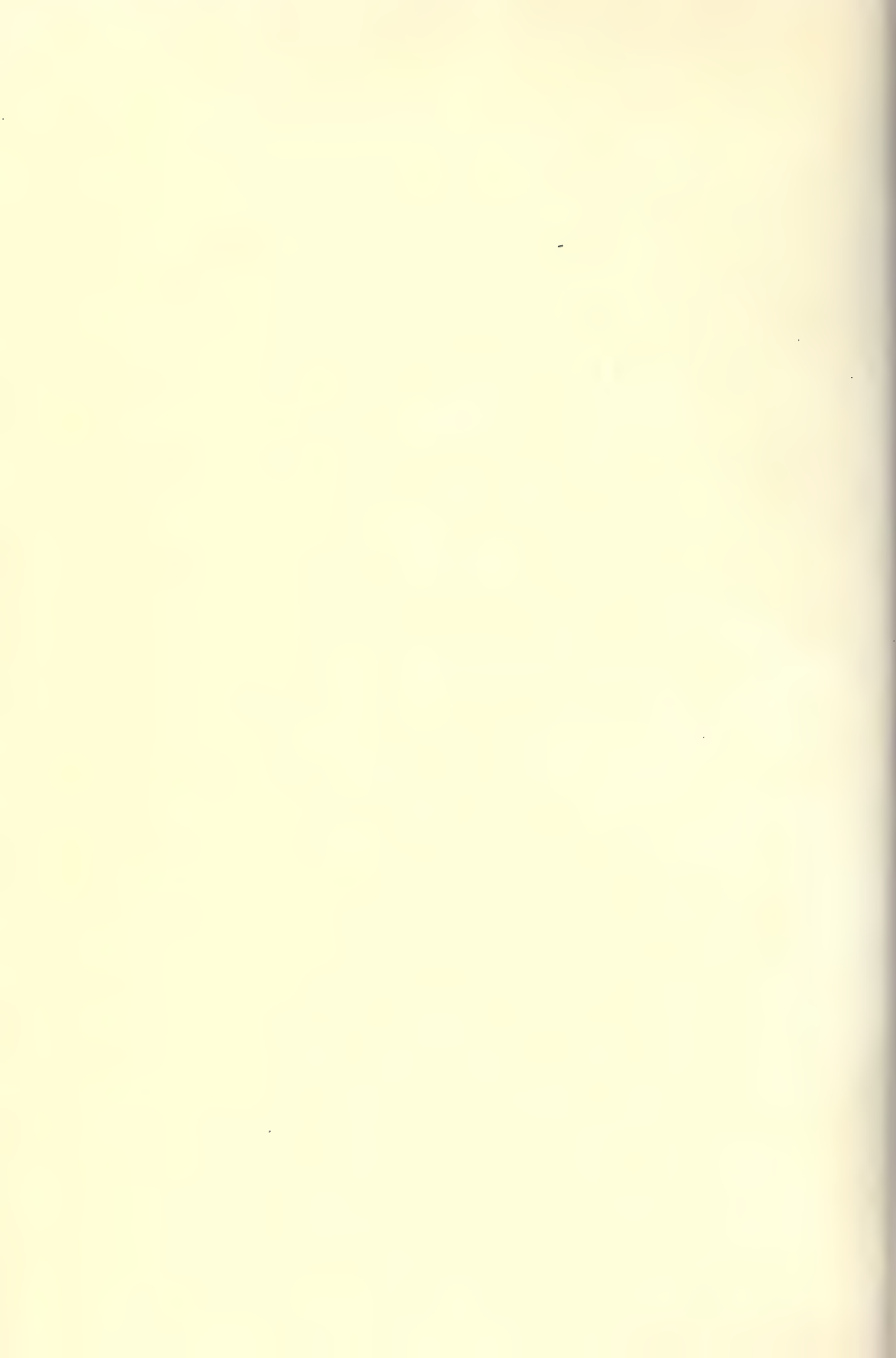
Mr. Wenzel first built a log shanty, sixteen by eighteen, lived there until 1878, when the country began to settle up. Mr. Smith and Mr. McIntyre were his neighbors. Later on he built another log house, using his first for a barn. In 1880 he attached a frame house, fourteen by sixteen, where he lived until 1896, when he platted his north eighty in town lots, selling the site of the City park to the city of Warren, now known as Island park. At that time he formed a partnership with Judge A. Grindeland, under the firm name of Grindeland & Wenzel. That year he moved to the south half of his homestead and erected a good frame house, sixteen by forty, where he now enjoys the comforts of life. His house is nicely located, overlooking the city. A foot bridge across the river to Island park takes us direct to his pleasant home on the hill.

Public Schools of Marshall County, Minnesota.

The first school district was organized December 23, 1879, at Stephen. The first regular school taught in a school building, with regular desks and equipment, was opened in the village of Warren. This building, size twenty by forty, a frame, first erected in Marshall county, under the supervision of the first elected board of county commissioners, with their able chairman, Albert P. McIntyre, the pioneer, a man of executive ability and



A. T. AUSTINSON



forethought. This building was ordered built by contractor, W. H. Gilbert. The first teacher was Miss Ella Davies, succeeded by James M. Brown. Those two were the first to leave their impress.

As the population increased a large and more modern brick building was constructed on the site of the present high school; it was a four-room structure. The frame schoolhouse was afterwards used as a place of worship for all denominations.

The first minister to preach in that building was a Methodist. They held regular services there until 1883. This building was also the first church home of the Congregation of the Swedish Lutheran church, who after a time purchased it, and remained there until they moved into their beautiful brick church, which is an ornament to Warren. In 1909 we find this old schoolhouse used as a warehouse.

The second schoolhouse in Warren was a four-room brick building erected in 1883. This was succeeded by an eight-room brick structure, and modern with good office, etc.

In 1895, when a modern High School building was erected under the supervision of the following school board: K. J. Taralseth, chairman; J. P. Mattson, clerk; Dr. G. S. Wattam, L. Lamberon, A. Grindeland, W. N. Powell. The old building was torn down, and the brick utilized for the filling in of the New High School building. The school contained 8 rooms, and an office. The Washington School was next erected in 1904.

Both schools are sanitary, and well ventilated. The cost of both buildings and site was \$35,000, seats and desks \$1,250, school apparatus \$500, libraries \$1000; total \$37,750. The number of present teachers is fifteen. Geo. E. Kennan, superintendent, Miss May C. Fluke, principal.

This school teaches a complete high school course, including manual training under A. M. Foker. Domestic science department under special instructor Miss Emogene Cummings. Enrollment in 1904, 504 pupils. Graduates in 1908, seven girls and five boys. The school board in 1909 is as follows: John P. Mattson, chairman; W. N. Powell, clerk; Dr. G. S. Wattam, W. F. Powell, C. E. Lundquist, C. A. Tuller. The first Rural School District was organized March 15th, 1880. The High Schools in the village of

Marshall County are: Arguyle High School, E. C. Stackman, Supt., Minerva Scheichting, Principal, and five other teachers; Stevens High School, E. A. Williams, Supt., and seven teachers. In the villages as follows are semi graded schools: Newfolden, Middle River, Oslo, Alvarado. Total enrollment in three independent districts including Warren, 1005 pupils, common school district, 3563 pupils. The first county superintendent of Marshall county was James M. Brown, who was the second to teach in first frame school-house already mentioned.

School Statistics in 1909.

There are over 100 libraries in the county, 50 are arranged with modern ventilation; 136 school districts, 160 school-houses, 40 first grade teachers, 115 second grade teachers in rural districts. The present superintendent commenced his work January 1, 1904. On his first official tour through the rural districts he reports but six libraries, one first grade teacher, Willie Green, son of the present county commissioner, F. A. Green, fifty second grade teachers in 1904, with not a single ventilating system in vogue that year. Not a single school had drawn any state aid in Marshall county in 1904, but in 1909 receiving about \$5,000 special state aid for rural schools. Improvements have likewise been made, and equipment of globes, maps, supplementary reading materials, reference books, and general equipments installed.

In 1904 not a school officer or teacher was recorded. Since Superintendent Mithun took charge, he has formed an alliance between the school officers and teachers, where they could meet, and discuss the best methods of educating the children, holding conventions at different parts of the county up to 1909. We find from six to eight conventions, both teachers and officers. The first year Superintendent Mithun called a school officers' meeting at Warren, the county seat, there were present fifteen members and about the same number of teachers. In 1909 at a similar convention about 300 teachers were present, a splendid program was rendered, and Education the topic of conversation; an enjoyable time was spent and a closer fellowship brought about between officers and teachers.

City of Warren, Minnesota.

By
J. P. Mattson.

Warren, loveliest "city of the plain, with a population of 2000, where health and plenty cheer the laboring swain," is situated on the timber-fringed banks of the tortuous stream known as Snake river, in Marshall county, Minnesota. There it lies snugly nestled in a calm, peaceful and homelike bend of the river, in the very heart of the Red River valley; a region famed as the "bread basket" and the butter bowl of the world. No wonder that a spot so charmingly situated should be chosen by the first settlers in these parts as an ideal place for home, nor that afterwards it was chosen as the site for a town destined to play an important part in the development of the whole north-western part of the state.

The first settler in Warren was Charles Wentzel, a sturdy German farmer, hunter, trapper, and frontiersman. He first visited the country in 1872, but his residence dates from June 1, 1874, as on that day he arrived from Crookston with gun and traps, and established his camp on the river bank near the present Soo railway bridge. He employed himself at hunting and trapping in the counties of Marshall and Kittson. Game was very plentiful in those days, moose and deer often visited him in his cabin, prairie chickens swarmed everywhere—and there were no game wardens anywhere to interfere.

During several years Mr. Wentzel remained monarch of all he surveyed, and his right there was none to dispute, but in 1877, a number of spies came through to find out the lay of the land. Among those who that year visited Mr. Wentzel in his cabin was James P. Nelson of Eau Claire, Wis., who, as the representative of a number of Eau Claire capitalists, came to select a large tract of land for a "bonanza" farm. He picked out the lands of the Pembina farm adjoining the city. Many others came to see the country, and found it a land "flowing with milk and honey." In the spring of 1878 they all came back, bringing many other settlers with them. James P. Nelson

arrived with a crew of men and teams to break up the Pembina farm. The trip from Crookston was made over-land, and required many days. Their camp was established on the river bank in the rear of the present residences of A. B. Nelson and G. O. Cross. Soon afterwards were selected the lands of the Snake River farm owned by F. W. Woodward, of Eau Claire, Wis., and Pratt of New York, the March and Spaulding farm, owned by S. A. March, of Minneapolis, and P. Frost Spaulding, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the "Irish farm," owned by Honorable C. M. Ramsay.

The St. Vincent extension of the railroad north from Crookston had been begun some years previous and the iron laid as far as within two miles of Snake river. Afterwards the track was torn up and the rails used in building the line from Crookston to Fisher's Landing. In 1877 the receivers of the old St. Paul & Pacific railway resumed construction work in order to save the road's land grant, and by August, 1878, the road was completed and trains running to Warren, and by November through freight and passenger trains were run clear to Winnipeg. A water tank and pumphouse was built near the railway bridge, the pumphouse serving also as depot until the company erected a building for that purpose a year or two later. The old section house, still standing, served as a railroad eating house and was run by a man named W. H. Gilbert, both north and southbound trains stopping there for dinner, sometimes as many as 250 people being fed there at a meal.

With the completion of the railroad came a rush of settlers eager to occupy the fertile lands that lay on either side—lands that had laid dormant since the icy waters of ancient Lake Agassiz, receded and left an alluvial deposit which in fertility rivals the famous valley of the Nile. Now these broad prairies, covered with a most luxurious growth of grass was to be occupied and made use of by men.

The years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882 may rightly be termed the period of settlement, as in those years nearly all the free government lands were settled. From all parts of the United States came the enterprising and energetic American, the hardy Canadian came, the industrious and frugal Swedes and Nor-

wegians, the steady Germans, the hard-working Ceechs, the sturdy Britons and Scots, and just enough Irish to hold the offices—all came here in compliance with God's injunction to our first parents, "to multiply and replenish the earth and to subdue it." Most of the settlers were either young men or young women, or newly married couples—all with hearts full of hope and courage, and determined to carve for themselves homes and a future in this new land of opportunity.

As the country filled up with settlers the need of a trading point became felt. A postoffice was established with A. T. Minor as postmaster. The postoffice and the infant village was first named Farley, a name which was changed to the eupheneous Warren, in honor of general superintendent of the railroad at that time.

Only two or three families besides Mr. Wentzel spent the winter of 1878-79 on the present site of Warren. Early in the spring stores were started by Johnson, Allen & Co., and McCrea Bros., besides other business enterprises. A small hotel now forming part of the present Lyon House was run by A. T. Minor.

The spring of 1879 brought all those who had filed on claims the previous year, besides many others. Among those who came that spring were Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McIntyre, who had a homestead two miles up the river. Their log house, which is still standing and occupied, was built by that master carpenter and veteran of the Civil War, Mr. W. A. Wallace. Among others who came that year we remember Emmet W. Roosman, J. W. Slee, A. E. Flint, A. B. Nelson, M. J. McCann, Ed Slee, G. O. Cross.

The same year the first school was started in a small shanty not much resembling the two modern, commodious and well equipped school houses of today. Miss Ella Davies was the first teacher.

The year 1879 was also a red letter one in the history of Marshall county, as in that year the county was organized and Warren named as the county seat. The first court house was built, a little wooden building, which in turn has been used as a court house, school house, county jail, horse barn and lastly now by Powell, Wood & Company, as an automobile shed. Much

important business incidental to the organization of a new county, such as laying out roads, building bridges and organizing school districts, was transacted in said building, all of which A. P. McIntyre knows about, as he was a member of the first county board. He also officiated as the first assessor and the first county treasurer.

The townsite of Warren was laid out in 1880, the land having been purchased at a school land sale by A. E. Johnson, James P. Nelson and Ethan Allen. The map of Warren published that year tells its own story.

Among the settlers who came this year were Iver Burlum, C. J. Johnson, J. P. Easton, E. Dady, H. J. Bennewitz, R. C. Snyder, H. C. Mentzer.

A remarkable event of the same year was the marriage in March of Charles Wentzel, the first settler. He had finally found a bride after his own heart, one who had come from far away Switzerland, and the whole community celebrated this first marriage. It was impossible to find wedding suits for either bride or bridegroom at the stores, nor could a minister be secured to tie the nuptial knot. From this union was born on Christmas eve, the same year, a son Edward.

A local newspaper is a necessary adjunct of every live American town and in December, 1880, the first issue of the Warren Sheaf appeared, with A. Dewey, a relative of the famous admiral, as the publisher.

In 1881 the new town assumed more and more the proportions and dignity of a well regulated village. In a copy of the "Warren Sheaf" for May 11, 1881, the following business enterprises are represented or mentioned: Johnson, Allen & Company, McCrea Brothers, Gilbert, Closson & Company, and E. Slee, general merchants; E. W. Rossman and Johnson, Allen & Company, lumber yards; H. J. Bennewitz, harness shop; H. C. Mentzer, farm machinery; R. C. Snyder, wagon maker; M. J. McCann, advertises himself as the "village blacksmith," and during a number of years he shod horses and pounded iron in a shop located on the corner now occupied by the J. J. Taralseth Company store; A. E. Johnson & Company, agents for railroad lands; E. F. McIntyre, meat market; Titus & Whitney, druggists; Mark

Stevens, proprietor of the Warren House, now the Lyon's House; T. R. Davis, carpenter; J. P. Nelson, attorney and real estate, and John W. Slee, land office, were early settlers.

The Warren Townsite Company was incorporated June 20, 1879. Incorporators and proprietors, James P. Nelson, Ethan Allen, James C. McCrea, George H. McCrea, Alexander E. Johnson, Loren Fletcher. Capital stock, \$10,000. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36, town 155, range 48, a portion of which was platted November 1st, 1879, surveyed and platted by E. N. Wilson, First Civil Engineer brought to Warren by James P. Nelson, the secretary of the townsite company, June 10th, 1882, the same owners of the unplatted portion of land above described caused the same to be surveyed and platted. Nelson's Addition, which forms a part of the First Addition of the Town of Warren. Those lots were purchased December 25, 1884.

At a special election April 17, 1883, to ascertain the wants of the people in regard to the village being re-incorporated under the General Statutes. Total votes twenty-one, all in favor of re-incorporation. E. W. Rossman, A. P. McIntyre, George H. McCrea, W. H. Gilbert, were the trustees.

April 3, 1885, the village of Warren was re-incorporated under the General Statutes, thirty-nine votes being cast unanimously for the re-incorporation. The judges of election were, John McClaren, W. R. Edwards, Andrew Grindeland acted as Clerk of the Board. The first to sell goods in the town of Warren was McCrea Brothers, who sold their wares from a box car, in 1879. The spring of that same year A. E. Johnson and Ethan Allen opened up the first general store. The first grain handled in Warren was in flat houses and handled by A. P. McIntyre.

The first blacksmith in the town and county was Michael J. McCann, whose shop stood where Taralseth store is now located. The size of the building was 30x44. The first bank of the county was the bank of Warren, which is now merged with the State Bank.

The City Hall.

The present city hall constructed of brick two stories high, the ground floor of which is occupied by the well equipped fire de-

partment, with steam engine, two hose carts and hook and ladder truck, was erected in 1905 at a cost of \$7,000. In the rear of the fire department quarters, is a well equipped city lock-up.

The second floor front, is used as offices by the city officials, while in the rear of the offices is a public hall, which is also used as the Council Chambers. In 1891 a volunteer fire department was organized with J. Bennewitz as chief. In 1894 this department was reorganized under a city ordinance with the present Mayor, A. B. Nelson as Chief.

Fair Grounds.

May 14, 1900, the city purchased a tract of forty-one acres, in section 31, McCrea township, for \$1,253, to be used as a fair ground and race track. They have erected several good buildings, well equipped for exhibiting stock and produce and an amphitheatre which will seat several thousand people. The race track is considered one of the best half mile tracks in the Northwest, and during fair week, which is a popular event, the people come from all sections to view the blooded stock, and races.

One of the picturesque spots of Northern Minnesota is the Natural Park of Warren, which is located on the bank of the river, on section one, town 154, range 48. The site was purchased by the city of Warren from the firm of Wenzel and Grindeland for six hundred dollars in 1900.

Warren Incorporated.

The City of Warren was incorporated April 3, 1891. A. L. Lambeson was the first mayor, and Guy Apudol, August Lundgren and William Powell were aldermen; A. B. Nelson, Recorder; K. J. Taralseth, Treasurer; J. P. Eaton, Justice of the Peace; John Keenan and E. Dady, Constables. The city officers for 1909 are: Mayor, A. B. Nelson; Aldermen, O. H. Taralseth, John Lundberg, and M. J. Berget; W. N. Powell, City Recorder; L. M. Olson, City Treasurer. The Justices of the Peace are John Keenan and W. C. Braggans; E. Dady, Marshal.; W. R. Haney, Superintendent of Light and Power; City Assessor, John Westman; Street Commissioner, Fred Johnson; City Attorney, A. N.

Eckstrom; Board of Health, Dr. G. S. Wattam, Chairman, August Lundgren and A. Ayers.

Past and Present.

The first attorney at Warren was J. P. Nelson, and the second A. E. Flint, who was associated with Judge Grindeland for a time, and afterward became a minister. Julius J. Olson and Brown and Eckstrom are, 1909, the present law firms. The first real estate office was owned by James P. Nelson, and the second by A. P. McIntyre, who was also agent for the railroad lands.

The first to handle lumber was Johnson and Allen. The first telegraph operator and agent was E. S. Radcliffe. The first railroad entrance was by the Great Northern in 1878. The first drug store was conducted by Whitney and Titus. William H. Gilbert built the first mill and ground the first flour. The first physician was Dr. Welch, who was followed by Dr. Beach, and he by Dr. G. S. Wattam. The first postoffice building was the Lyons House and the first postmaster was A. T. Minor. The present postmaster is J. O. Mattson.

The State Bank of Warren was organized July 5, 1892, President H. Mellgaard; Vice President, K. J. Taralseth; Cashier, John Ostman; Directors, Andrew Grindeland, August Lundgren, K. J. Taralseth, H. L. Mellgaard, and John Austin. Capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$5,000. April, 1908, the State Bank purchased the Bank of Warren, and consolidated the two banks.

The officers now are: President, O. H. Taralseth; Vice President, H. L. Mellgaard; Cashier, Carl A. Nelson; Assistant Cashier, G. A. Juul; Directors, O. H. Taralseth, R. B. Taralseth, Judge Andrew Grindeland, Carl A. Nelson, H. L. Mellgaard of Argyle. Comprising present board.

The State Bank of Warren, in connection with their banking interests conduct an extensive real estate, loan and mortgage business; also have a complete set of abstract books, and representing several large insurance companies, tornado and fire, and deal in steamship tickets.

The bank known as the Farmer's State Bank of Alvarado is a branch of the State Bank of Warren and has a capital of \$10,000.

Swedish-American State Bank. This bank opened for business on the 12th day of June, 1905, with a capital of \$15,000. Its first board of directors were: C. Wittensten, August Lundgren, E. Dagoberg, J. Dagoberg, J. Lindberg and L. M. Olson. Its first officers were the present ones. The statement of the bank on April 21st, 1909, reads as follows: Capital, \$15,000; surplus and profit, \$2,786.29; deposits, \$110,000; total, \$127,786.29.

State Bank of Alvarado. This bank opened for business on the 10th day of October, 1905, with a capital of \$10,000. Its first board of directors were L. M. Olson, John Wolberg, M. Peterson, J. Dagoberg, and N. S. Hegness. Its first officers were L. M. Olson, President, and A. A. Johnson, Cashier.

The following year F. E. Dahlgren purchased the interest of Mr. Hegness and became the cashier of the bank. The statement of the bank for April 17th, 1909, reads: Capital, \$10,000; surplus and profit, \$2,000; deposits, \$60,522.32; total, \$72,522.32.

The First National Bank of Warren was organized by Messrs. F. W. Flanders, W. F. Powell, and H. L. Wood in the summer of 1901, and opened for business July 1st, 1901, with a capital of \$25,000.

The first board of directors was composed of Messrs. W. F. Powell, C. A. Tullar, C. L. Spaulding, H. M. Swanson, G. O. Cross, G. C. Winchester, and F. W. Flanders. W. F. Powell, President; C. A. Tullar, Vice President; and F. W. Flanders, Cashier.

Under the efficient management of these officers the banks business rapidly increased, and the bank's success was assured from the very start.

September 1st, 1904, Mr. Flanders resigned his position of cashier, and H. L. Wood, the present cashier, was chosen as his successor.

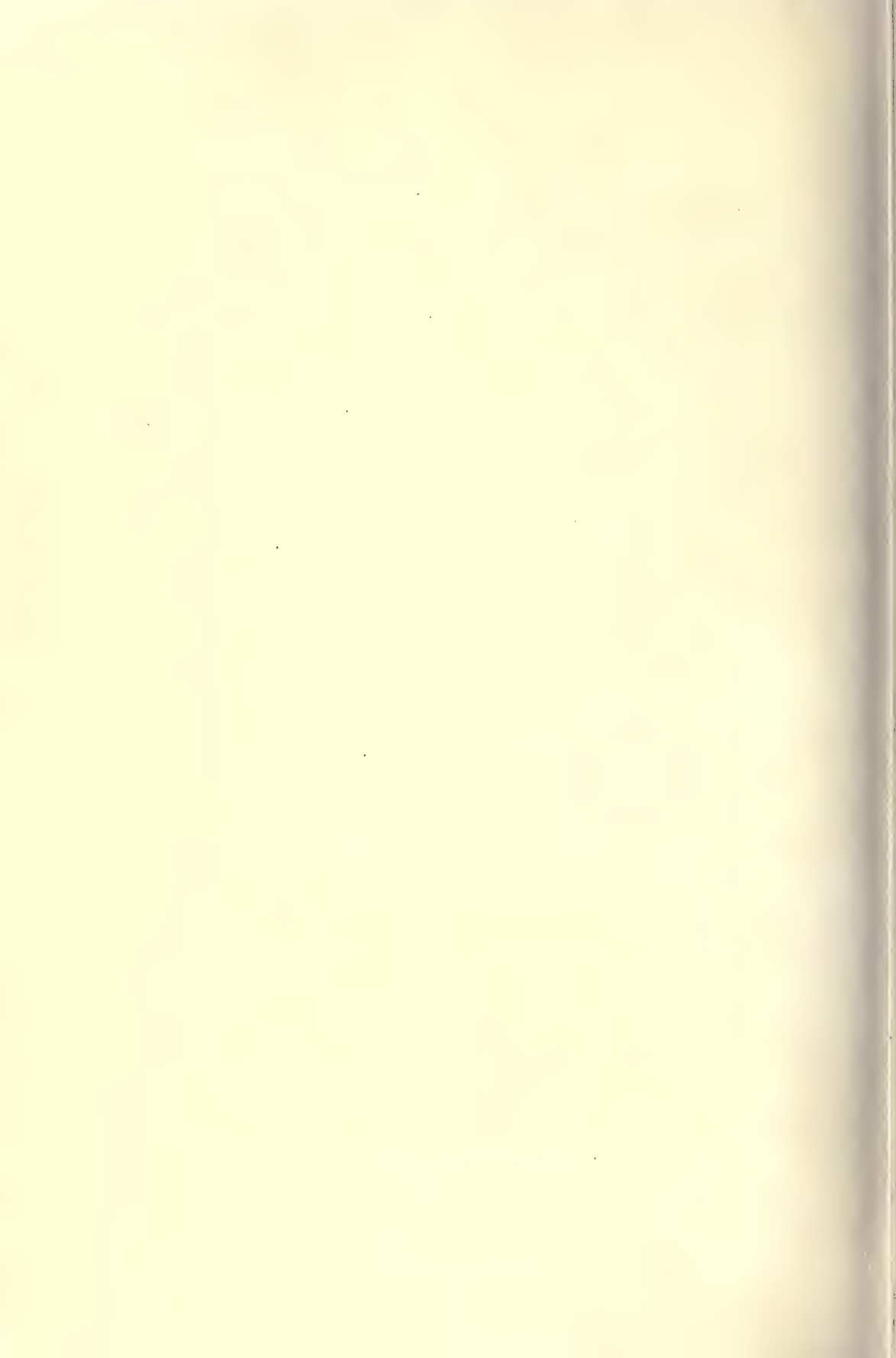
The present board of directors is composed of W. F. Powell, C. A. Tullar, H. M. Swanson, C. L. Spaulding, H. J. March, J. W. Bren, and H. L. Wood. The present officers are W. F. Powell, President; C. A. Tullar, Vice President; H. L. Wood, Cashier; and George G. Johnson, Assistant Cashier.

The last statement as furnished the Comptroller of the Currency, April 28th, 1909, is as follows:

Resources—Loans, \$164,390.72; overdrafts, \$546.64; U. S.



R. R. HEDENBERG



bonds, \$25,000; premium on bonds, \$1,000; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$14,920.67; cash on hand, due from banks and U. S. Treasurer, \$44,528.35. Total, \$250,386.38.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$25,000; surplus, \$10,000; undivided profits, \$1,691.82; circulation, \$25,000; total deposits, \$188,694.56. Total, \$250,386.38.

Board of Trade.

About fifteen years ago there was organized in the city of Warren "The Warren Board of Trade." The public spiritedness of this organization was clearly demonstrated during the great wheat blockade of 1895. The elevator companies were pushing the grade and price so low that the board boldly stepped into the situation, established an agency for the purpose of buying, aiding and promoting the shipments of grain for the farmers, employed men for that purpose and gave their services to the farmers free of charge. During the first month its agents handled 108 cars of grain, and upon this grain the farmers realized from five to eight cents per bushel more than they would have received had they been compelled to deal with the elevator companies. The independent shipment of grain was demonstrated to be a success and better treatment from the elevator companies as to grade and prices was the result.

In the spring of 1900 the "Zenith Social Club" was organized and the hall in the old court house was rented and fixed up for the club.

In August, 1903, the members of the Board of Trade and of the Zenith Club got together and transformed the two organizations into the present "Commercial Club," with a membership of forty-four. Its purpose should be "recreation, physical culture, the promotion of the business interests of the city of Warren, and good fellowship among its members." Judge Andrew Grindeland was elected president; Dr. G. S. Wattem, Vice President; E. M. Sathre, Secretary; and C. A. Nelson, Treasurer. Its importance in the future may be judged by its work in the past. Among the things it has done are the following:

- 1st. It secured the Soo Line to be built through Warren.

2nd. It caused the erection of the Warren Hospital, which has had a wonderful success and is the pride of the city.

3rd. It organized the Marshall County Fair Association and established the County Fair.

4th. Through its efforts we now have the Massage Institute, Steam Laundry, Creamery, North Star College, which is meeting with success and bids fair to become one of the noted institutions of learning in the state.

5th. The club has secured farmers' institutes, road conventions, assisted in getting the Fire Tournament, established market days, and has entertained jobbers, newspapermen, and school officers.

Its annual banquets have in no small measure aroused the public spirit and helped to get competitors, rivals and persons of opposite political faith together and join hands to procure new industries, new settlers and new improvements.

Among the things that the club now seeks to procure for the city may be mentioned a good hotel building, opera house, a dairy and marble works. Its present membership is seventy.

Societies.

Friendship Lodge No. 227, I. O. O. F. of Warren, Minn., was instituted May 21, 1895. Its first officers were I. J. McGillan, N. G.; A. R. Gordon, V. G.; J. P. Easton, Secretary; O. G. Valtinson, Treasurer.

Its present officers are: C. Wittensten, N. G.; A. L. Robinson, V. G.; August A. Johnson, Secretary; E. O. Natwick, F. S.; W. H. Dixon, Treasurer. Lodge meets every Monday evening.

The Eastern Star Lodge of Warren was organized in 1887, first officers Annie Farrell, Matron; John Hunter, Patron; Grace Harris, Assistant Matron; Cora Flanders, Secretary; Clara Bradley, Treasurer. Officers in 1909: Mrs. Grace Powell, Worthy Matron; Harry Wood, Worthy Patron; Emma Dudley, Assistant Matron; Laura Wood, Secretary; Anna Easton, Treasurer.

Warren Ladies' Reading Circle was re-organized from a Wednesday Club in 1907. President, Mrs. G. C. Winchester; Vice President, Miss J. Wood; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. C. L.

Spaulding. This organization has three-fold object, social, moral and intellectual. They take up Bay View course of study.

Warren Masonic Lodge. George E. Kennan, Master; Carl A. Nelson, Senior Warden; O. H. Taralseth, Junior Warden; Henry L. Wood, Treasurer; W. N. Power, Secretary; C. A. Fuller, Chaplain; R. B. Taralseth, Senior Steward; A. M. Eckstrom, Junior Steward.

Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 2315, A. L. Robinson, Venerable Council; August Lundgren, Adviser; Carl A. Nelson, Banker; W. N. Powell, Clerk. Amount paid out in this lodge, about \$1,300.

"The Warren Register" was established in March, 1887, by Thomas F. Stevens, who was then and for some years had been one of the town and county's leading attorneys at law. The "Register" started as a six-column folio paper, but within three months was enlarged to six pages. At the beginning of 1888 its form was changed to that of an eight-column folio. About ten years later it became a six-column quarto, as at present. Two or three years after that, it discarded ready prints and since then has been an all home-print paper. In the fall of 1894, the plant was purchased from the founder by his sons, Charles L. and Edward F. Stevens, who have ever since conducted the paper, under the firm name of Stevens Brothers.

The demand for a true blue Republican paper in Marshall county had much to do with the establishment of the "Register," which for more than twenty years has never failed to uphold the principles and advocate the adoption of the policies of the Republican Party—a record, by the way, of which no other paper in Marshall county can boast. The "Register" has always been firm and outspoken in its opposition to political jobbery of every kind and a steadfast champion of the square deal. It has ever been an earnest supporter of whatever it conceived to be for the best interests of its town and community and has never wavered in its belief that Warren's future is destined to be a great and prosperous one.

The "Register" began business with a very modest outfit, but it has today one of the most complete and up-to-date newspaper and job printing plants in the Red River valley. Its

growth in circulation, influence and patronage has kept pace with the growth of the city and county in wealth and population. Its present editor, C. L. Stevens, is a lawyer by profession, but devotes practically all his time to his editorial duties.

The building in which the "Register" has its home was erected in 1903, by Stevens Brothers. It is a handsome brick structure designed and constructed solely with a view to its being used by them as a printing office.

Churches Warren.

History of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This church was organized in the fall of 1879, when Warren was in its infancy. First to preach in Warren was a Baptist, next came the Congregationalist minister who preached for a short period in the spring and summer of 1879. Some of the Methodist brethren not content with sermons read off like a book, prayed that God would send them a Methodist minister.

One Methodist minister by name of Samuel Kerfoot was then preaching at Crookston; he was from Emerson, Manitoba, a good friend of the Craig family, pioneers of Warren. Two of the Craig brothers at the solicitation of Mr. Gilbert, another pioneer, went to Crookston, and returned with Rev. Kerfoot. After a short visit with the Craig family, whom he knew in Ontario, Mr. Kerfoot returned to Emerson, Manitoba. Soon after he received a letter from Messrs. Craig and Davies urging him to come to Warren and open up the work. With the consent of the Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Sharkey, he accepted the call and preached his first sermon November, 1879. There were no public buildings in the village. First Methodist service was held in the bar room of the Commercial Hotel, the building which now forms a part of the Lyon's House, at that time conducted by A. T. Minor; no liquor was then sold there. That day with a bar for a pulpit, Rev. Kerfoot preached an earnest sermon and touched the hearts of his hearers. Next service was held in the law office of J. P. Nelson, then located south of Edward Slee's store, and afterwards across the track near the site now occupied by Berget's Photograph Gallery. The audience had only nail kegs and plank for pews. The early members were Mr. and Mrs.

Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Bennewitz, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Davies. Services were conducted in Judge Nelson's office, fall of 1879, and part of following winter, but before spring, the office was too small and services were conducted at the court house, which stood west of the present county building; the congregation increased so rapidly and had outgrown the court house, but by this time the first school house was built. Will Gilbert had the contract of its erection, a building 20x40. The Methodists worshipped in this school until their church was built. Spring, 1882, they decided to build their edifice through Messrs. Campbell, Mentzer, Gilbert and others who proved zealous workers for the cause.

A subscription of \$1,700 was raised and in the fall of '82 the structure was begun, but not finished until the fall of 1883, November 25th, that year ready for dedication.

Presiding Elder George R. Hair was present and preached in the afternoon. Rev. Frank Doran preached the dedicatory sermon in the evening. His subject was the "Life and Character of Stephen." The services were a complete success and within twenty minutes the church debt was entirely liquidated, excepting the \$500 that was owing the Church Extension Society. It was self-sacrifice those pioneer days. After the building had been completed, little was done towards improvement until the fall of 1897, when the building was moved from the block just south of the school house to its present location, moving it, etc., cost in all \$1,700. Original building committee could not complete it on first location as owner of lots refused to sell for that purpose. It is an ornament to the city of Warren, and one of the nicest in this part of the state. People have given liberally. One thing that will always be remembered in the hearts of the Methodists is the prompt and speedy action of Warren Fire Department for saving the church from destruction by fire, March 27th, 1898.

The pastors of Warren were as follows: 1st, Rev. S. Kerfoot, an earnest and zealous worker; 2nd, Rev. C. B. Brecount, who in the spring of '80 supplied the place, driving from Fisher and Mallory as often as he could; 3rd, Rev. A. E. Flint, assisted by

Mrs. Campbell, the church was finally completed and opened for services; 4th, Rev. T. F. Allen, who was noted for his ringing voice, was a great and strong preacher. During his two years' stay seventy-eight people were received into the church on probation, eighteen by letter; 5th, Rev. J. W. Briggs; 6th, E. W. Simmonds; 7th, Dr. Green; 8th, I. F. Davidson; 9th, S. Z. Kaufman; 10th, S. S. Farley; 11th, C. B. Brecount; 12th, J. M. Brown; 13th, Thomas Billing; 14th, E. F. Spicer.

The Ladies' Aid Society has been the backbone of the church, not a year has passed since the church was organized but they have raised several hundred dollars.

At the annual conference in October, 1899, Rev. W. E. Loomis was appointed as pastor of the church. The next October, 1900, he was followed by Rev. M. L. Hutton, who remained until July, 1901. Rev. A. H. McKee arrived in August and was in charge until October, 1902. Then came Rev. Isaac Pearl, who stayed one year.

Rev. G. E. Lindall succeeded, and his pastorate extended for four years. The present pastor, Rev. A. A. Myers, has been here since October, 1907. The trustee board as now constituted is: Harry L. Wood, John W. Thomas, Riley E. Keyar, Homer A. Tyler, Edward Sommers, Ernest L. Brown, George Pfister.

The treasurer is Harry L. Wood.

The superintendent of the Sunday school is John W. Thomas.

The present president of the Ladies' Aid Society is Mrs. E. L. Brown.

Many who have gone from this church are now doing valuable work in Colorado and other parts of the country, while newcomers, largely from Illinois, are taking their places; thus does the church move on in her beneficent mission.

First Presbyterian Church was organized February 26th, 1882, with eight members, Mrs. Margaret Main, Mrs. Maggie J. Duffenbaugh, Mrs. Louise Bennewitz and Mrs. Fanny Brown received on confession of their faith in Christ. James H. Huggard, William S. Brown, Susan M. Huggard, Charles H. Brown.

Rotary system of eldership. First ruling at that date were James H. Huggard, William S. Brown, J. P. Schell, moderator.

September 30th, 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Bullis joined

by letter. Rev. Schell conducted service every two weeks until October 1st, 1882.

Succession of pastors as follows: Rev. H. M. Dyckman, October 1st, 1882; under this minister November 5th, 1882, the first Sabbath school was organized. Ed McIntyre, first superintendent. A. E. Franklin, assistant. November 14th, 1882, the Presbytery of Pembina was organized and the first Presbyterian Church of Warren was enrolled. December 9th, 1882, a meeting was held and the following members were received and elected elders: William Ellory Thomas and his wife, Alfred Thomas, Mrs. Celia Thomas, Edwin R. Ross and Laura, his wife, Albert P. Frank and his wife Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Falwell, Mrs. Laurelle Peck. Ruling elders: William E. Thomas, Edwin R. Ross. On December 10th, 1882, the following elders were elected, ordained, and installed: Mrs. E. Thomas, Edwin R. Ross, William S. Brown, James H. Huggard. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered; first regular session on December 17th, 1882, was opened by Elder Thomas leading in prayer; Rev. H. M. Dyckman was elected as clerk of the session. The elders urged to establish family altars in their homes, and to persuade the members to do likewise. The subject of visitation of families was also discussed.

January 2nd, 1883, a meeting of the session at the room of the Rev. H. N. Dyckman was opened by Elder Ross. The object of the meeting was the changing of the method of meeting at a stated place holding the meetings from house to house. A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy and promising cooperation in temperance work, recently begun. Brothers Thomas and Ross were duly appointed to wait upon the brethren of the M. E. church to arrange for one union temperance service on one Sabbath of the month, approved by the Presbytery Grafton, April 4th, 1883.

The first special service was held February 6th, 1884. On March 4th, 1884, the annual meeting for the election of elders was held at Warren House. Albert P. Frank was the unanimous choice for election. He has served as clerk ever since 1886, and is still in office in 1909.

September 7th, 1884. Pastors of the church: 1st, Rev. J. P.

Schell; 2nd, Rev. H. M. Dyckman; 3rd, Rev. Augustus Carver, installed April 7, 1885; 4th, Rev. McCalltione; September 24th, Elder Frank elected moderator for that session; 5th, John McArthur; 6th, John Fraser; 7th, C. D. Darling; 8th, D. A. Fahl; 9th, Rev. F. F. M. Clark; 10th, Rev. Ralph F. Fulton; 11th, Rev. Grant Stroh in 1909, the present pastor.

The first Presbyterian Church Ladies' Aid Society was organized January, 1883. First President, Mrs. Albert P. McIntyre; Secretary, Mrs. S. B. Beach; Treasurer, Mrs. E. R. Ross; the officers for 1909 are: President, Mrs. Albert P. McIntyre; First Vice President, Mrs. L. Lambersen; Second Vice President, Mrs. Kuisgard; Secretary, Mrs. J. P. Easton; Treasurer, Mrs. D. Farrell; Mrs. Albert was president of the society three times.

In 1907 nearly \$800 was collected and in 1908 nearly \$400, all by giving dinners, tea parties and bazaars; they have paid \$1,000 toward the parsonage and \$15 per month toward the pastor's salary. This church is now self-supporting.

Ladies' Missionary Society. Organized July 1st, 1884; President, Mrs. A. P. Frank; Secretary, W. R. Edwards; Treasurer, 1909, Mrs. Wilbur Powell, Secretary.

Home Missionary Society. Object: to educate one colored girl in Ingleside Seminary (colored), at Burkeville, Va.; to receive Christian education and industrial training. Some have graduated as teachers and are now teaching their own countrymen. 1908, made five graduates. The second object of the society is to educate the mountain whites in the Industrial School at Asheville, North Carolina. To illustrate the workings of the society: Total receipts, \$58.77; dues and donations, \$31.70; contingent, \$7.50; special Lincoln services, \$18.55; balance from 1907, \$1.02; total, \$58.77. Total home missions, \$28.05; total foreign missions, \$28.75; balance on hand March 17, 1909, \$1.97.

Swedish Mission Church. In July, 1882, a few Mission friends got together for the purpose of organizing a Swedish Mission congregation. In the fall of the same year it was decided to build a church so that they would have a place where they could hold services. This church, which was thirty-two feet each way, was begun in the fall and finished the next spring.

The church was incorporated September 15, 1883, with the following officers: E. Holmgren, President; C. J. Pihlström, Vice President; L. W. Peterson, P. A. Pealstrom, F. Franson, E. Holmgren, J. Peterson, C. J. Pihlstrom as trustees.

Until 1885 the services were conducted by members of the congregation. In 1885 Rev. P. F. Mostrom was called to hold services one Sunday in each month. Four other ministers have served the church since then in the following order: P. M. Samuelson, A. Tornell, O. Lundell and Charles A. Jacobson. The last named is the present pastor.

The membership at the time of organization was about fifteen. The present membership is thirty-one. The Sunday school enrollment is about eighty children. The average attendance at the preaching services ranges from seventy-five to a hundred.

Last year improvements were made on the church property to the amount of \$1,600, which makes the whole property worth in the neighborhood of \$4,500.

The present officers are as follows: J. Odman, President; C. J. Pihlstrom, Vice President; F. Franson, Secretary; L. Westman, Treasurer; M. L. Larson, A. Skoog and J. Odman, Trustees.

The United Lutheran Church, originally Synod Church, was temporarily organized in an informal way, by H. B. Hanson, lay preacher, tailor by trade, he was ordained by the Hauges Synod. In 1885, Rev. A. C. Anderson came.

Knute Nelson donated \$100 in 1882, but this sum was not collected until the church was built in 1886.

The constitution was organized by the synod in 1885. K. J. Taralseth, deceased; John L. Olson, Judge Andrew Grindeland, Peter O. Blosness, H. H. Brotorp, H. I. Golden, Chris Johnson, were the first organizers.

First to conduct a Lutheran Sunday school in Warren was Ingebrud Bjorseth. Warren was a missionary station in early days and was served by Rev. Anderson from Fisher in 1885. Rev. Halver Roalkval from Crookston was the second. When Rev. Halver Roalkval received a call to preach, he was a professor of the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa. He continued with this church in Warren until 1890, when the church was united to the

United Lutheran Church of America. He is now in Coon Valley, Wis. Rev. Roalkval handed in his resignation on account of lack of members to pay salary. A special meeting was called on July 4th, 1889, for the election of a new pastor, and Rev. Urness was chosen.

Rev. J. A. Urness succeeded Rev. Roalkval, on the 29th of May, 1890, and served until in 1892. Rev. Skuness from June, 1895, until in June, 1901. From 1901 until 1904, Rev. N. Kile acted as minister. From October, 1904, until July, 1905, they were without a minister. Rev. C. J. Nolstad came and completed the work as minister in May, 1905.

The church was dedicated July 19th, 1908, and a baby, Effie Knutson, daughter of the recording secretary, C. Knutson, was baptized the same day. The cause of the dedication was remodeling and rebuilding of church 48x24 in size.

April 12th, 1885, a conference was held in the First Swedish Lutheran church, frame building (old schoolhouse).

In reference to finances Andrew Grindeland acted as president. Secretary was Chris Johnson.

January 17th, 1886, the year of incorporation under the laws of the state was given the name of Norwegian Lutheran Church. Andrew Grindeland, President; K. J. Taralseth, Trustee; Peter Blosness, Trustee; and original board at the time of the organization of the constitution in 1885.

In November, 1886, at a business session, they decided to build their church 34 by 24. The Sewing Society purchased the lot. The Building Committee were as follows: Peter Blosness, A. Grindeland, K. J. Taralseth, L. Ledmell.

The interior was all newly decorated, a new pulpit was erected, capacity of the church about twenty families.

Officers of 1909 were as follows: Recording Secretary, Cornelius Knutson; Trustees, John L. Olson, John Iverson, Ralph Taralseth; Financial Secretary, J. S. Hillebue.

Scandinavian Methodist Church of Warren, Marshall county, was organized in 1885, by the Rev. D. M. Hegland, Rev. J. Johnson, presiding elders. Charter members as follows: C. Eklund, H. I. Golden, G. Runquist, A. Anderson and wife, Mrs. L. M. Johnson. First services were held in city hall. In 1909 there

were seven families in this congregation under charge of the present pastor, Rev. Rynning.

Synod Church was organized temporarily about 1901 by Rev. A. G. Quammen of Crookston at that time. The permanent organization was effected in March, 1905, dedicated in February, 1908, by Rev. J. W. Preus of Minneapolis, assisted by a number of other brothers. Church now Lutheran Trinity Church. Rev. A. G. Quammen delivered an address. Rev. J. W. Preus delivered the dedicatory sermon, the chosen text being 1st Kings, verses 8-12-13. His sermon was an able one.

The church is frame and built on a foundation of artificial stone, size 42 by 34 feet. The style is Gothic. The altar and pulpit are of quarter-sawed oak and pews also, with handsome steel ceiling.

The altar is the work of the Norwegian painter, H. Gausta of Minneapolis, and represents Christ praying in the Garden of Gethsemane at the moment when the Angel appears to strengthen him. This work of art is a present to the congregation from Judge Andrew Grindeland; also the giver of a beautiful organ. Probate Judge P. H. Holm presented a beautiful communion set. This edifice cost \$4,500. The pastors who have served are as follows: Rev. A. G. Quammen, Rev. O. Amdalsrud, Rev. T. L. Rosholdt, Rev. Adolph Salveson, Rev. E. Hansen.

Through the two zealous workers, Judge A. Grindeland and his wife, this new building has been erected.

The present officers are: O. A. Ford, Secretary; Charles E. Grinder, Treasurer; Judge A. Grindeland, G. A. Juul, and W. E. Valtinson, Trustees. John M. Halvorson, Bennie Valtinson, and Ingolf Grindeland, Ushers.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

By
Hon. William Watts.

The County of Polk, Minnesota, when first established, extended from Red River on the west to Lake Itasca and the Mississippi River on the east, and from a line extending due east from the mouth of Turtle River on the north to the line between townships one hundred and forty-two and one hundred and forty-three on the south. By legislative act in the year 1866, all east of the line between ranges thirty-eight and thirty-nine was taken to form part of the new county of Beltrami. In 1881 Norman county was created by taking the four southern tiers of townships from the county of Polk, and in 1897 the county of Red Lake was organized by taking twenty-four full and seven fractional townships in a somewhat irregular form from its northeast part, leaving Polk county in its main part forty-six and two-fifths miles from north to south, and about thirty miles from west to east, with a farther projection east of the southern part for thirty miles, and containing an area of 1946 square miles.

This territory is for the most part quite level and in its natural state mainly prairie land. Its southeastern part however, forms part of the park region of Minnesota, with all the characteristics of that attractive portion of the state, its rolling surface, numerous groves, and large bodies of timber mainly oak, elm, ash, basswood, cottonwood, and poplar. In one part, on the south shore of Maple Lake, once stood a large number of sugar maple, to which the Indians came in the season for it, to make

the sweetest of all delicacies, sugar from the maple tree, but we regret to tell that most of these have been cut for fuel, and the charm of that forest has been much diminished. However, young maples are growing up thickly, and if properly cared for the sylvan charm will be largely restored. This portion has also many hills, the highest being along the Sand Hill river, near the south line, some of them reaching an elevation of eighty feet above the surrounding plain. It has also many beautiful lakes, the largest of which Maple Lake, named after the forest trees, which so largely lined its shore, is about seven miles long and one and a half miles wide, at its widest part. It has become much frequented as a summer resort, and a considerable village of cottages, and fine buildings have been erected upon it for occupancy in the summer season.

The general course of the streams in the county is from east to west. The most important is Red Lake river, which is the outlet of Red Lake, the largest body of fresh water wholly within the United States except Lake Michigan and carries more water than the Red River above their point of union at Grand Forks. It is sinuous in its course being three times the distance by river from source to mouth that it would be by direct line. Only one of its fine water powers is improved in Polk county, being the one in the city of Crookston, but several are in use farther up the stream. Along its shores was a fine body of timber, averaging about two-thirds of a mile wide, consisting mostly of oak, elm, ash, basswood, cottonwood and poplar timber, much of which has been manufactured into lumber and other building material, little being left that is valuable for these purposes. What remains is valuable for fuel and fencing purposes and adds greatly to the beauty of the region in which it stands. The waters of Red Lake river derive a reddish tinge from large tamarack swamps near its head and this strongly tints the waters of Red River below the point of confluence, and gives to it its name, the "Red." It abounds in fish in the spring season, and below the dam at Crookston it has been no uncommon sight to see wagon loads fished out in a short time with dip nets. The kinds taken are mostly pike, pickerel, catfish, skipjacks, and suckers. In past years large numbers of stur-

geon also came up the stream and one taken at Crookston was of the great weight of 148 pounds, but these are not often seen in later years. The only other considerable streams in the county are the Sand Hill and Clearwater. The first takes its rise in the southeastern part of the county, and flows nearly west. Along its upper part is considerable timber, but the lower half of its course is through prairie. It has some good water powers, three of which, one at Climax, and two at Fertile, are improved, and used to run flouring mills. It is also a good fishing stream.

The Clearwater is a smaller river, rising also in the southeastern part of the county, and running northwest to join Red Lake river at Red Lake Falls, the county seat of the new adjoining county. Its course is through a rolling country mostly prairie, but having considerable timber along portions of its course.

Along Red River in this county, and particularly upon the somewhat acute angle made by the junction of Red and Red Lake rivers, stood a large body of fine timber, almost like the forests of the east. This has been largely cut down, but sufficient still stands to make the timber country a pleasing contrast with the adjoining prairie.

Before the advent of the permanent settler in this county, it was the grazing ground of great herds of the buffalo, whose bones were thickly scattered over the ground until the last of the seventies; when some one conceived the idea of grinding them for fertilizing purposes, and many carloads were gathered and shipped east for that purpose and soon but few remained.

Early Settlement.

Though the old Pembina trail, the route by which the Hudson Bay Company carried its furs and merchandise between the Northwest and St. Paul in the early days, passed through Polk county, that company had no trading post within its borders. The United States Census of 1870 returns "no population" in the county, though doubtless there were a few people of mostly Indian blood along the Red River. The year of 1871 was the beginning of permanent settlement. In that year came from southeastern Minnesota some Norwegian families who settled

along the Red River and near it, in what are now the towns of Hubbard, Vineland, Tynsid and Bygland. Farther north at and near the place where the Red Lake river joins the Red and along the Marais, at this time also came a considerable number of Scotch and Canadian people, who had been attracted by accounts of the lower part of the valley in the Dominion of Canada, but finding the desirable lands there already taken or reserved returned to this place, one of the garden spots of the Northwest, to make fine homes for themselves and their families. A line of boats had been established by Norman Kittson plying the waters of the river between Moorhead and Winnipeg and upon them most of these settlers reached their new homes. Among those who came thus, and made the deepest impression upon the future of the county were Robert Coulter, John Coulter and William Fleming.

The next body of settlers came in the spring of 1872, to and around the place where the city of Crookston now stands with the survey and building of the St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway from Glyndon on the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Snake river where is now the city of Warren. It was quite evident that a city would arise where the railroad crossed the Red Lake river, and when the line was located at the present crossing the engineers who had the first knowledge where it would be, made pre-emption filings upon most of the lands about it. As they made but slight improvement or residence their claims were for the most part contested and canceled. William H. Stuart succeeded in getting title to what is platted as the original townsite of Crookston. Robert Houston got what is Fletcher & Houston's Addition, L. Fletcher's Addition and A. C. Loring's Addition. Other parts of the city were obtained by Ellery C. Davis, Bernard Sampson, Mary Carlton, John Darkow, Joseph Barrett and Reuben Reynolds, from the United States government, as subject to entry under the land laws of the United States. Some expecting the railroad crossing would be a short distance down the river from where the village of Fisher is, had located there but moved up stream when they found the place of crossing fixed.

There was no colony plan in this settlement, each came by

himself except in the few cases of families. The railroad line survey in 1871 was constructed from Glyndon to Snake River in 1872 and while it was building, Crookston was a collection of busy houses located in the woods along the railroad line, and hope was high that good times were in the near future. But their prosperity was delayed by the financial crisis of 1873. Building the railway ceased, and its operation almost ceased until the fall of the year 1875, at which time part of the rails north of Crookston were taken up and used to turn the line to Fisher's Landing, to which point the river was more easily navigated by the river boats which then carried on a large traffic on the Red and Red Lake rivers. Previous to this time from the year 1872 when the steamers Selkerk and International the largest vessels that have ever navigated the Red River came up to Crookston and discharged their cargoes there, until the railway was extended to Fisher's Landing, the boats of the Kittson line steamed up to the Crookston landing on the right bank of Red Lake river close to where now stands the passenger depot of the Great Northern Railroad Company.

The life of the pioneers of this time is described by one of them as "being a pretty good time after all. Most of the people were young and full of the bubbling happiness that goes with youth. Dancing parties were frequent, and the long winter evenings were much relieved in Crookston by amateur theatricals. Enoch H. Shaw, who had been a school teacher and was then in the employ of the railroad company looking after their lands was the principal manager and Mrs. Evalyn Houston was the star actress. Much interest was taken and quite a number were found who could 'take a part' very well. The old railroad depot was utilized as the theatre, by permission of Delos Jacobs, who was the first station agent. A debating and literary society held its meetings in the old school house in Crookston. Among the leading speakers in this was James Greenhalgh, Sr., one of the earliest pioneers, who came with a large family and settled near Crookston where he died in 1898, at the age of seventy-two years."

Edmund M. Walsh was postmaster at Crookston from 1872 when the office was established until 1884. He was born in Essex county, New York, March 2, 1851. In 1857 he removed

with his parents, Thomas and Elenor Walsh, to Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota, and remained in the state ever since. He grew to manhood in that place and there received his education, and in 1870 took charge of his father's mercantile business, which he later closed out and then started for himself. He went to Ft. Garry (now Winnipeg) for a time and then to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and then to Crookston in 1872. From 1880 to 1884 he was sole proprietor of a general merchandise business, and in 1890 engaged in the real estate business and is still an extensive dealer.

He bought a farm originally owned by Joseph Barrette and laid it out in a plat known as Highland Park and Walsh's Addition. In laying out Highland Park, he donated enough land for a park and this was the first park in the city of Crookston. He organized the old Crookston Telephone Company in 1878 and was its manager. From 1872 to 1875 he served as the first County Auditor and in 1885 was elected Mayor of the city, and served two subsequent terms, and in 1886 Clerk of District court, and was on the first Council of the city, and school board about fourteen years. He was made a Mason in 1880 and elected a Knights Templar in Palestine Temple No. 14, in Fergus Falls, in 1886.

He tells this of Crookston's early history: "After railroad building ceased in 1872, occasionally an engine and car were run up. The mode of transportation was by boat, but the railroad company had left two pairs of railroad trucks and the people here built a platform on them and attaching sails used them in making trips down to Glyndon, bringing back supplies. There were about twenty tar shanties in the hamlet from 1872 to 1875. The U. S. Mail was brought from Grand Forks by whoever happened to be there at the time. It came in about once a week but sometimes only once a month, until 1875. I was the first postmaster receiving my appointment in the fall of 1872; first salary was twelve dollars a year, but it reached eighteen hundred a year when I resigned; my first office was in a tin and hardware store about fourteen by twenty feet and made of boards and tar paper, same being the first store of that kind in Crookston. The post office was a little box about fourteen inches

wide and two feet long and continued that way until the first post office case was brought in in 1878. In 1872 there were a couple of saloons and "Bill" Stuart kept a boarding house, E. C. Davis kept a supply store in a tar shanty. Bruns and Finkle who owned a large store at Moorehead came and erected a frame store and put in William M. Ross as manager. Ross and Walsh bought out this store in the spring of 1874. Population in 1872 was about fifty people after the railroad ceased operations. In 1872 Lariviere had an Indian trading store and traded with the Indians but was closed up by United States officers for selling liquor to them. The majority of the population at that time were French, some Americans and some Scandinavians."

County and Town Organization.

By act of the legislature approved March 3rd, 1873, Polk county was declared to be a legally organized county, and some previous unauthorized proceedings were legalized. On October 21, 1872, William M. Ross, and Jacob Myers, acting as county commissioners divided the county including what is now Norman and Red Lake counties into three commissioners districts. Edmund M. Walsh acted as the first county auditor at this time and on December 6th, 1872, Richard J. Reis was appointed the first superintendent of schools of the county. On January 7, 1873, qualified as county officers, Henry Shepard, justice of the peace; Richard E. Hussey, surveyor; B. E. Haney, justice of the peace. E. M. Walsh, auditor; W. M. Ross, treasurer; Thomas M. Jenkins, sheriff; Jacob Meyers, register of deeds; D. G. Wilkins coroner, and W. G. Woodruff county attorney. At this time E. C. Davis, James Jenks and Lars H. Gordon were county commissioners, Davis being chairman. The act of legislature organizing the county legalized the election of these officers without which their election would have been invalid as to all except the county commissioners, no county until organized by legislative act being entitled to any officers other than three county commissioners. On May 25, 1873, W. C. Nash became court commissioner and C. G. Spendley judge of probate, they being the first to hold these offices in this county. At the same time D. G. Wilkins was granted a renewal of license to maintain a ferry

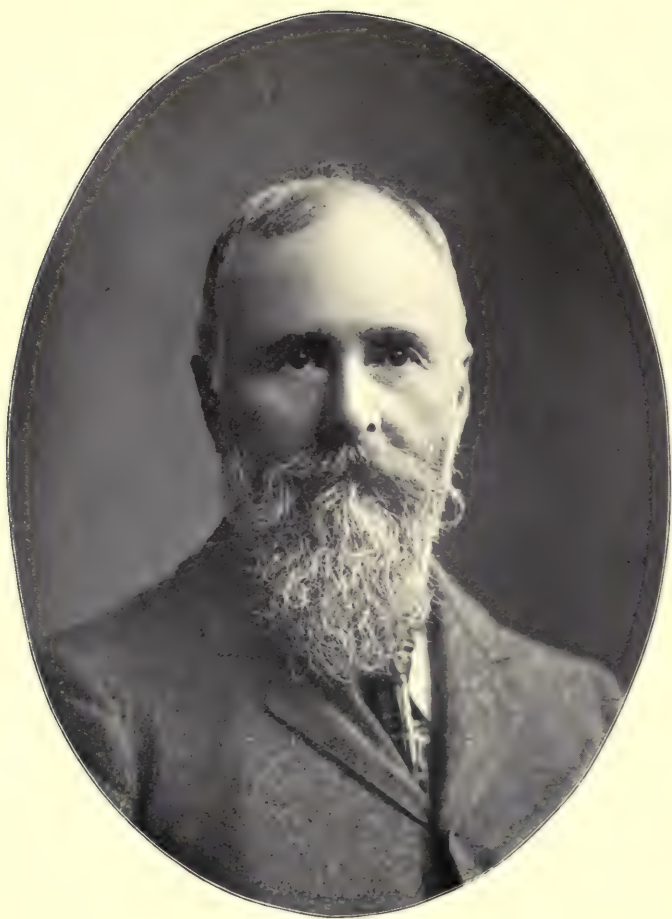
across Red Lake river. This ferry was operated about 800 feet above the railroad bridge at the place called Crookston. It was constructed in the usual Red river fashion, a rope cable stretched across the river tied to trees, the ferry boat being down stream, attached to pulleys which ran upon the rope. When crossing, the front end of the boat was drawn near the cable and hind end permitted to go farther away; when the current of the river propelled it across. As the river was not fordable at most seasons of the year, the ferry was the means of crossing when ice would not bear the traffic, and this continued until the fall of 1879, when the first public bridge was built close north of the ferry across the Red Lake river. Not a few of the people at that time thought the ferry quite good and the expense of a bridge unwarranted. The rates were fifty cents for four horse, ox or mule team, twenty-five cents for two horse, ox or mule team, fifteen cents for one horse, ox or mule, five cents per head for loose stock and ten cents for foot passengers. In June, 1873, R. E. Hussey became the first clerk of district court. Polk county was at that time attached to the county of Becker for judicial purposes, and doubt existed as to whether there was legally such an office in a county so attached, but the supreme court has decided that question in the affirmative. There was but little district court litigation then, and the fact that court was held so far away as Detroit, the county seat of Becker county, mattered little to them. Far more important was it that the United States land office for this district was also located there and land contests were numerous and expensive.

The first township to be organized in the county was Huntsville, on March 17, 1874. Crookston followed, on March 28, 1876, and Vineland, Red Lake Falls and Fisher's Landing (now Fisher) in the same year. Bygland, Lowell and Andover were organized in 1877, Farley in 1878, Tynsid, Higdem, Roome, Angus, Euclid, Gentilly and Fairfax in 1879; Sullivan, Reis, Garfield, Grove Park, Fanny, Hammond, Nesbit, Brislet, Liberty and Belgium in 1880; Kertsonville, Keystone, Garden and Godfrey in 1881; and Grand Forks, Tilden, Woodside, Sandsville, Russia, Hubbard and Onstad in 1882. Crookston, so named in honor of Colonel William Crooks, of St. Paul, chief engineer in locating the railway

line from Glyndon to St. Vincent, was first given to the postoffice, next to the township of that name, and in 1879 to the city, when it was created under special act of the legislature. This place was not named or recognized by any legislative act as the county seat of Polk county until February, 1879, and it was only maintained as such by the board of county commissioners so recognizing it prior to that time. Mention has been made of the iron rails being taken up north of Crookston in the fall of 1875 and used to extend the railway twelve miles down the river to a point named Fisher's Landing, which then became the head of steamboat navigation. It soon became a bustling and prosperous collection of buildings maintained mostly by the then increasing immigration from eastern Canada to the new province of Manitoba that changed there from rail to boat and boat to rail, and the freight traffic caused by it. A considerable portion of the residents of Crookston moved down river to "the end of the line," and it soon surpassed the latter place in population and business. Among those who changed residence was Mrs. Anna Lachapelle, who had moved from St. Paul and built and kept the first hotel in Crookston; Paschal Lachapelle, formerly a fur trader; Henry Shepard, well versed in justice court practice and procedure and for a long time the principal justice in the county; B. F. Zarracher, a veteran soldier of the Civil War, who was afterwards sheriff, and Hugh Thompson, who soon became the leading merchant of the new town and has since been one of the most prominent men of the county in politics as well as in business. Being without municipal organization it is not surprising that it soon developed some of the wilder characteristics of the frontier town, liquor traffic and gambling, wide open, in 1876 and '77, and carousing and fighting galore. All this was built up on a rather low point a little to the south and west of the present village of Fisher, and the scene of so much activity by land and water in the summer seasons some thirty odd years ago has changed to an unpretentious cow pasture.

Population.

There was little if any increase in the population of the county from 1872 to June, 1875, when the state census was taken and



WILLIAM C. NASH

returned for it a population of 937, of which about two-thirds were within the limits of the present Polk county. It was a much mixed population, the Norwegians being the most numerous. Though the prairie land was easily brought under cultivation the farmers had little under crop, except of some of those in what was called the "Marais" region, where they were more enterprising and raised large quantities of wheat and other grains, much of which was carried on barges towed up the Red river to the railroad at Moorhead, or down to Winnipeg.

During this period, from 1873 to 1877, which old settlers designate as "the hard times," when the St. Paul & Pacific railroad was in the hands of a receiver who had no money to extend it and little with which to operate, and the St. Vincent branch could only be used in connection with the Northern Pacific at rates which left little or no profit in its operation, and population was at a standstill, not a few showed faith in the country and enterprising spirit. Among these were:

Ellery C. Davis, born in Massachusetts in 1837, a veteran soldier of the Civil War, reaching the rank of major, and a civil engineer by profession, was one of the first settlers, taking as government land a quarter section, part of which is now Davis' addition to Crookston. He was a quite extensive railroad contractor, was always very public-spirited, long held county and city offices. He was the first mayor of the city of Crookston, which office he has since held several times and longer than any other person.

Bernhard Sampson, who settled upon and still lives on his fine farm adjoining the city of Crookston, was born in Norway in 1839, came to the Red River valley in 1869, was railroad contractor on the St. Vincent extension, and later built the line from Crookston to Fisher's Landing. He has been clerk of district court and member of the house of representatives and senate of Minnesota, and always active in the public interests.

Walter D. Bailey, a veteran of the Civil War, chairman of the board of county commissioners and the leading merchant of Crookston until 1878, was a native of Wisconsin.

Robert Houston was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1841. He acquired title from the government, after a long

contest, to part of the land on which the city of Crookston now stands. He was enterprising in building up the city in its early days, but later removed to the west, where he still resides.

Kelsey D. Chase, a soldier of the Civil War, came to Crookston in 1874 and engaged in farming and contracting. He had considerable ability as a promoter. He built the Crookston dam and part of the waterworks system, and organized the Crookston Water Power and Electric Light Company, and later engaged in railroad building from Duluth to the iron range, making a handsome fortune. He is now a resident of Faribault, Minn.

Space will not permit the mention of others who were active factors in the early development. We cannot leave however without mention of Richard E. Hussey. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, came west early, locating in Crookston in 1872, and was clerk of court and county surveyor. He had a remarkable talent for the narration of extemporaneous fiction of the humorous and witty style. He went west in the later eighties, where he died, but his amusing conversation will long be a memory in the valley of the Red.

Immigration.

In the summer of 1877 immigration, which had been nearly at a standstill, was revived. The St. Paul & Pacific Railway Company, under the control of Jesse Farley, receiver, began to make diligent efforts to get farmers upon their lands obtained by grant from the government for the construction of the railroad. The lands were granted in March, 1857, by act of congress to the territory of Minnesota or future state, "for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point between the foot of Big Stone lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood river, with a branch via St. Cloud and Crow Wing to the navigable waters of the Red River of the North at such point as the legislature may determine." Under various legislative acts of the territory and state of Minnesota, this railway company had acquired title to these lands. Whether it had title was in doubt and dispute until the case of Nash vs. Sullivan was decided by the Minnesota Supreme Court in June, 1882, and this question was from the first one of the most impor-

tant and most considered and discussed in the county. The lands acquired by the railroad company under the grant were "every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads and branches," and odd section lands outside of that as indemnity for any they failed to get in the original limits by reason of settlers having acquired right to the same under the preëmption laws of the United States, the indemnity limit not to extend further than fifteen miles from the line of road. The railroad line, as first surveyed, where it crossed Red Lake river, was eleven miles west of the place where it was actually built. The plat of definite location filed in the office of the secretary of the interior showed this first survey as the line of the road, and the lands were conveyed with reference to it, locating nearly all but indemnity lands on the west side of the railroad as it was constructed.

Large tracts of these railroad lands were sold in 1877 for two dollars and a half an acre, and later for a short time at prices not much in advance. In this way E. D. Childs & Company got 10,000 acres; Lockhart and Graver the Keystone farm of 9,000 acres; and E. H. Corser, March & Spaulding, the Corrigan and some others became "bonanza" farmers of the county. These large farms, in some respects a drawback, helped to advertise the country and bring in capital.

The immigration during this period was largely from Norway and Sweden, and about one-half of the population was Scandinavian or of Scandinavian descent. Many of them had resided or been born and reared in Wisconsin, northern Iowa or southern Minnesota. As everywhere, their sterling qualities made them among the most desirable acquisitions in the formation of the community.

In 1878 a large immigration of French Canadians and their descendants set in. Pierre Bottineau, the noted scout and guide, elsewhere mentioned, came from Minneapolis and settled on the Clearwater river, near where it joins the Red Lake river, in 1876, and Isaiah Gervais came from near St. Paul at the same time. John B. Bottineau, son of Pierre, acquired a large quantity of land about the junction of these rivers and farther down the Red lake by using half-breed script. These persons were instru-

mental in directing large numbers of the French people to this section.

Louis Fontaine was the most influential person however in inducing this immigration. He was born in what is now the province of Quebec in 1839, came to St. Paul, Minn., in 1858, was a veteran of the Civil War, at the close of which he returned to St. Paul and entered into the mercantile business. He was frequently through the Red River valley in 1872 and following years, and his acquaintance with it enabled him to speak and write with authority on its possibilities, which he very diligently did. In 1878 he came to Crookston to reside, and in partnership with William Anglim engaged in a general mercantile business which they continued until 1904, carrying on much the most extensive business in that line in the county, and the most profitable as well. They still own large interests here. Remi Fortier was also active in bringing these people. He was born in Quebec in 1846, came to Polk county in 1878, engaged in farming, has been chairman of county commissioners and generally prominent in the affairs of the county.

In 1885 the "French colony" in the county numbered about 5,000 people, living mostly in and between Crookston and Red Lake Falls. The gaiety, vivacity and happy nature of these people gives a charm to the social life of which they form a part, that could be ill dispensed with. As in their old home they are faithful attendants upon their places of worship, and their churches surpass all others in beauty and finish.

Almost all the northern states and countries of Europe and provinces of Canada have contributed to the population of the county, giving it the advantages and disadvantages of a population of many peoples.

Railroads.

After a long period of stagnation the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, under the receivership of Jesse P. Farley, took up in the year 1877 the work of connecting its disjointed portions of railroad. The line which had been built from St. Paul to Breckenridge was extended to Glyndon and connected with the St. Vincent extension, and in the following year was reconstructed from

Crookston to Warren and continued from there to the Canadian boundary, where it was operated in connection with another line to the rapidly growing city of Winnipeg. There was a great rush of settlers to the province of Manitoba from eastern Canada at this time, and as soon as railroad connection was made, there being no other railroad north of the Northern Pacific, the traffic became immense. It was not until the following year that the road was extended from Fisher's Landing to Grand Forks.

With the movement in railroad building the people were inspired with new life and they went to work diligently and hopefully to extend their farming operations and business, and as the crops of these years were good and prices fair, land values rose rapidly and prosperity became general, and the feeling was instilled that their new home was indeed one of the favored spots of the earth. The period from 1877 to 1884 was the boom time of Polk county as of the valley generally. In 1883 and 1884 population flowed rapidly into the lands then thrown open for settlement in the east end of the county usually designated "The Thirteen Towns." These settlers were mainly Norwegians. At this period almost every one farmed in person or by proxy, and effort was mainly directed to the production of wheat, which was usually a good crop with good prices. Lands and city and village property rose rapidly in market value and prosperity and contentment was general. The population rose to 11,433 in 1880, including what is now Norman county, and to 23,475 in 1885, with Norman county detached.

Judicial History.

In 1876 Polk county was detached from Becker and attached for judicial purposes to the county of Clay, and in February, 1879, it was detached from Clay and organized for judicial purposes. The first term of district court was held in June, 1879, in a new store building on the corner of Second and Main streets, in the city of Crookston. Hon. O. P. Stearns was the presiding judge. He was one of the ablest judges the state has ever had, and withal one of the manliest men.

During the earlier seventies there was not much need of legal services. It has been mentioned that W. G. Woodruff was the

first county attorney of the county. He was the first lawyer to locate in it, but he removed to Grand Forks. John McLean, whose recent sad death is much deplored, was the next lawyer here. He became county attorney in 1876 and held that office until 1881, and was one of the most active and public-spirited of the citizens of that time. He continued to practice law until 1888, when he went west to Washington state, but returning in a few years became city justice of Crookston, which office he held at the time of his death. Next in order of time came William Watts, the present district judge, in the beginning of 1878; and in May of that year came Hon. Frank Ives, who had considerable experience as a lawyer and, forming a partnership with John McLean, for some years had a large law practice, and in 1892 was elected judge of the district court. He has retired from active service, has reached a good old age, and now resides at Cass Lake, Minn., where he is the editor and proprietor of the "Cass Lake Times." In the spring of 1879 came Hon. Reuben Reynolds from Minneapolis, who practiced law in Crookston until 1885, when he became district judge. Though he did not take up the study of law until somewhat late in life he became well learned in the law and as a forensic and political speaker has had no superior among those who have resided in the Red River valley. He died in March, 1889.

Among other members of the bar who came to the county soon after district court was established in it, and attained to large practice, may be mentioned John Leo, who became county attorney and later removed to Washington state, where he has been a member of the legislature; Hon. H. Steenerson, the present member of congress, elsewhere mentioned, who soon became a leader of the bar; R. J. Montague, an eloquent orator, who has been judge of probate, county attorney, and is now register of the United States land office; Arthur A. Miller, who is gifted with a very high order of intellectual and legal ability and is very prominent in business as well as in legal circles; and James G. McGrew, a veteran of the Civil and Indian wars, in which he reached the rank of captain, and who, as lawyer and editor of the Crookston "Chronicle," exercised considerable influence in the affairs of the county.

Probably the court trial that has aroused the greatest interest in the county was that of Archibald Gillan, in June, 1880, charged with the murder of Phineas B. Snyder at East Grand Forks, by striking him upon the head with a beer faucet. Judge Davis Brower, one of our early legal lights, assisted the county attorney in the prosecution, while Judge Reynolds and W. W. Erwin, of St. Paul, were attorneys for the defendant. The "tall pine," as "Bill" Erwin was called, was the most brilliant criminal lawyer the Northwest has ever had, and he well maintained his great reputation on this occasion, thrilling the large attendance with his impassioned eloquence. That Gillan killed Snyder was admitted. The grounds of defense were self-defense and insanity. The jury acquitted the defendant on the ground of temporary insanity. The verdict was not generally well received. It was quite plain Gillan did not intend to kill, but the opinion was he should have been convicted of manslaughter.

United States Land Office.

An event of the first importance in the county's history was the removal to Crookston from Detroit of the United States land office in May, 1879. The government land business in this district was at that time very large and in land contests and other matters before the office for two or three years, more was made by the lawyers than the district court practice has ever brought in a like period of time. With the office came Paul C. Sletten, as receiver, and Thomas C. Shapleigh, as register. The first named was one of the most notable figures in our history. Born in Norway in 1839, he came to America after reaching manhood. He was engaged in railroad construction and farming in Becker county in the early seventies. At that time civil service reform did not attain to any very alarming extent in federal politics. In fact an official was expected to justify his appointment by activity in the interests of those most instrumental in obtaining it. In 1874 a contest was on between General Averill, of St. Paul, and William S. King, of Minneapolis, for the Republican nomination for congress in the third congressional district of Minnesota, which at that time extended from St. Paul to the Canadian boundary. Judge Reuben Reynolds, who was then re-

ceiver, favored General Averill, but Paul Sletten got the delegates in this part of the district for King, who was nominated and elected. "Bill" King, as he was generally called, believed in supporting his supporters, and he soon had Mr. Sletten made register, which office he held until the time of his death in 1884. He developed into the most masterful politician who has ever lived in this part of the state. He never attempted speech making nor did he seem to take an active part on the floor of a convention hall, but what he desired was done, and the common remark was "Whatever Sletten says, goes." While the receiver was devoting most of his time to politics the register, Thomas C. Shapleigh, attended to the duties of the office, which he very ably performed. He was born in 1824, in Shapleigh, Me., where his ancestors had lived nearly 200 years, and came to the Northwest in 1855. After holding the office of register eight years he was for four years clerk of district court. His wife and fair daughters were among the most prominent in the social life of Crookston's earlier years. He died in 1900.

John Cromb succeeded to the position of register of the land office in 1883, holding it for eight years. He was born in Scotland in 1843 and came to northwestern Minnesota in 1869, locating in Becker county the following year, where he was admitted to the bar. He came to Crookston in 1879 and engaged in law and banking business, and from that time until his death in 1908 was one of the most influential and highly respected of its people. He was a model register, and for many years was president of the Merchants' National Bank, and for a quarter century was the leading spirit on the board of education of his city.

Political History.

The county was strongly Republican in politics until the election of 1890, when the Populist party prevailed by a large majority, electing their full county and legislative tickets. Among those most potent in county political affairs were Peter J. McGuire and O. H. Locken, the first named holding the office of county auditor and the last county treasurer for ten years, from the beginning of 1881 to the end of 1890. Charles S. Spendley was register of deeds from the beginning of 1877 to the end of 1886.

For eight years, beginning January, 1901, the Populist party had complete control. Principals in the leadership of this party were P. M. Ringdal, state senator; Edwin E. Lommen, who was state senator and nominated by the state convention for lieutenant-governor; William Marin, John D. Knutson and James Cummings, representatives; Andrew Steenerson, sheriff; A. R. Holston, county attorney; C. U. Webster, county auditor; Arny Grundysen, sheriff; L. E. Gossman, county attorney; John Vig, clerk of district court; Ole E. Hagen, judge of probate, and District Judge Frank Ives. On the whole the affairs of the county were quite well managed by the Populist party while they were in power. In 1900 it began to break up, its adherents becoming again Democrats and Republicans, and since that time the Republicans are in control.

Local Politics.

Local politics have been much colored by the ambition of several towns to become the county seat of a new county. The laws of 1893 provided for county division and the creation of new counties by vote of the electors. This vote was required to be taken when a petition signed by voters one-fourth in number of those voting at the last general election was filed with the county auditor and secretary of state. All voters had the right to vote upon each new county proposition. At the general election in November, 1894, vote was taken upon the proposed establishment of four new counties within the territory of the county of Polk. They were Nash, with county seat at East Grand Forks; Red Lake, with county seat at Red Lake Falls; Nelson, with county seat at Fosston; and Columbia, with county seat at McIntosh. All were defeated, but Red Lake had nearly enough votes in its favor. In 1885 the law was amended so as to allow an elector to vote only for or against one proposition to create a new county at the same election. The senator who got this change in the law intended that it should only permit the submission of one proposition to create a new county at an election; but the supreme court construed it as not having that effect. The result was, at the general election in 1896 the voters had before them six propositions for new counties within the territory of Polk. They were: Nelson, with county seat at Fosston; Hill, with county seat at

East Grand Forks; Red Lake, with county seat at Red Lake Falls; Garfield, with county seat at McIntosh; Columbia, with county seat at McIntosh; and Mills, with county seat at Erskine. As the result showed more of the voters were opposed to division than in its favor, but each having the privilege of voting on only one out of the six propositions before him made it impossible to divide the votes so that effect would be given to the wishes of the majority in the matter of division. The result was the establishment of the new county of Red Lake by proclamation of the governor, which was afterwards sustained by the supreme court. The other propositions were defeated though the vote on Garfield was very close. In 1902 three new counties were candidates for creation—Nelson, with county seat at Fosston; Columbia, with county seat at McIntosh; and Star, with county seat at Erskine. The territory in each was the same, the only differences being in name of county seat and county commissioners. Each proposition received a majority of the votes cast upon it, and the governor proclaimed Columbia a county in December, 1902. It was carried on as such until April, 1903, when the supreme court decided that but one proposition involving the same territory could be submitted at the same election and that the election in question was abortive and without result. The law has since been changed and provides that no more than one proposition to create a new county shall be submitted at the same election. Under this last law a proposition to create Nelson county, with Fosston as the county seat, was submitted at the general election in 1908, but was defeated. As might be expected much interest was manifested in these elections, mainly by the inhabitants of the proposed county seats, and much effort on their part was used to bring about favorable results.

Besides the railroads already mentioned there has been built through the county a branch line from Shirley to St. Hilaire in 1884; the Duluth and Manitoba, by way of Fertile to Red Lake Falls and Grand Forks, in 1886; the Crookston, Duluth and Northern, from Fertile through Crookston to East Grand Forks, in 1889, and an extension of the Moorhead Northern from Halstad to Crookston, in 1898, and the extension of the Great Northern through to Duluth in 1898.

It may be said generally that during the later seventies and down to 1895 the energies of the tillers of the soil in Polk county were mainly directed to the production of wheat. Since that time the tendency has been more to diversified farming and stock raising. In the eastern part of the county creameries are becoming numerous and well patronized.

The population of the county was 30,192 in 1890 and 39,209 in 1895. With Red Lake detached, it was 35,429 in 1900 and 37,212 in 1905, according to the last state census returns. Nativity is given at 19,488 born in Minnesota, 5,776 born in the United States outside of Minnesota, 845 in Germany, 1707 in Sweden, 6,358 in Norway, 1,808 in Canada, 174 in Ireland, 205 in Denmark, 97 in England, 197 in Bohemia, 164 in Russia, 94 in Scotland, 71 in Austria, and 228 all other countries.

The assessed valuation in 1908, exclusive of exemptions, was \$10,710,989, of which \$1,769,999 was personal property.

The present county officers are Ben Clements, Marius Christianson, Helge H. Thoreson, E. G. Eklund and James Driscoll, county commissioners, Mr. Clements being chairman; Henry J. Welte, county auditor; George J. Flaten, treasurer; Orin Daniels, sheriff; William A. Lanctot, clerk of court; Theodore A. Thompson, register of deeds; Thorvold T. Morken, judge of probate; Erick O. Hagen, county attorney; Nels A. Thorson, superintendent of schools; Stener Steenerson, surveyor; and Nels P. Stenshoel, coroner.

It constitutes the sixty-second legislative district and is represented in the senate by Hon. A. D. Stephens and in the house of representatives by Hon. John Holten and Johannes A. Saugstad, all Republicans.

Hon. A. D. Stephens was born of Swedish parents in Carver county, Minnesota, in 1853, was educated in the common schools and St. Ansgar's Academy, has resided in Polk county ever since 1880, and is serving his second term as state senator. He was chairman of the finance committee of the senate during the last session of the legislature, and is one of the ablest and most influential members of that body. He has taken great interest in the advancement of the Crookston Agricultural College, and its principal building, Stephens Hall, is named in his honor.

Hon. John Holton was born in Norway in 1851, coming to the United States in 1866. He is engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Fertile.

Hon. Johannes Saugstad was born in Wisconsin in 1873, is a graduate of Crookston high school and is engaged in farming.

The ninth congressional district of Minnesota is represented in congress by Hon. Halvor Steenerson. He was born of Norwegian parents in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1852, was educated in the common schools, high school and Union College of Law, Chicago. He has been a resident of Crookston, in Polk county, ever since 1880 engaged in the practice of law. He is one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the northern part of Minnesota and has been state senator and delegate to the national Republican convention. He is now serving his third term in the house of representatives, in which body he ranks high as a debater and efficient worker.

Military.

A considerable number of the early settlers were Union soldiers in the Civil War. Colonel Cobham Post of G. A. R. was established in Crookston and has had a membership of 104 at one time. Of those who belong to it besides old soldiers already named may be mentioned Charles H. Mix, who was born in Virginia in 1833, came to the Northwest in 1856, enlisted as a private soldier and rose to the rank of major, and Sergeant Andrew J. Kelley, who was born in Indiana in 1845 and came to Polk county in 1873, where he has ever since resided. He is one of the few to hold a congressional medal of honor, awarded him for distinguished service in heading a company of six men who volunteered for the purpose and went forward and burned a house between the contending armies before Knoxville, Tenn.

Polk county furnished two companies of volunteer soldiers for the Spanish American war, one under command of Captain Decker, the other under Captain Brandt. They went into camp at Chickamauga, but never met the enemy.

Crookston has now a company of National Guards under Captain Westerberg.

Schools.

There are 217 school districts in Polk county and 227 school buildings, in which are employed 48 male and 267 female teachers, with a total enrollment of 9,559 scholars, of whom 3,604 are in independent districts. All graded, semigraded and high schools and sixty rural schools are equipped with modern ventilating systems. The first organized was the Crookston district, in March, 1876. Its first teacher was a young lady from Wisconsin, who soon became the wife of Hugh Thompson and retired, and Mrs. Kelsey D. Chase was the second teacher. The first school-house was built in 1876 of boards and tar paper, at the edge of the timber on what is now Fourth street, between Main and Broadway streets. It was very primitive in construction and furniture, but it answered for the only public hall and church as well as for school purposes. Ellery C. Davis, E. M. Walsh and Robert Houston were the first school board. In 1883 the high school was established under the supervision of S. A. Farnsworth. He was succeeded the following year by Professor John Moore, who for fifteen years continuously held the position of superintendent of the city schools. He was born in 1842 and is a graduate M. A. and LL. B. of Victoria College, Canada, and has ever since his graduation been in the educational work. Besides being a fine scholar he has the other qualities required for success as a teacher and superintendent and has always been very diligent in his work. He soon brought the schools of the city, and particularly the high school, into the front rank among the schools of the state, and maintained it in that position.

The present superintendent, Prof. E. E. McIntyre, is serving his sixth year in that capacity and is admirably qualified for the position. He is a graduate of Colby University in the state of Maine.

Of county superintendents, Prof. Thomas Casey has held office the longest, having served ten years in that position, and the improvement made in the rural districts has in a large measure been brought about by him. He was succeeded in 1909 by the present incumbent, Prof. N. Anthony Thoreson, who was born in Nicollet county, Minnesota, in 1881, and is a graduate of Gustavus Adolphus College in this state.

Banks and Banking in Polk County, Minnesota.

By
A. A. Miller.

According to the best information at present attainable, the beginning of banking in what is now Polk county, Minnesota, took place in the year 1878, when J. G. McGrew and John Cromb started a small bank upon Main street in the city of Crookston, having its office in the small frame building occupied by Ives & McLean as a law office. The amount of capital invested in this bank is uncertain, but was not very large. These gentlemen conducted the banking business of the county until late in 1880, or early in 1881, when the Merchants' Bank of Crookston was organized by M. R. Brown, William Ross, H. B. Montgomery and Joseph Kelso, who contributed as capital the sum of \$40,000. Mr. Kelso was a resident of the state of Iowa, and Mr. Montgomery of St. Paul, Minn. The active management of the bank was in the hands of William Ross, who was the cashier. The officers of this bank were Joseph Kelso, president; M. R. Brown, vice president, and William Ross, cashier. The new bank bought out the banking business of McGrew and Cromb and continued in business as a private bank for several years, until 1884, when the Merchants' National Bank of Crookston was organized, with a capital of \$75,000, and succeeded to the business of the Merchants' Bank. Its first president was John Cromb, with William Ross as cashier and H. B. Montgomery as vice president. In the year 1891 the interests of Joseph Kelso were purchased by A. D. Stephens, who became its cashier and assumed the active management and control of the bank, which at this writing he still retains. On the death of John Cromb, in 1908, Mr. Stephens became the president of the bank and V. C. McGregor succeeded to the position of cashier.

The first incorporated bank in Polk county was the First National Bank of Crookston, which was organized in the fall of the year 1881, with a capital of \$100,000, now \$75,000, and commenced business in the early days of January, 1882. The banking office now occupied by this bank was erected during the fall of

1882, and the bank has occupied it from that time constantly up to the present. The first president of the First National Bank was Robert H. Baker, of Racine, Wis. The first cashier was Ansel Bates, who had the active management of the bank for several years. He was succeeded in 1884 as cashier by Charles E. Sawyer and at the same time George Q. Erskine was elected president of the bank. In 1895 Mr. J. W. Wheeler became the cashier of the First National Bank, and has had the active management of it from that time to the present. Mr. Wheeler is now the president of the bank and C. F. Mix is the cashier.

The next bank in Crookston to be organized was the Scandia American Bank of Crookston, which was organized in the fall of the year 1887, with a capital of \$50,000, and in December of that year commenced business in the new McKinnon block at the corner of Main street and Broadway, where it has ever since remained. The first officers of this bank were Carl Hendrickson, of Grafton, N. D., president; Lewis Ellington and Halvor Steener-son, as vice presidents, and A. G. Galash, as cashier. Mr. Ellington has been, from the organization of this bank, active in the business management, and has held the position of either vice president or cashier constantly, and is now the cashier of the bank. In the early part of the year 1904 the interests of Carl Hendrickson and others were acquired by Messrs. Miller & Foote, of Crookston, and J. P. Foote, of this firm, became the president of the bank.

The youngest bank in the city of Crookston is the Crookston State Bank, which was established in the year 1902 as a private bank under the name of the Bank of Crookston, with a capital of \$20,000, with L. E. Jones as president and L. D. Foskett as cashier.

During the early part of the present year, 1909, this institution was incorporated as the Crookston State Bank, with a capital of \$40,000, and J. A. Northrup as president and L. D. Foskett as cashier, and succeeded to the business of the Bank of Crookston.

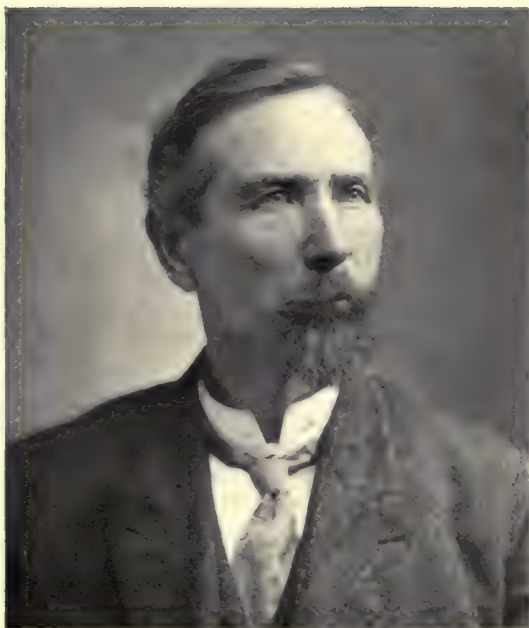
At the present time the deposits in the four banks of Crookston are something over \$2,500,000, with a combined capital of the four banks of \$240,000. The Crookston banks always have been managed by gentlemen of undoubted integrity, who have

always taken pride in maintaining the credit of their several institutions. These banks have always been able to provide all the accommodations needed for banking purposes in Crookston and its vicinity, and have always had the most implicit confidence of the people of this locality. That this confidence has been deserved is apparent from the fact that during the panic of the year 1893 the three banks in the city of Crookston were the only banks in the Red River valley which did not refuse payment in whole or part of their certificates of deposits. There was not at any time a day when every check or certificate of deposit issued by one of these banks was not honored and paid in cash upon presentation by the holder, while other banks were either refusing payment of their certificates of deposits or issuing clearing house certificates in place thereof.

In the fall and winter of the year 1908, when the widespread money stringency spread over the whole of the United States and substantially all of the banks in the country suspended payment and refused to honor checks of their own customers and their own certificates of deposits, excepting in very small amounts, the banks of Crookston adopted and carried through the same policy which they had followed in 1893, and every certificate of deposit issued to their depositors or checks drawn by their depositors were paid in cash on presentation and demand therefor.

As further illustrating the confidence of the community in the management of the Crookston banks, it may be stated that thirty days after the suspension of payment by banks in the country generally in the fall of 1908, the Crookston banks had on hand in actual money in their vaults more than double the sums which they had at the time the money stringency was inaugurated.

Outside of the city of Crookston, as the country settled up and small villages and towns grew up along the different lines of railroad small banking institutions from time to time were established with capital running all the way from \$10,000 up to \$50,000. These banks, many of them, were originally operated as private banks, but all have now been incorporated. At the present writing the banking capital of the combined banks of Polk county is even \$500,000, distributed amongst nineteen different banks. These banks are the following:



HON. B. E. SUNDBERG

Polk County Banks of Today.

Merchants' National Bank of Crookston—A. D. Stephens, president; Virgil L. McGregor, cashier.

First National Bank of Crookston—J. W. Wheeler, president; C. F. Mix, cashier.

Scandia American Bank—J. P. Foote, president; L. Ellington, cashier.

Crookston State Bank—J. A. Northrup, president; L. D. Foscett, cashier.

First State Bank of Beltrami—J. W. Wheeler, president; C. C. Heath, cashier.

State Bank of Climax—B. B. Larson, president; Norman Rosholt, cashier.

First National Bank of East Grand Forks—E. Arneson, president; G. R. Jacobi, cashier.

First State Bank of East Grand Forks—C. J. Lofgren, president; N. J. Nelson, cashier.

State Bank of Eldred—Norman Rosholt, president; S. Thompson, cashier.

State Bank of Erskine—L. Ellington, president; A. F. Cronquist, cashier.

Citizens State Bank of Fertile—O. H. Taralseth, president; A. P. Hanson, cashier.

First State Bank of Fertile—W. H. Mathews, president; Norman Hanson, cashier.

Bank of Fisher—Gunder Krostoe, president; A. O. Stortroen, cashier.

First National Bank of Fosston—A. D. Stephens, president; Lewis Lohn, cashier.

First State Bank of Fosston—L. W. Larsen, president; J. Lade, cashier.

Citizens' State Bank of McIntosh—J. P. Foote, president; C. L. Conger, cashier.

First National Bank of McIntosh—W. F. Reickhoff, president; C. M. Berg, cashier.

First State Bank of Mentor—A. D. Stephens, president; Joseph Tagley, cashier.

State Bank of Neilsville—B. B. Larson, president; James Larson, cashier.

During all the times in the history of Polk county there has never been a failure of any bank within its limits. The officers of these banks are prominent amongst the business men of the vicinity and amongst the banking fraternity in the state, and have furnished one president for the Minnesota Bankers' Association, Mr. J. W. Wheeler, of the First National Bank of Crookston. That these banks have received the confidence of the people of the county is due entirely to the fact that they have deserved it by the conservatism with which the banks have been managed and at the same time by the liberality of the treatment of their customers.

The banking rooms of the several banks are ample for the business which they transact, and especially is it true of the banks at Crookston that they do not suffer by comparison with the rooms occupied by banks in much larger cities than that of Crookston.

CHAPTER XL.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA—HER EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL INSTITUTIONS.

Public Schools of Crookston.

By

E. E. McIntire.

Crookston educates its children in two distinct school districts, district No. 1 and district No. 257. The latter is located in the south side of the city, in that section known as South Crookston, or Carman, and is organized as a common school with an official board of three trustees. District No. 1 is organized as an independent school district and is administered by a board of education composed of six members, as follows: E. M. Walsh, president; Edward Peterson, clerk; F. R. Hamel, treasurer; Carl Reidesel, O. O. Christianson, E. L. Chesterman.

All of the sites for school buildings, with the exception of the one in Highland Park, are occupied by commodious and modern buildings. In Jerome's addition is the McKinley building of four rooms, opened in 1903; in the "woods" neighborhood, the new and magnificent Franklin building, opened last January, erected at the cost of \$40,000, with rooms for eight departments; in Sampson's addition, the Eugene Field School, remodeled and enlarged three years ago, of four departments; on the "Hill," the new Washington School, of four departments, was opened two years ago, a building of the newest approved appointments, and

the central grounds, the Lincoln and High School buildings, the former the older, with rooms for thirteen departments, the latter the home of the 260 high school pupils, with their nine or ten teachers. The maximum registration of pupils in the above enumerated schools is 1,763, for whose instruction the district employs forty-one teachers.

Each building is heated by steam, is equipped with a complete plumbing system and is supplied with ten proper mechanical devices for perfect ventilation. Forced ventilation is obtained in the Franklin School by a fan drawn by a twelve-horsepower electric motor.

The high school receives special state aid amounting to nearly \$2,500 a year, and extends for tuition to all pupils without regard to their place of residence, a fact which helps to account for the large number of non-resident pupils registered in the school. Seven hundred and fifty dollars of state aid is annually received on account of the normal training department, which is maintained in connection with the high school and which has enrolled during the past year between forty and fifty pupils. This department is to prepare students for teaching.

An ungraded department was organized for the benefit of pupils not adapted to the graded system, two years ago, and now enrolls nearly 100 pupils and employs two special instructors.

Manual training was introduced one year ago, for which the shop is located on the fourth floor of the high school building, which has a complete equipment of benches and tools for carpentering and tables for mechanical drawing; shop work is given to all the boys above the fifth grade and to as many as wish it in the high school. During the past year 250 boys have enjoyed the benefit of the department of instruction. Sewing is taught to the girls of the same grade. Music and drawing are being systematically taught under special instruction. In the high school are the following musical organizations: A boys' glee club, a girls' glee club, a mixed chorus and a high school orchestra.

Literary work receives regular attention, each high school class constituting a literary society, giving programs tri-weekly throughout the school year. Public declamations and orations

are encouraged. Class debates are a part of the regular work of the school.

The general library of reference books is gradually increasing and now comprises nearly 1,000 well chosen volumes. This library is of the freest access and is in constant use.

The pupils have published during the past year a school organ called the "Little Press," which has been highly complimented both at home and abroad. The social life of the high school receives proper encouragement.

Among the boys the athletic sports are by no means neglected, and it has been the aim of the school to take a firm stand for clean sports in all inter-scholastic contests. The young men of the Crookston high school have been the recipients of high commendation for their uniform good behavior while representing their school and city in the neighboring towns.

Ezra E. McIntire.—The present superintendent of the Crookston schools, Ezra Elmer McIntire, was born in Neponset, Ill., June 15, 1861, educated in a preparatory school known as the Waterville Classical Institute, Waterville, Me., where he attended from 1877-79, under Dr. J. H. Hanson, principal. Graduated from Colby University, state of Maine, with the class of 1884, degree of A. B.; degree of M. A. in class of 1886.

After graduating he went to Union, Ia., where he was engaged in teaching from 1886-88. He next went to Warsaw, Ill., where he was also engaged in the same occupation from 1888-90. He then removed to Glencoe, Minn., where he also took up teaching, remaining there from 1890-1903. From there went to Crookston and accepted the superintendency of the city schools.

Prof. Thomas Casey was born in the Empire state, in the city of Rochester, October 27, 1855. Son of Joseph and Matilda (Webb) Casey, both of Irish extraction. Father of the subject of this pleasant memoir was an agriculturist. In 1863, when the great Civil War was going on, this family removed to Samilac county, Michigan. In that state Professor Casey completed his high school course, then entered northern Indiana Normal School in the city of Valparaiso, completing a scientific course, graduating in class of 1882, with degree of B. S. At the age of nineteen

he taught school during his college vacations, and immediately after graduating he was chosen as the principal of his home schools. In 1882 he resigned his position to join the Winnipeg boom, and for a year after arriving in Winnipeg, Manitoba, worked as a bookkeeper for the firm of McDonald & Hawley. In the fall of 1883 was the beginning of his school career in Polk county, arriving in Crookston, where he again took up his chosen profession of teaching; selected to teach the South Crookston schools for a brief period. Later became the choice of the people as principal of the Fisher schools, where he continued for three years. Many of his pupils there have felt his impress among them as an able teacher, especially in mathematics and penmanship. He taught in the grammar department of the Crookston high school for one year; superintendent of the city schools of East Grand Forks one year, when he was induced to return to Fisher for one year. He was then appointed as superintendent of schools in Polk county, to fill the vacancy of E. F. Elliot. Polk county was then the largest organized county in the state, and Professor Casey served as superintendent one year and a half. He joined the next campaign as the Republican nominee for the office of county superintendent, and received the nomination by acclamation, but the party ticket was defeated by the Populist landslide, although he ran 1,603 votes ahead of his ticket. He then became city superintendent of Red Lake Falls city schools, where he continued for five consecutive years, and during this period was engaged by the state to instruct teachers in the summer school for four years, and thus became one of the most successful and popular instructors of northern Minnesota. He was again induced to take charge of the Fisher state graded schools, where he remained until the fall of 1900; then resigned to enter the campaign as a candidate on the Republican ticket for county superintendent of Polk county. He was elected against his formidable opponent by a majority of more than 500, and was the first Republican to qualify in Polk county in a period of ten years as a county official. He holds a state professional certificate. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Crookston.

**Northwest Experiment Farm and Crookston School of Agriculture
of the University of Minnesota.**

By
William Robertson.

The Northwest Experiment Farm of the University of Minnesota, a gift from James J. Hill, is situated just north of Crookston. It was established in 1895, with T. A. Hoverstad as superintendent, the object being to study local agricultural conditions of this section of the state. Under Superintendent Hoverstad's administration several acres of forestry plantation were made, a good poultry plant was put in operation and appropriations were made by the state for installing an experimental drainage system.

Meanwhile, owing to the enthusiasm of the people of this region, the legislature of 1905 was induced to pass a law establishing a school of agriculture, which was to be a department of the University of Minnesota, be in charge of the board of regents of the university and be located at or near Crookston. An appropriation of \$15,000 was also made for erecting and equipping a building for its use.

At this time Superintendent Hoverstad resigned and William Robertson, of the St. Anthony Park school, was elected superintendent of both the school and the farm, and took charge of affairs in August of the same season.

The board of regents, after due consideration, located the school on the Northwest Experiment Farm, and the following winter erected a three-story brick building which housed the school for the first two years. The school is what might be classed as an agricultural high school, and is intended to round out the education of the farm boys and girls after they leave the rural schools, fitting them either to go back to the farm or to enter the university, should they desire to take up professional work in the line of agriculture. Students attending the institution are boarded at the school and are thus in a continual agricultural atmosphere, expenses being only the actual cost of living. The course of study includes farm botany, mechanical drawing, music, farm mathematics, poultry, social culture, English, agriculture, black-

smithing, carpentry, military drill, cooking, physical training, sewing, study of breeds, laundering, agricultural physics, dairying, fruit growing, farm accounts, stock judging, breeding, household art, agricultural chemistry, vegetable gardening, field crops, gymnasium, forestry, entomology, algebra, handling grain and machinery, veterinary science, civics, geometry, plant propagation, dressing and curing meats, feeding, soils and fertilizers, home economy, domestic chemistry, domestic hygiene and meats.

Although the school has been hampered by lack of funds, room and equipment, it has been popular from the start, and in its third winter had an enrollment of 101 students, practically all farmers' sons and daughters, coming from various parts of northwestern Minnesota.

As a result of the loyal support of the people of the Red River valley, under the able leadership of Senator A. D. Stephens, the school is now being well cared for in the way of current expense, and will have two additional buildings within the next two years. With its numerous attractive buildings and pleasant surroundings and the practical work which it is accomplishing, the institution is becoming a source of pride to the people of the Red River valley.

Along with the development of the school has gone that of the farm. In co-operation with the department of agriculture at Washington the experimental drainage system has been installed, the farm now having two miles of open ditch and approximately nine miles of tile drains. Minnesota Experiment Station Bulletin No. 110 gives a full description of the system.

The poultry plant of the farm continues to grow in importance and is doing much to provide the farmers of the state, at small cost, with excellent strains of pure-bred stock.

The farm and school are only a pleasant drive or walk from Crookston, and are much visited by outsiders as well as by farmers.

Eclectic Business College.

The Eclectic Business College of Crookston is located on the top floor of the Merchants Bank building and is under the management of Mrs. Julia A. Hughes. This college is fast becoming one of the best shorthand schools in Minnesota. The principal,

Mrs. Julia A. Hughes, is a woman of years of experience as a reporter of some of the largest conventions in the Northwest, and is well versed in court work, having had twenty years' experience as a public stenographer, typewriter and expert accountant. She founded a school, September, 1905, on a small scale in her own private home, teaching shorthand and other branches. In September, 1906, she opened the Eclectic Business College in the old postoffice building, and in December, 1908, moved into the present headquarters, Merchants Bank building. She understands and can teach several systems of shorthand, namely: Eclectic, Graham, Munson, Moran, Pitman and Gregg. After years of experience in all these systems, she has decided that the Eclectic is the easiest to learn, read, write and remember. This college also teaches elocution and oratory, commercial and preparatory courses. Bookkeeping in all its branches is in charge of an experienced accountant, M. J. Casey, who teaches latest and shortest methods. Commercial law, political economy and commercial correspondence are in charge of P. S. Hughes, who is thoroughly versed in these subjects. This college will graduate a class of twenty-four in June, 1909.

Mrs. Julia A. Hughes was born in Chicago and attended school there seven years, three at convent and four at the public schools, completing the eight grades. Attended high school at Storm Lake, Iowa; next entered the Buena Vista County Normal Institute, completed a four years' course and graduated in class of 1888, receiving teacher's professional diploma; then entered the Western Normal College of Shenandoah, Iowa, and graduated from that institution in 1891, completing the normal, literary, scientific, elocution and oratory, shorthand and business courses and winning a gold seal. Also took a course of private lessons in elocution, oratory and Delsarte movements, under Marion Lowell Pickens, of Boston and Philadelphia Schools of Oratory and Elocution.

The Masonic Lodge of Crookston, No. 114, was organized under dispensation in 1879. Ross Houston and C. E. Dampier were made Masons under this dispensation. January 15, 1880, the lodge received its charter. The first officers: W. M., M. R. Brown; S. W., William Box; J. W., J. H. Thomas; treasurer, W. E. Harts-

horn; secretary, J. K. Arnold; S. D., W. M. Ross; J. D., W. H. Stuart; S. S. Frank Bivins; J. S., C. S. Spendley; Tyler, C. E. Dampier. In 1909 the officers are: W. M., Thomas Morris; S. W., C. L. Bang; J. W., B. D. Keck; treasurer, E. M. Walsh; secretary, O. Fredericks; S. D., I. S. Mills; J. D., E. W. Schmidt; S. S., H. I. Marsh; J. S., Nels Christianson; Tyler, C. H. Mix.

The approximate membership is 250. They own the top floor of the Wallace building, valued at \$8,000.

Pierson Chapter No. 141.—Excellent high priest, Thomas Spence King, B. D. Keck; scribe, E. A. Mills; C. H., H. A. Marsh; P. S., Oscar Frederick; M. 3d V., W. G. Lytle; M. 2d V., C. F. Mix; M. 1st V., F. Bracelin; treasurer, C. E. Dampiers; secretary, G. W. Munch. The membership of the chapter is 144.

Constantine Commandery No. 20—E. C., C. C. Strander; G., E. A. Mills; C. G., C. F. Mix; P., W. S. Ward; S. W., B. D. Keck; J. W., A. A. Miller; St. B., A. C. Schmidt; S. W. B., F. M. Brown; W., W. G. Lytle; treasurer, J. W. Wheeler; recorder, L. S. Miller. Membership, 116.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Crookston.—Chief officers at the organization of Valley Encampment No. 9, organized 1880, were as follows: Chief, Frank Creamer; J. W. Hawkins, senior warden; J. W. Sandberg, junior warden; G. S. Chesterman, scribe. Later officers are: A. A. Glenn, chief; W. H. Dixon, senior warden; M. A. Hoffard, junior warden; G. S. Chesterman, scribe. Number of members, 90.

This lodge owns its building, valued at \$7,500. It was the old court house, and since the Odd Fellows Lodge purchased it has been remodeled and refurnished.

Crookston Lodge No. 79.—Officers: A. O. Busterud, noble grand; Magnus Lundberg, vice grand; G. S. Chesterman, secretary; Carl Riedesel, treasurer.

Modern Woodmen of America, Crookston Camp No. 2,303, was instituted by D. H. Counsel and E. O. Ransom. First officers: V. S., L. G. Theures; W. A., A. C. Schmidt; E. B., A. Chabot; clerk, William O. Brien; escort, W. A. Hammond; watch, Charles F. Boeman; secretary, Charles Baungartel; physician, A. H. Dunlap.

First delegate, Martin O. Brien, March 17, 1896, elected to

state and national convention. At convention held in Peoria, Ill., in 1908 he was the unanimous choice of that convention and elected as national auditor.

Clerk William O. Brien at first organization of the camp resigned on account of having to leave the city. He was succeeded by Carl Riedesel, the present clerk. He has remained continuously ever since, with the exception of two terms.

Present officers (1909): V. C., Thomas R. Johnston; W. A., Joseph LeBlanc; E. B., Nels Peterson; clerk, Carl Riedesel; escort, E. A. Linde; watch, Joseph Couvrette; sentry, L. N. Howe.

Directors: A. A. Just, A. H. Dunlap, C. E. Dampier, J. S. Killand. Up to December 31, 1907, Camp 2,303, Crookston, paid to head camp \$28,951.90. General fund to uphold the head camp, \$3,066.16.

Since organization of the local camp, twelve deaths have occurred for which \$27,000 have been paid in beneficiaries. Camp 2,303 has paid to aid other afflicted members an approximate sum of \$2,000. Also donated \$250 to build a cottage known as Crookston cottage on the sanitarium grounds, Colorado Springs.

Clerk Carl Riedesel represented his camp at the national convention held at Peoria, Ill., in 1908.

Churches of Crookston.

The Catholic Church in the City of Crookston.

By

Judge R. J. Montague.

At the present time about one-third of the population of Crookston profess to belong to the Catholic church. It is commonly stated and believed that at least one-half of the people of Crookston who attend services at churches attend the services at the Catholic church. Not that there are more Catholics in town than all other denominations, but more people appear to attend the services at the Catholic churches in the city than do at all the other churches.

The parent congregation of the Catholic churches in this city is St. Anne's church, organized October 22, 1879; the first meet-

ings and services were held in a small hall over Fontaine & Anglim's store on Main street in the city. At that time William Kistenmacher, John R. McKinnon and Louis Fontaine were the trustees. Soon thereafter these trustees secured grounds for the location of a church. The church location was on lots 21 and 22, of block 2, in L. Fletcher's addition to Crookston. Mrs. Almira Clements donated one lot; the trustees bought the other. The church of that congregation and parsonage are still situated on those lots. The value of the property is about \$19,000. The church edifice is the latest of the better class of church edifices built in the city, and probably in all its arrangements is the best.

At the time of the organization of both the congregations herein referred to of the Catholic church, the Rt. Rev. Seidenbusch, of St. Cloud, was the bishop in charge of this diocese. The Rev. Peter B. Champaigne, a resident of Red Lake Falls, had the general charge as priest of all this territory. Numerous pastors for short periods of time were placed in charge.

It was a struggle with St. Anne's church for a good while; the edifice was erected in 1880, but in an entirely uncompleted condition, until in the summer of 1882, when August Munn, F. E. LePage and R. J. Montague were selected by the congregation and approved by the bishop as trustees, and were enabled, through the generosity of the congregation, to complete the church and put in pews, since which time services have been regularly held. This church was incorporated August 1, 1904, under Rt. Rev. James McGolrick, of Duluth, the bishop, the vicar general, the pastor, Rev. L. J. Grandchamp, Zephraim Geroux, and F. E. LePage being the incorporators.

The old church edifice, erected in 1880, was moved off the ground and the present splendid new edifice replaces it. One hundred and eighty-five families comprise the congregation of this church at the present time. The societies attached are St. Anne's Ladies' Society and St. Mary's Sodality for Young Ladies. The present pastor is the Rev. Tapin.

Any history of this congregation would be entirely incomplete did it not give some account of St. John Baptiste Society, organized in 1879. This society flourished for more than fifteen years and comprised nearly all of the enterprising members of the con-

gregation of that church. Louis Fontaine, then and for many years the leading merchant of Crookston, was a zealous member and promoter of that society. It provided entertainments and on many occasions funds for the church; it celebrated regularly St. John Baptiste Day, June 24, and regularly, on every anniversary of that day, a splendid celebration and street parade was given. Large sums of money were spent to make the celebration a success. There were floats in the parades representing the early Canadian voyageurs; the Canadian boatmen, hunters and explorers, each accompanied by persons singing the songs and illustrating the times. They made it the one gala day of the year. The writer well remembers an old American, Judge Reynolds' statement, that there was no use trying to celebrate the Fourth of July, because this St. John Baptiste Society celebrated so well the 24th of June that their celebration would eclipse anything likely to be gotten up for the Fourth of July. The celebration usually ended with balls and festivities for the young people in the evening. The society disbanded about fourteen years ago.

St. Mary's congregation was organized in 1886 and arose from the fact that the great majority of the people attending services at St. Anne's church spoke and understood French and desired to have sermons in the French language, and those people not speaking or understanding the French language applied to the bishop for leave to organize a separate congregation. Such leave was granted, and in 1886 St. Mary's church was organized. The first board of trustees was R. J. Montague, William Anglin and John R. McKinnon. Arrangements were made with the Rev. J. E. Lawler, then the pastor of the Fisher congregation, to give services to the newly formed congregation of Crookston twice a month. The church property now consists of lots 15, 16, 17 and 18, of block 14, original townsite of Crookston, situated on the corner of Broadway and Fifth street, being 140x150 feet in size, and contains a plain frame church edifice and residence for the pastor. The church is becoming insufficient in size for the growing congregation and boasts of being one of the churches of northern Minnesota to become clear and independent of debt at an earlier date than other churches. Three years ago its annual

statement showed that there was no indebtedness and a sum of more than \$500 in the banks on certificates of deposit as a building fund. This is being gradually added to. The grounds are well located and ample for a splendid church edifice and parsonage. The value of the grounds, present church edifice and parsonage is about \$11,000. The membership is considerably smaller than that of St. Anne's, but sufficient to build and maintain a good church; the number of families claimed to belong to the church at the present time is 130.

The church is now incorporated and the present pastor, with William Anglim and Judge L. E. Gossman, are its trustees. The present pastor is Rev. John W. Smiers. Several religious societies are connected with this church and all are acting zealously and doing good work.

In connection with the account of the Catholic churches in the city, reference should be made to the following institutions and societies under Catholic auspices:

St. Vincent's Hospital, a large and modernly equipped building, constructed in 1902, on block 25, original townsite of Crookston, is owned and conducted by the Benedictine Sisters. This institution is conducted on the broadest principles of charity, its doors are open to all, and each year it accommodates upwards of 150 patients. The same sisters maintain in the city a school of vocal and instrumental music.

St. Joseph's Academy was established in 1905 by the Sisters of St. Joseph. These sisters have a convenient and beautiful piece of property on Houston avenue and conduct there a school for girls and young ladies.

Catholic fraternal societies are represented in the city by a court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, instituted in 1897, with a membership of over fifty, and a Council of the Knights of Columbus, instituted in 1907, with a membership of about 125.

First Presbyterian Church of Crookston was organized July 9, 1882, with fifteen members. C. H. Mix, Esq., was unanimously chosen as ruling elder by Presbytery of the Red River. H. C. Baskeville, was the first pastor; came from New York.

The original records were destroyed or lost. July, 1883, Rev. Baskeville was called away from his work to Fort Worth, Texas.

In packing up his effects, by mistake he packed up the session record book, and after arriving at Fort Worth there was a fire, and in this way the first records were lost.

The rotary system of elders was adopted. Major Mix was the first ruling elder ordained at that meeting and installed by a committee appointed by Presbytery of the Red River, Rev. John Nevin, assisted by Rev. H. C. Baskeville. The charter members are as follows: C. H. Mix, Helen P. Mix (died March 13, 1885), Cassie Mix, C. F. Mix, W. R. Dunn, Mrs. W. R. Dunn, Emma Baskeville, Isabella Daugherty, Adaline Daugherty. By letter, Mrs. Daugherty, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Finlayson, Mrs. Cohoon, Mrs. A. Palmer, David Huggard, Miss E. and Mrs. R. Huggard, Samuel Huggard, Robert Towers, Mrs. N. N. Markham.

Major C. H. Mix, of Crookston, has been clerk ever since the organization. The first services were held on the corner of Broadway and Rolph streets. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. Baskeville, 1882-83; second, Rev. R. R. Adams, 1883-84; third, Rev. Gordon, served six months in 1885; O. H. Elmer, 1886-93; fourth, H. McClern, served three months in 1884; fifth, C. H. Fulton served three months; sixth, Rev. F. L. Fraser, 1894-98; seventh, T. W. Fraser, 1898-02; eighth, Donald McKenzie, 1902-05; ninth, Rev. Williard S. Ward, 1905—present pastor in 1909. The membership for 1909 is 167. Receipts of the Ladies' Aid Society, \$1,361.03, for 1909 is in the bank, and set aside for furnishing the church.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Crookston was organized October 12, 1879. Rev. C. B. Brecount, pastor. First services held in Crookston were held in what was known as Losey's Hall. The first church is now used as Garvick's meat market, opposite the Cleveland Hotel.

Rev. Brecount served until October 13, 1880, and has been succeeded by J. W. Clipper, October 13, 1880, to October, 1882; A. W. Edwards, appointed October 10, 1882, to October, 1883; J. F. Ziegler, October, 1883, to May, 1884; J. C. Gullett, October 13, 1884, to October, 1886; M. N. Baker, October 12, 1886-87; J. J. Edwards, October 23, 1887-88; C. R. Kellerman, May, 1888, to October, 1888; C. T. Sharpe, October 15, 1888, to October 5, 1891; J. J. Edwards, October 5, 1891, to July 31, 1892; Lee W. Squier,

August 1, 1892, to October 6, 1895; William Hanson, October 6, 1895, to October 5, 1896; J. E. Houlgate, October 5, 1896, to October, 1898; A. E. Rowson, October, 1898; C. S. L. Lathvan, October, 1899, served one year; F. A. Ganson, October 1900-01; George E. Satterlee, October, 1901-06; A. B. Buckner, October, 1906; Thomas E. Green, 1907; Francis M. McCoy, 1908, is the present pastor. The official board of the church was Andrew Hanson and wife, Adalaide Harris, William Hurst and wife, Edward Hurst and wife.

Charter members: Christene Hanson, October 26, 1879; Mathew Knedy, July, 1879; Hattie Laterman, November, 1879; Hannah Morris, November 2, 1879; Amanda Messick, November 2, 1879; H. Bradshaw, October, 1879; Ellsworth D. Childs, September 12, 1879; Elias Phillips, 1879; Sarah Bardsley, July, 1880; William H. Bailey, August, 1880; Alvira Baker, December, 1880; Peter Burnett, 1880; Samuel Crookshank and wife, 1880; William Cunningham and wife, Priscilla Cunningham, 1880; Robert Corcoran, 1880; A. M. Childs, 1880; Matilda L. Cochrane, 1880; Mary Kent, 1880; Christoph Kern, 1880; John Morris, 1880; Avis Martin, 1880; Alexander McGregor and wife, 1880; E. B. Odell, 1880; M. S. Odell, 1880; Jennie Paul, 1880; John Ralston, 1880; Frederick Smith and wife and daughter Mary, 1880; C. G. Simmons, 1880; Charles W. Sanford and wife, 1880; Hannah Watts, 1880; Marion Webb, 1880; J. C. Waldron and wife, 1880; Williard Williams, 1880; Anna P. Watson, 1880; C. W. Webster and wife and daughter, 1880; Rev. S. M. Webster, P. Elder, Martha Webster, 1880.

October, 1879, the Methodist Episcopal church quarterly meeting for the Red River district was held at Losey's hall Sunday morning at nine o'clock; Rev. J. B. Starky, presiding elder, presiding at the morning service, and the Rev. C. Brecount in the evening.

The present Methodist Episcopal church was formerly used as a roller skating rink and as a theatre, at that time located where the excavation for a federal building is now going on. This building was removed in 1905 to its present location near the corner of Ash and Fletcher streets. The parsonage adjoins the church, which is on the corner.

In October, 1908, Rev. F. M. McCoy was called to the pastorate of this church. The building had undergone some marked improvements and a reopening service was held the first Sunday of his work. A few things at least which followed are worthy of special mention. A new system of work was inaugurated for the benefit of the visitors and strangers who attended the services. A Men's Club was organized, with Prof. William Robertson, president, and Mr. J. W. Newberry, secretary. A Boy's Club was also organized, with Harry Nicholson, president, and Aaron Felsing, secretary. The facilities for worship were augmented in March by the purchase of 200 new hymnals. The State Sunday School Convention, which was held in the church in May, gave impetus to the work in numbers added and interest manifested.

May 2 was a notable day in the history of the church, when forty-six joined its ranks. With strong, consecrated men and women in places of responsibility and a large and devoted following of people and true, this church bids fair to be a very important factor in shaping the future of city and county along ways that lead to righteous living, where "man to man shall brother be."

The present officials are: G. H. Wright, president; C. F. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Wheeler, J. F. Ingersol, B. D. Keck, J. C. Sathre, Byron Crowe, A. M. Childs, F. E. McGregor and Prof. William Robertson.

Episcopal Church.—First Episcopal services held October 31, 1879, in Losey's hall. The first minister was Rev. William Currie, who was a rector in Grand Forks and served this mission at Crookston. He was succeeded by Samuel Currie, his brother. The next minister was the Rev. Fortier; the next was Rev. Kite and then Rev. Greene; the latter served ten years, succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Cox. The wardens of the church are Lorenzo Davis, C. E. Brown; vestrymen, Luther Palmer and Charles E. Potts and Fred Walker. The first cost of the church, \$2,200.

The ground where the building is now located was donated by Mrs. Lorin Fletcher. The building was donated under a contract by M. R. Brown as follows: To keep up perpetual service, and seats free, insured, and out of debt. Judge Davis Brower drew up the contract. The early members of the church were: M. R. Brown,

Judge Brower, W. D. Hulburt, W. E. Hartshorn, John Crowe, E. M. Walsh, George Peak.

Hauges Lutheran Church.—"Hauges Minde" of "Hauges Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod," Crookston, Minn., was organized in 1887. In the fall of the year 1889 a church was built, located at the corner of Hunter and Hurlbut streets in Crookston. The church's first pastor, who served until 1890, was Rev. Bersvend Anderson. From 1890 until 1894 Rev. M. J. Westphal was in charge of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. M. G. Hanson, who served until 1898. Upon his resignation, Rev. J. T. Krogstad was called to serve temporarily. His work in the church extended over a period of about two years. When Krogstad was unable to serve as pastor of the church, Rev. O. Anderson was called to take up the work. In 1903 Rev. A. J. Krogstad was called to take up the pastorate of the church. His connection with the church was severed January 1, 1908. Rev. O. F. Johnson was called as his successor and took up the work February 1, 1908.

The congregation has had its ups and downs through the years it has existed. The greatest handicap the church has experienced is that it has had but two resident pastors with the exception of Rev. Johnson, the other pastors having served the church in connection with other calls; hence the work has not been efficient, and it has not progressed as it otherwise would have done. The membership has varied at the different times. New members have been added to the enrolment while others have removed and hence left the church. The present membership is about 100. The future outlook is very encouraging, perhaps more so than at any other time in the history of the church.

Our Savior Church of the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of America, of Crookston, Minn., was formally organized by Rev. O. P. Vangsness, then of Minneapolis, Minn., August 28, 1889. Church work had previous to this date, though, been carried on. The first trustees were: O. P. Sawyer, Andrew Sanders and Andrew Eiken.

The church has been served by the following pastors: Rev. O. P. Vangsness, 1889; Rev. P. T. Hilmen, October 30, 1889-97; Rev. O. Andalsrud, August 18, 1898, until September 24, 1899;

Rev. Albert Quammen, 1900 until August 4, 1901; Rev. O. Andalsrud, August 18, 1901, until November 29, 1903. The present pastor, Rev. Adolph Salverson, was installed May 22, 1904.

The present board of trustees consists of the following members: H. B. Tveden, Chris M. Tveden, Isaac Knudson, S. H. Lingholm, N. P. Stenshoel. The present officers of the congregation are as follows: Rev. Adolph Salverson, president; Chris M. Tveden, vice president; O. O. Christianson, secretary; H. B. Tveden, treasurer.

First Congregational Church of Crookston, Minn.—What is now the First Congregational church of Crookston was organized as Christ's church on the 6th day of February, 1878. This was a union church made up of members of several different denominations. The first pastor, so far as the records now attainable disclose, was Rev. F. H. Smith, who commenced work on the 8th of June, 1878, and remained one year. He was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Barteau, whose service began on October 23, 1879, and lasted until March 9, 1882. The first trustees of the Christ's church were C. S. Spendley, Frank Bivins and N. G. Jennings.

On November 27, 1879, these trustees purchased for the use of the church the lot upon the corner of Ash and Third streets, opposite the Central school building, where the Congregational church now stands. The first services, however, were held in what was then known as "Lawrence Hall," upstairs on Main street. During the pastorate of the Rev. S. H. Barteau the union church was dissolved and the First Congregational church of Crookston was organized. This was December 21, 1879. The church was incorporated as the First Congregational church of Crookston, with Charles S. Spendley, Frank Bivins and Gilbert N. Jennings as trustees, on the 25th day of March, 1880.

The pastors of the church succeeding Mr. Barteau were the following in the order named:

Rev. Thomas J. West, whose pastorate was very short, lasting only from March, 1882, to July, 1882. He was followed by Rev. C. E. Page, whose pastorate ended in November, 1885. Rev. W. H. Medler was pastor from March, 1886, to March, 1889, and was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Smith, who remained for a year or two. The longest pastorate of the church was that of Rev. Herman P.

Fisher, who succeeded J. G. Smith and remained for nearly ten years. Under the administration of Mr. Fisher the church attained greater strength, financial and otherwise, than it had acquired previously in its history. Mr. Fisher was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. E. S. Shaw, who remained for two years and gave place to Rev. J. P. Dickerman, whose term lasted for not quite one year. In August, 1908, the present pastor, Rev. C. C. Warner, was recognized by council.

The work of this church has always been in the front of the moral and religious work of the city. The church building was erected in the year 1884, during the pastorate of Rev. C. E. Page, and was the same size as the church is at present, excepting that it had no basement. In 1898, during the pastorate of Rev. E. S. Shaw, the church was substantially rebuilt, a basement finished off underneath the whole of the church, which contains the steam heating plant, ladies' kitchen, dining room, library and parlors. During the same year a pipe organ, manufactured by the Hook-Hastings Company of Boston, Mass., was installed in the church this being the first pipe organ in the city of Crookston, or Polk county. The remodeling of the church at this time was done at an expense of between six and seven thousand dollars, and the church property is now worth in the neighborhood of ten or twelve thousand dollars. The building in the rear of the church on Third street was placed there many years ago and was used for a time as a parsonage. It still belongs to the church and is occupied by tenants.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. C. C. Warner; trustees, A. A. Miller, N. P. Stone, Fred W. Hall, J. H. Ruettell and S. W. Wheeler. The superintendent of the Sunday school is Lucius S. Miller. The church maintains the usual societies in connection with the organization of Protestant churches, and is, without doubt, the best equipped of any of the churches in the city so far as its church building is concerned.

Major Charles H. Mix was born in New Haven, Conn., December 30, 1833, son of Charles E. and Catharine (Upperman) Mix. He received a good education in private schools and a private tutor at home. In 1849 he entered college at Georgetown, D. C., where he spent one year. Then under private tutor at

home, giving most of his attention to civil engineering and drawing. May 1, 1852, arriving in St. Paul, Minn., that time a few settlers in this territory, and the capital a small village. From there he moved to Long Prairie, Minn., then the agency for the Winnebago Indians, where he clerked for two years. On his trip to this part of the country he came by rail some ten miles west of Chicago, as far as the cars then ran, and balance of the way by stage. In the winter of 1853 he made a trip to his native land, staging it from St. Paul to Prairie du Chien, from that point by rail. In the autumn of 1854 was appointed secretary of Willis A. Gorman, then governor of the territory, and removed to St. Paul; that same year was appointed to take the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina to Washington. The Indians refused to go. He had many experiences with them. In the spring of 1855 he was sent to transfer the Indians at Long Prairie to the new agency in Blue Earth county. In 1856 established himself as an Indian trader at that point. In 1858 received the appointment of government agent of that agency, and continued in office until 1861. At that time he engaged in claim business, settling government claims, etc. While thus engaged, the Sioux uprising began, in August, 1862. Mr. Mix among others enlisted in Company A, First Independent Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry and commissioned as first lieutenant. That year he started with the command of the north and west toward Pembina. At that time the outpost of civilization was at Georgetown, on the Red river, and here the troops crossed the stream and marched north on the Dakota side. They wintered at Pembina, and in the spring of 1864 removed to Fort Abercrombie, where Captain Mix was commandant of the post until the following fall. In the spring of 1865 he was ordered to St. Paul to sit on a court martial, and when that disbanded was appointed assistant inspector general for the third civil district, with headquarters at Fort Ridgley. During the winter of 1866-67 he received the appointment of assistant adjutant general on the staff of General John N. Corse, who had his headquarters at St. Paul. After retirement of that officer Captain Mix was transferred to the staff of General Alexander at Fort Snelling, with the same rank. He remained with

the latter officer until June, 1867, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged from the service.

Then he returned to St. Paul, where he engaged in farming until 1877; that year entered the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, as a clerk in the freight department at St. Paul; in September, 1879, was appointed as station agent for the same corporation at Crookston. During 1863-64, in winter quarters at Pembina, he was selected by the commanding officer to go to Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, and confer with Little Crow's band of Indians. Some 150 surrendered to him and were sent to Rock Island. He also took Little Six and Medicine Bottle, two noted chiefs, from Pembina to Fort Snelling, where they were hung in the spring of 1864. He acted as a guide to a trader of St. Paul, August, 1862, who was returning to Yellow Medicine, where he was wanted as a witness to any conversation between the Indian agent and trader. On the way to Fort Ridgeley they met the messenger carrying the news of the outbreak to the governor, but pushed on, reaching the fort by sun down, just as the Indians were retreating. They were noticed by the Indians and chased about sixteen miles, when they met Sibley's column at St. Peter and returned to Fort Ridgeley with him. A few days after he went out to bury the dead at Birch Coveley, and helped to inter some sixty victims of that bloody massacre. In company with Justice Ramsey and Joe Bassett, he was appointed as commissioner to locate what is known as White Earth Reservation for the Chippewas, and to appraise the value of the old Sioux Reservation between Red Wood Falls and Big Stone Lake.

He was also one of the delegation who took the Sioux delegation to Washington to make the treaty for their reservation, the others being J. R. Brown and Benjamin Thompson. While at the national capital he was appointed special agent to take supplies to the destitute Indians of the Sioux reservation, and remained with that tribe some six months.

N. Anthony Thorson, county superintendent of schools of Polk county, Minnesota, was born December 22, 1881, in Nicollet county, Minnesota, on the county poor farm, of which his father was then superintendent.

(Benson) Thorson. They raised five children, of whom N. Anthony was the second in order of birth. In 1887 he removed with his parents to Winthrop, Minn., where they followed the occupation of farming, and, like most farmers' boys, he attended the district school. His parents, desiring to give him a good education, in the fall of 1898, then in his seventeenth year, sent him to St. Peter to attend college there. He began his preparatory work in the academic department of Gustavus Adolphus College, making rapid progress and completing the course. In 1900 he entered the Gustavus Adolphus College proper, graduating with the class of 1904 with the degree of A. B., and the last year represented the college in the intercollegiate oratorical contest, which was held at Hamlin University in the spring of 1904. That same summer he represented his state in the inter-state contest held in Springfield, Ill., but his opponent being a young lady, won out.

And so the college days of Mr. Thorson were full of work aside from his studies. He was the favorite quarterback in the football team; also devoted considerable time to music, being the tenor in the choir, and was active in literary societies. In the fall of 1904 he came to Crookston unexpectedly, where he taught four years in the science department of the high school, having charge of the athletic work. He still continues his choir work as tenor in all the churches of Crookston, and is connected with the city band. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Thorson was elected to his present position as superintendent of schools of Polk county in the fall of 1908, since which time he has served with due credit to himself and the office.

CHAPTER XLI.

WILKIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

By

Edward Ballentine.

Wilkin county is the southernmost county of the Red River valley proper on the Minnesota side, although Traverse county to the south is included in the territory draining into the Red river. Its early history is essentially the same as that of all the other counties of the valley. It was organized March 18, 1858, with Breckenridge as its county seat and given the name of Toombs county. Its territory was then described as "beginning at the junction of the Bois des Sioux river with the Red River of the North; thence down the main channel of said river on the boundary line of this state fifteen miles; thence in a line due east to the Pelican river; thence down the said river to its intersection with the Otter Tail river or Red River of the North; thence in a line due south to the Chippewa river; thence in a direct line to the mouth of Lake Traverse; thence down the main channel of the Bois des Sioux river, on the boundary line of this state, to the place of beginning. The county seat of said county is hereby located at Breckenridge."

On March 10, 1860, the law defining the boundaries of the county was amended so as to include the territory of the county as now constituted, with the addition of range forty-four, which was afterwards detached from Wilkin county and annexed to Ottertail county. The county was named Toombs in honor of Senator Toombs of Georgia, who, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, cast in his lot with the seceding states and be-

came secretary of state for the Confederacy, which so displeased the people of Wilkin county that in 1862 they petitioned the legislature to change the name of the county to Andy Johnson, and in 1863 the act changing the name from Toombs to Andy Johnson became a law. But the subsequent political attitude of Andrew Johnson was no less displeasing to the people, and in 1868 the law was again amended and the name changed from Andy Johnson to Wilkin, in honor of Colonel Wilkin, of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment. It is presumed that the name Wilkin was selected for the reason that Colonel Wilkins had made a distinguished record for himself as a soldier during the Civil War and being then deceased, any subsequent behavior on his part could not bring disgrace upon the county.

The feasibility of water communication for Breckenridge south up the Bois des Sioux and Lake Traverse and by canal to Big Stone lake, thence down the Minnesota river to the Mississippi, early attracted the attention of those engaged in transportation, and in the winter of 1819-20 a delegation from the Pembina Colony was sent to Prairie du Chene, Wis., to purchase seed grain. On April 15 they loaded about 250 bushels of wheat, oats and peas on batteaux and passed up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Minnesota river; thence up the Minnesota to its source in Big Stone lake; up Big Stone lake to its source, and across a portage of a mile and a half to Lake Traverse. From there the remainder of the trip was made entirely by water without any serious labor or difficulty, through Lake Traverse, down the Bois des Sioux and the Red river, reaching the Pembina settlement on June 3. This is believed to be the only instance of merchandise being conveyed from the Mississippi river by an all-water route, with the exception of a mile and a half portage between lakes Traverse and Big Stone, to the Red river, and proves the perfect feasibility of an all-water route from Breckenridge north to Hudson bay and south to the Gulf of Mexico whenever the population of the Red River valley becomes sufficiently dense to justify it.

Breckenridge.

Breckenridge was the first permanent settlement made in Wilkin county. The town site of Breckenridge was laid out by

Henry T. Welles in 1858. The original plat comprised all the present site of Breckenridge, together with what is now known as the Park Addition, and included all of sections five and eight on the Minnesota side of the river, together with a part of sections four and nine. Mr. Welles obtained his title from Angeline Lagree, Mary R. Marlow and Angelique Martin, half-breed Indians, who filed original entries August 20, 1859, on all of the land excepting lots six and seven in section nine, which Mr. Welles filed on, October 31, 1864. At about the time Mr. Welles platted the townsite of Breckenridge a large hotel was built in what is now Park Addition, together with a saw mill and other buildings. Fort Abercrombie, fifteen miles north, on the Dakota side, was built the same year that Breckenridge was platted.

Breckenridge was destroyed by the Indians in 1862. "On the 23d of August, 1862, the Indians commenced hostilities in the valley of the Red River of the North. About this time officers of the government were on their way with a train of some thirty wagons, loaded with goods and attended by about 200 head of cattle, toward the lodge of the Red Lake Chippewas, to conclude a treaty with these tribes. They had arrived, about this time, in the neighborhood of the fort. On the morning of the 23d of August word was brought to the commander of Fort Abercrombie that a band of 500 Sioux had crossed the Ottetail river with the intention of cutting off and capturing the train and cattle. Word was sent at once to the train to come into the fort, which they quickly did. Messengers were also sent to Breckenridge, Old Crossing, Graham's Point, and all the principal settlements, telling the people to flee to the fort, as the garrison was too small to do much else than defend that post, and could not afford protection to the scattered villages or settlers in the vicinity. The great majority of the settlers paid heed to the warning and the same evening the most of them had arrived at the fort and had been assigned such quarters as could be furnished them. Most, if not all, of these dwelt upon the east side of the river, in Minnesota, as but few settlers had then located on the west side, south of Pembina.

Several men, among them being a Mr. Russell, however, preferred to stay at Breckenridge, and took possession of the hotel



Alvin

building and therein undertook to defend themselves and their property, but foolishly threw away their lives in the attempt.

On the evening of the same day a scouting party of six men moved over in the direction of Breckenridge from the fort and found that the place was in the hands of a large body of Indians. The little party were seen and pursued, but being mounted, while the Indians were afoot, they escaped.

The detachment that had been stationed at Georgetown was ordered to rejoin at once. On the 24th a reconnoissance was made toward Breckenridge by a detachment, and the place was found deserted by the Indians. The bodies of the three men who had undertaken its defense were discovered, horribly mutilated. When found, chains were bound upon their ankles, by which they had been dragged around until life had fled. An old settler in the neighborhood, Nick Huffman, who was in the fort at the time, in speaking of this expedition, says:

“While the boys were engaged in burying the remains, they thought they could see an Indian in the saw mill, so Rounseval, a half-breed, went to see if that was the case. The mill was half a mile away. He found an old lady by the name of Scott who had been living with her son. Her son was killed and her grandson taken prisoner. She had a bullet wound in her breast and had crawled on her hands and knees sixteen miles to the mill. She also told the boys where they would find the body of Joe Snell, a stage driver, three miles from Breckenridge. They buried the body of Snell and took the old lady to the fort. On the way in, the Indians attacked them and killed the teamster, named Bennett, and came very near taking Captain Mull’s wagon containing the old lady. But Rounseval made a charge and brought back the team, the old lady and the body of Bennett. They buried Scott the next day.”

The mail taken in the stage coach, spoken of above, was taken from the sacks and scattered about the prairies, but much of it was gathered up by the detachment, which was under the command of Judge McCauley. (Presumably David McCauley, an old settler of McCauleyville.)

After the destruction of old Breckenridge and until the coming of the railroad in 1871, there appears to have been practically

no immigration to Wilkin county, and as late as 1880 only a very small part of the county was occupied by settlers, and the whitening skeletons of slaughtered buffalo thickly dotted the prairie. The St. Paul and Pacific railroad was completed to Breckenridge in the fall of 1871. Among the earliest settlers attracted to Breckenridge by the completion of the railroad were Edward R. Hyser, Peter Hanson, Ransom Phelps, DeWilmot Smith, Jonathan E. Pettit and a few others. Mr. Hyser conducted a hotel in a building provided by the railroad company, until early in the eighties, when he became the owner and proprietor of a hotel of his own which, until near the close of the century, was the leading hotel of Breckenridge and the county. This building was destroyed by fire in December, 1908. Mr. Hanson was in the mercantile business and grain buying. In a few years after the advent of the railroad, Breckenridge grew to be a village of considerable importance and was the first village organized in Wilkin county.

In 1877 Fort Abercrombie was abandoned and dismantled, and the following year the buildings were sold and scattered among the early settlers who built houses and barns of the material. Peter Hanson purchased the building that had served as officers' quarters and removed the same to the corner of Fifth street and Minnesota avenue in Breckenridge, where he conducted a general store until he sold his stock of merchandise to Miksche & Vertin in 1890. The old building, constructed from the building purchased from the government at Abercrombie, is now the hall of the Knights of Pythias at the corner of Fifth street and Nebraska avenue.

The first farm in Wilkin county opened up as a residence farm is believed to be the farm of the late Edward Connelly on the Red river, about six miles north of Breckenridge. Mr. Connelly settled on this farm in 1868. It is now occupied by his son, Edward Connelly.

With Breckenridge as the county seat at the extreme border of a county about twenty-five miles wide, the fear of a possible removal of the county seat to a more central location as the county became more thickly settled, induced persons interested in Breckenridge real estate to interest Fergus Falls, similarly situated as

the county seat of Ottertail county, in a scheme to transfer Range 44 to Ottertail county, thus producing a better territorial balance for both counties, and so lessen the danger of a change in location of the county seats. The scheme was quietly worked through the legislature in the seventies, and Wilkin was robbed of seven of her most valuable townships, consisting of about one-fourth of her entire territory, to enrich Ottertail, leaving Wilkin with about twenty-one townships and Ottertail sixty-two. But it balanced the counties better with reference to the county seats and allayed the fears of owners of Breckenridge and Fergus Falls real estate. An attempt was made a few years after to recover these seven townships for Wilkin county, but failed for some reason unknown to the writer, and no doubt Ottertail's possession has ripened into a vested right, which the courts will not now disturb.

Like most western counties, Wilkin passed through her season of graft, beginning with the building of the courthouse, which was finished in December, 1882, and January 1, 1883, was set for removing the records and installing the offices therein. But on the night before, fire broke out in the old wooden building on Minnesota avenue, owned by Phelps & Smith, which held the county offices and county records, completely destroying the building and practically all the records of the auditor's office, including all evidence of the actual cost of the courthouse, and the county found itself the owner of a building worth about \$20,000 at a cost popularly believed to be approximately \$40,000.

The people goodnaturedly set about preparing to pay the debt by establishing a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds as they became due. But after paying into the sinking fund about \$1,800 in about twelve years, it was discovered that every dollar of the fund had been diverted to other purposes, leaving the debt of about \$38,000 still intact. In 1897 a movement was inaugurated that effectually put a stop to grafting. The revenues of the county were applied to their legitimate purposes, and in 1905 the last vestige of the county debt was wiped out, in which condition it has remained ever since, except that the credit of the county is back of about \$200,000 of ditch bonds which are being paid off at the rate of about \$10,000 a year by a tax on the lands benefited.

The Fergus Falls division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad (now the Great Northern) passing through the northeast corner of Wilkin county, was built in 1879, and completed so the first trains were run in November of that year. The present village of Rothsay was one of the new towns created by this line, and is located on the extreme east line of our county. The station was located on the homestead of Christen Tanberg, for whom the township was afterwards named, and the first town-site was owned and platted by Mr. Tanberg and called by his name, but the railroad company named the station Rothsay. The first building in Rothsay was built by one Gilbertson, and was operated as a saloon. The first merchant and postmaster of the town was A. B. Pedersen, who commenced business there late in the fall of 1879. The town of Manston, located on the St. Vincent extension of the old St. Paul and Pacific, ten miles west of Rothsay, had been the grain market for the country north and east of this line to the Pelican river. The new line and the new town of Rothsay sounded the death knell of Manston. Practically the whole town and its business was moved to Rothsay, and later even the railroad was abandoned between Breckenridge and Barnesville, and all there was left of Manston was the postmaster. The elevators at Rothsay were not completed so as to receive grain until late in the winter of 1879-80, and until this time the grain was hauled to Manston. This winter was a very severe one, with a great deal of snow. A farmer near Rothsay, Ole Tokerud, was caught in one of these blizzards returning home with his team and sleigh from Manston and frozen to death. During the same blizzard the late H. G. Stordock nearly lost his life. Mr. Stordock was the grain buyer at Manston and its most prominent citizen and an old soldier and settler. He lived on his homestead about a mile out of Manston. Late on Saturday evening, he started for his homestead in the raging blizzard, walking and carrying a lantern. He wore a fur coat (which was not very common those days), but his gloves and shoes were thin and he had a plug hat on his head. This proved to be his first trouble, for it blew off, and trying to recover it his lantern blew out and he lost his bearings. He continued walking all night Saturday, all Sunday and Sunday night until Monday morning, when he

was discovered about ten miles southeast of Manston. The storm had then abated, but it was extremely cold. When found he was unconscious. His hands and feet were badly frozen as well as his face, and his life was despaired of for many months. Gradually he recovered, crippled, with amputated limbs and a badly disfigured face. The endurance and suffering of this man for this length of time is almost without parallel and beyond comprehension. Mr. Stordock was a determined and doggedly persistent man by nature, as well as strong and rugged in constitution up to that time, which may explain in a measure his surviving the ravages of the blizzard. He lived for many years afterwards and was a leading citizen of the county, politically and otherwise. Other early settlers and business men at Rothsay were O. G. Felland and O. E. Juvrud.

From 1871 to 1879, Campbell station in the southern part of the county, was the grain market for the township of Western and Fergus Falls and other settlements of Otter Tail county for forty miles east, but until 1878, no attempt was made to settle up the "Campbell Flats" so called. In that year, through the manipulation of J. J. Hill, and Jessie P. Farley the bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, now the Great Northern, had fallen to 26 cents on the dollar. These bonds were receivable at par in payment for the lands of the company at \$6.00 per acre, a net cash price to the purchaser of \$1.56 per acre. H. S. Hogobom, Wilbur F. Carle, Levi B. Carle, John Roberts, John Heath, of Janesville, Wis., and William Cross, Robert Cross and J. W. Cross, of Winneconnie, Wis., and Robert Glover and others from other parts of Wisconsin, bought these bonds and came to Campbell in the early summer of 1878 to select lands from the railroad grant. R. H. Wellington, at that time connected with the land department of the St. Paul & Pacific, learning the intention of these gentlemen to purchase land in the vicinity of Campbell, secured from the company an option on all the railroad land in the county south of Breckenridge and exacted from the purchasers a bonus of about \$.40 per acre, making the price to these first settlers \$2.00 per acre. These gentlemen succeeded in breaking a few hundred acres in the early summer of 1878, which was the first land broken in the southern portion of the

county. Many more settlers came in during 1878 and 1880, but a series of three wet years followed, which checked immigration for several years.

The township of Campbell was organized and the first election of town officers was held late in the fall of 1879, and included all of the county south of Township 132. The townships of Brandrup, Bradford and Champion were afterwards carved out of this territory.

The surface of Wilkin county closely resembles that of the other counties of the Red River Valley. With the exception of a small portion on the eastern side, it is a level plain broken only occasionally by rivers and coulees that excellently serve the purpose of drainage. There is no other part of the world so well adapted to farming with so little waste land. Before the settlement of the county, its reputation as a region suitable for settlement depended upon the character of the season in which the explorer viewed it. One person having seen the county in a wet season, reported that it would never be of any value for agricultural purpose; others, seeing the country in normal or dry seasons, saw one of the most beautiful and promising regions for agricultural settlement that could be found on the continent, a surface in which the farmer could start his plow and continue in the same direction without a break for miles, with a climate which, for health and maturity of all crops grown in the temperate regions, could not be excelled.

Much of the central and eastern parts of the county is flat, deficient in natural drainage features and until recently subject to disastrous overflows from the hills of Ottertail county, which in seasons of excessive rain fall, would totally destroy the crops of many farms, and the occupation of farming in that part of the county was rendered extremely hazardous. A few years ago a comprehensive system of drainage was undertaken and about 150 miles have been completed. Judicial Ditch No. 3 conducts all the surplus water from the Otter Tail hills into the Otter Tail river before it reaches the "flats" of our county, and this part of the county is now as reliable for all farming operations as the best drained part. Nearly a hundred miles more of ditching is under way or in contemplation, which, when completed, will

render every portion of the county practically immune from damage to crops from standing water.

The present population of the county is about 9,000 made up of the choicest elements of about ten different nationalities. Of the foreign born population, the Scandinavians predominate.

Transportation facilities are excellent. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Milwaukee and Soo Roads give the county easy access to all the grain and stock markets of the Northwest, being situated about an equal distance from Duluth and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Tenney, Nashua, Campbell, Doran, Foxhome and Rothsay are incorporated villages; Wolverton, Childs and Everdell are growing hamlets destined to be thriving villages as soon as the surrounding county is well settled. Breckenridge is an incorporated city with a well equipped sewer system, water works and electric light plant, owned and operated by the city.

The county has seventy-three schools, and churches of nearly every Christian denomination, conveniently located over the county. The Breckenridge Public school is one of the best equipped schools in the state with an attendance of between four and five hundred pupils.

Mitchel Roberts. The history of Wilkin county would not be complete without a special mention of this venerable pioneer and his early experiences. He was born in New York state, November 25, 1830, and is one of a family of navigators, the seventh in order of birth—fifteen children—eleven sons and four daughters. All the sons except one followed marine life. Mr. Roberts' father, Jean Baptiste Roberts, was one of the first to trade with the Indians under the English government. He received consideration for his services in this northwest country during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was familiar with the Indian tongue, trading with them for furs, etc. He was a pioneer at Rouses Point when the Indians were numerous, and his Canadian home was Sorel (better known as P. Q.), Quebec. He married Miss Catherine Letendre. He made his escape from the Indians, and fled to New York state, where he and his wife both died.

Mitchel Roberts, the principal subject of this sketch, began

life on a steamboat at the age of eight years, in New York City, under a sea captain whose name he could not recall, and served as an apprentice for eight years, a part of the time in the galley as a cook. His trips were plying through Lake Champlain, via Rouses Point to Montreal and Quebec and all ports on the way. In 1847, when in his seventeenth year, he was commissioned as captain of a boat owned by a Mr. Cooper, and after one year's service, he built his first boat—Francis Moore—which he named himself, and his second boat was the L. H. Devrick, a canal boat, plying and touching all the ports on Lake Champlain and handled all kinds of merchandise such as sugar, flour, etc., also lumber. In 1855 he took a train at Troy, New York, for Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and came from that point on the steamer Belle, to St. Paul, Minnesota, taking seven days to make the trip on account of the low water in the Mississippi. He had a cousin there—Captain Louis Roberts, who owned two steamboats on the Mississippi; he died in the 70's. On arriving in St. Paul, the city was then all laid out in 10-acre lots at \$250.00 per lot, and later into 5-acre lots sold at the same price, and still later into lots at same price, and so kept on increasing. The great flour mills of Minneapolis were being constructed, and he helped to work on these buildings. Pete Botteneau used to own the site of St. Anthony and that island surrounding the Falls. He traded this site for an old black horse, and the location today is worth millions. Mr. Roberts lived in Minneapolis about one year when he moved to Botteneau Prairie, north of Minneapolis, where he erected the hotel and saloon known as the Roberts House. It was opened just in time to celebrate Abe Lincoln's first election as President of the United States, and his income that day was over \$300.00. Whisky was worth 15 cents and 16 cents per gallon, wholesale, and the best brandy and wine 50 cents. After a few years, he sold this hotel and moved overland in a covered wagon to Wright county, Minnesota, settled on a claim where he erected a house of hewed logs 18x30, one and a half story, and the Dustin family were his neighbors.

This takes us back to the time when Hannah Dustin was murdered by the Sioux Indians, near Smith and Howard lakes.

Little Crow's band used to camp every winter around Mr. Roberts' cabin, about 300 in number. He was friendly with them, understanding their language, and traded with them in exchange for deer and furs. During his first few years, Mr. Roberts did considerable trapping, in one three weeks he killed sixty-eight coons, and has trapped as high as 150 mink, three otters and as many as 1,000 muskrats in a season. Minks then sold for \$7.50 apiece; otter, \$11.50; coons, \$2.50, and muskrats about 35 cents. His first trading point after he settled on his claim, was about thirty-seven miles distant, and for two or three years he was obliged to carry all his flour and provisions on his back. Later Waverly opened up, and the family did their trading at that point. At the time Mr. Roberts settled, only five or six other parties came onto claims, and after locating his family, he began exploring the country from Minneapolis to Hudson's Bay under Captain Smith; they had a long train of wagons and on the way they met Indians, buffalo, elk and deer. Their voyage was interrupted by a herd of buffalo, and they were compelled to part the train to allow the buffalo a chance to pass through; the distance covered per day was eighteen miles. Winnipeg was then a small hamlet, and their next trip was from Minneapolis west to within six miles of Bismarck, and in about 1860 they reached the Rocky mountains. Here they encountered thousands of Indians on the war path, covered with war paint, naked and well armed. The great Pete Botteneau being one of the explorers gave instructions to draw the wagons all into a circle and unhitch, enclosing their horses. Pete Botteneau having been a half-breed and an employee of the government for twenty years, understood the different tribes, and after he made a speech, he called the chief of the Sioux to speak. One can judge how thick the Indians were when it took six barrels of crackers to go around, only allowing one cracker to each warrior, also red tobacco. Pete Botteneau's speech brought peace, and the party was never again bothered. He died at Red Lake Falls at the age of ninety years; his wife was a French-Canadian lady, a daughter of Piere Jervais; she died in the fall of 1908 at the age of eighty years.

From the Rocky mountains, Chief Engineer W. D. Pate and Colonel Crooks, in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company went through to Portland, Oregon. After getting through exploring in the West, they returned to Minneapolis and began staking out clear through to Breckenridge and in 1867 explored the first line. Mr. Roberts was in charge at Engineer's headquarters at Morris and Little Falls. In 1875 he took up a claim with others in Section 34, Roberts township, on a quarter section; this land was government reservation, bordering on the corner of Camp Abercrombie, and later the township was named after him—Roberts township. He bought three more quarters located in Sections 34, 35 and 27—Roberts township, Wilkin county, and on his claim he cut the timber to build his one and a half story block house 26x44, and on this quarter section, seventy-five acres were oak, elm and hackberry. He cut as high as five and a half cords from one yellow elm tree. When he broke his land, his first crop was potatoes; he broke forty acres first and then eighty acres, and averaged from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre; one year's average of wheat was thirty-seven bushels to the acre which sold at \$1.35 per bushel; oats sixty bushels to the acre and barley forty bushels to the acre. This was in 1881. For one year Mr. Roberts was engaged in building forts, the first Fort Totten, at Devils lake, and the next was Fort Sisseton. In 1875 when he settled sixteen miles north of Breckenridge, the only other settlers in that locality were his brother-in-law, Frank Lambert, Bishop and Prody, actual farmers. He erected a dock five miles from his granary where the barge used to stop, then run by Captain Kent. This was convenient for Mr. Roberts to dispose of his wheat, wood, butter and eggs, which was shipped to Winnipeg. This continued for about three years until the water got too low.

Mr. Roberts was one of the charter members and organizers of the McCauleyville Catholic church. His wife died on June 1, 1908, at the age of seventy-nine. He married the widow Margarite Pilot. They had a family of six children all of whom died with the smallpox on the farm, except one son, who now

lives in Breckenridge. He also explored the lakes, and has made birch bark canoes with which he had many adventures on the lakes, about 1879. He was with Washburn exploring Rainey, Red and Lietch lakes, Tammarac and Cedar. He crossed Leitch lake in a birch bark canoe seven feet wide, thirty feet long, laden with tons of freight, iron, etc. Indians were in camp at Caugaumaga falls, and he had many a perilous voyage. While at Engineer headquarters at Morris, his boss's tent burned down in his absence, and Mr. Roberts built a new one by hand which surprised Mr. Morris.

He was indeed an all-round man.

Frank Lambert, Jr., enlisted in Ramsey county, North Dakota, Company D, Colonel Hatch's battalion, in the fall of 1864. The regiment started from Ft. Snelling, marched through where there was eight inches of snow, and camped that winter at Pembina. This company was ordered to Georgetown, going through in a boat in the spring of 1865. In the winter of that year, the duty of Companies A, D, and C, at Ft. Abercrombie, was to escort stage and United States mail from Alexandria, and their trains were Red River carts with as high as 1,200 carts in line. Twenty-five men were detailed to go 180 miles to Devils lake, and take 300 Indians as prisoners from the Sioux tribe. They brought them to Ft. Abercrombie where they were camped for that winter. Spring and summer of 1866 was Sibley's expedition; all the regiment went to Missouri, returning in the fall and remained at Ft. Abercrombie. Frank Lambert, Jr., and comrade, Ranville, were the dispatchers; while carrying dispatches to Hudson bay stores, Russ's Point, Georgetown, was attacked by the Indians, five of whom were mounted and five on foot, killing two men. The soldiers reported the attack, and by the time they returned, the Indians could be seen making their escape by swimming the river. The trail was taken up and Lambert and Ranville captured them on Maple river, after a chase of eight days.

When Captain Field and his nine privates perished in a storm, Frank Lambert, Jr. and Comrade Ranville, were chosen to form the searching party. They put on Indian snow shoes and

tramped from Fort Wadsworth thirty miles, when in the distance two horses to all appearance looked as though they were resting, but on closer observation, were found frozen to the ground just as they stood. This was an 8-day march and nothing but hard tack to eat. Captain Field and his men were found just about ten miles outside of Ft. Abercrombie from where they started.

CHAPTER XLII.

KITTSOON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

By
Edward Nelson.

The early history of the territory of what is now Kittson county gathers around the fur trade carried on extensively in the Northwest by various fur companies and traders. There is nothing known of the first trader in Kittson county beyond a mere mention. As early as in 1789, Captain Alexander Henry established a trading post at Pembina for the Northwest Fur Company. At that time he says there was a trading post just across the river where St. Vincent now stands, kept by one Peter Grant, but that this post was abandoned a year later.

Kittson county was created by an act of the legislature approved February 25, 1879, with the following boundaries:

Beginning at a point where the line between townships 158 and 159 intersects the channel of the Red river of the north, thence east along said line produced to the point where said produced line intersects the line between ranges 38 and 39, thence northwardly along said range line to the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, thence westerly along said boundary line to the middle of the main channel of the Red river of the north, thence up said river, along the middle thereof, to the place of beginning.

Within these boundaries was included the western part of what is now Roseau county.

The same act prescribed the boundaries of Marshall county, our neighbor on the south and provided "that the counties

of Kittson and Marshall in this state, be and the same hereby are declared to be organized counties, with all the rights, privileges and immunities of other organized counties of this state."

The governor was authorized to appoint, within thirty days of the passage of the above act, three qualified electors of the county as commissioners who should meet within thirty days

See Laws Minn. 1878 Chap. 10 sec. 2.

after appointment and qualify and enter upon their duties as such commissioners, their terms of office to be "until the next general election and until their successors are elected and qualified." The commissioners appointed and qualified as above were required "at their first meeting, or within twenty days thereafter, by resolution, temporarily to locate the county seat of said county and appoint qualified persons to fill the county offices in said county except clerk of the district court, who shall be appointed by the judge of said court; also three justices of the peace and three constables, which persons so appointed and having qualified shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and qualified."

By an act approved February 27, 1879, Kittson county was detached from the county of Clay to the county of Polk for judicial purposes.

The foregoing relates to the county of Kittson as most of us know it. Its earlier history goes under the name of Pembina county, which in the earliest maps is shown to extend from where St. Louis county now has its western border to the Missouri river. The name was changed from Pembina to Kittson by Chapter 59 of the laws of 1878.

See Chap. 46, sec. 1, Laws 1866.

Organization of Towns.

The township of Hampden was the first organized township. It consists of congressional township No. 162 N., R. 49 W., and was organized on July 28, 1879. The first town meeting was held August 12, 1879, at the house of Patrick Carrigan, on the south-east quarter of section No. 20 of the town.

The township of St. Vincent was organized March 19, 1880



EDWARD NELSON

and consists of 163-50, and fractional townships 164-50, 164-51 and 163-51. The first town meeting was held April 1, 1880.

The township of Hallock was organized August 2, 1880 and consists of congressional township 161-49. The first town meeting was held August 18, 1880, in the hotel of the village of Hallock.

Red River, consisting of townships 161 and 160 N., R. 50 W., was organized January 5, 1881. The first town meeting was held January 22, 1881, at Jonas Sandberg's dwelling house.

Teien, organized April 5, 1882, consisting of fractional township 159 N., R. 50 W., held its first town meeting at the house of R. Solibakke, on April 24, 1882.

Davis was organized July 24, 1882 and consists of congressional township No. 159 N., R. 48 W. Its first town meeting was held August 8, 1882, at the school house, on section No. 21.

Thompson, 161-48, was organized July 24, 1882 and held its first town meeting at the house of Robert Thompson, August 8, 1882.

Tegner, 160-48, was organized July 24, 1882 and held its first town meeting at the store of H. W. Donaldson in Kennedy, August 8, 1882.

Jupiter, 160-47, organized November 10, 1883 and held its first town meeting, November 27, 1883, at the house of Carl Danielson, on section 19 in said town.

Spring Brook, organized January 2, 1884, consists of town 159, range 47. Its first town meeting was held January 17, 1884, at the residence of Fred Grose on section 20.

Svea, 159-49, organized February 15, 1884, and held its first town meeting March 4, 1884, at the residence of Daniel Ferguson on section 6.

Granville, 162-48, organized July 27, 1885, and held its first town meeting August 15, 1885, at the home of Charles McMillan on section 22.

Skane, organized May 10, 1887, consists of township 160, R. 49.

Deerwood, organized July 23, 1888, consists of township 159, R. 46.

Hazelton, organized July 23, 1888, consists of township 161, R. 47.

Poppleton, 162-47, organized April 8, 1893, and held its first town meeting at the house of Olof Dahlman, April 22, 1893.

Richardville, consisting of township 163-48 and fractional township 164-48, was organized January 8, 1895, and held its first town meeting January 26, 1895, at the house of Bowden Gardiner.

Pelan, 160-45, organized April 20, 1900, held its first town meeting at Peter Lofgren's store, in said town.

Percy, 161-46, organized July 9, 1900, held its first town meeting July 26, 1900, at the Percy school house, in district No. 28, in said town.

St. Joseph, 163-47 and fractional 164-47, organized January 9, 1901, held its first town meeting January 26, 1901, at the house of Albert Nowacki.

Norway, 160-46, organized January 9, 1901, held its first town meeting January 26, 1901, at the school house of district No. 40, in said town.

Hill, 162-50 and fractional 162-51, organized January 11, 1901, held its first town meeting January 29, 1901, at the home of D. Morrision, on section 16.

McKinley, 163-46 and fractional 164-46, organized July 14, 1902, held its first town meeting July 31, 1902, at John McIver's house, in said town.

Arvesen, 159-45, organized July 14, 1902, held its first town meeting July 31, 1902, at Lars Anderson's house, in said town.

Cannon, 162-46, organized July 11, 1904, held its first town meeting July 30, 1904, at Olof Peterson's house, on section 28.

Caribou, 163-45 and fractional 164-45, organized January 8, 1908, held its first town meeting January 27, 1908, at the store of E. M. & V. C. Bailey, in said town.

Congressional townships 161-45 and 162-45 are the only unorganized territories of the county, at the date of this writing, May 13, 1909.

Churches of Kittson County.

The first religious society formally incorporated in Kittson county was the Congregational church of St. Vincent, which was

incorporated May 25, 1882, at a meeting held in the school house at that place. The articles of incorporation recite that in accordance with law, fifteen days' notice of the meeting was given and the majority of qualified voters elected James Ford, Phillip LeMasurier, H. B. Ryan and William Ewing, trustees. William Ewing was the chairman and M. J. P. Thing the secretary of the meeting. A Misc. 199.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Red River congregation was organized October 8, 1881, but was not formally incorporated until December 27, 1887. B-284.

Hope Presbyterian church of St. Vincent was organized July 17, 1882 at a congregational meeting of the church, held in Christ church of that village. Robert J. Cresswell presided and John W. Shepard acted as secretary. The following persons were elected trustees: John W. Shepard, John G. Maxwell, Louis E. Booker, Harvey P. Smith and Robert J. Cresswell.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Red River congregation was the first organization of Swedish Lutherans in the county. Most of those who settled in the Red River neighborhood came from Goodhue county, where they had been members of Swedish Evangelical Lutheran congregations and so in their new homes they felt the need of religious society. Mr. Nils O. Sundberg, who still retained his membership in the congregation at Moorhead, wrote to its pastor, Rev. J. O. Cavallin, asking him to come to Red River, and in April, 1881, he visited the people there and preached at the homes of J. P. Strandell and L. Eklund. Rev. Cavallin was the first Swedish Lutheran who preached in the Red River community. Others followed later, and on October 8, 1881, at the residence of Lars Mattson, on section 24, the congregation was organized. It was not formerly incorporated until December 27, 1887. The trustees elected were: J. P. Strandell, Nils Hanson and Lars Mattson. Sten F. Stenquist, Peter Mortenson and J. P. Johnson were elected deacons.

The congregation has been served by but two regular pastors, Rev. S. G. Swenson, who served from 1886-1889, and Rev. L. P. Lundgren, who came in 1892 and still remains their minister.

The congregation celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in a most fitting manner in 1906.

B-284 and "Minnes-Album."

The Swedish Lutheran Evangelical church of the town of Jupiter was organized at an early date, for on May 15, 1884, permission was granted to it by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, to locate a church and graveyard on ten acres of land, in a square form, in the southwest corner of section 21-160-47, that land being then owned by the company. A-331.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, on January 6, 1888, at a meeting, at which Rev. S. G. Swenson presided, and H. C. Malmstrom acted as secretary, the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Fridhem congregation of Hallock was formally organized. Eight members were present and elected A. M. Engman, Charles A. Johnson and Jonas A. Johnson, as trustees. B-208.

At a meeting held January 14, 1888, at the school house in district No. 16, the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Saron congregation was organized. Rev. S. G. Swenson presided, and Anders Danielson acted as secretary. John Olson, P. O. Nordling and H. Nordin were elected trustees. B-281.

On May 10, 1888, the members of Lundebys congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran church, organized and elected Bernt Anderson, H. C. Rood and Tollef Skatrud, trustees. B-273.

The Swedish Christian Mission congregation of Teien was organized August 15, 1888, at a meeting held at its house of worship. A. Nordgren acted as chairman, and J. Westman, as clerk. A. Nordgren, P. Westman and C. E. Mostrom were the first trustees. B-276.

The Evangelical Lutheran church of Skjeberg, of Teien, was incorporated February 27, 1888, with Kristian Hansen, Ole Solibakke and Gunder Hansen, as incorporators. B-222.

The Norwegian Lutheran church of Oslo, in Spring Brook township, was incorporated January 1, 1889, with Bernt Bothum, Faltin Faltinson and Peter P. Kolden, as incorporators. B-396.

This is a list of the earlier religious societies organized in Kittson county. Many have been organized since and nearly all

denominations are now represented by flourishing congregations. The latest addition to existing religious societies is the Greek Orthodox church of Caribou.

Banks and Banking.

The Bank of St. Vincent, a private institution, owned by John H. Rich, Edward L. Baker and Frank B. Howe, all of Red Wing, Minnesota, was the first financial institution of the county, and was established in 1880. John H. Rich was the first cashier, and in November of 1880, he was succeeded by Harvey P. Smith. Mr. Smith acted as cashier until 1884, when the bank was sold to Lewis E. Booker and closed.

In 1903, John Birkholz, of Grand Forks, N. D., and T. M. George, of Hallock, established a private bank in the village under the old name of Bank of St. Vincent, which was incorporated as a state bank, under the name of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of St. Vincent, December 22, 1904. John Birkholz is the president, T. M. George, vice-president, and R. E. Bennett, cashier. The bank's capital is \$10,000.00.

(Letter of H. P. Smith, T. M. George, G-96.)

In April of the year 1888, Joseph Kelso and his son, William, both of Bellevue, Iowa, established a private bank at Hallock, under the firm name of J. Kelso & Son. In 1891 William Kelso sold his interest to Walter C. Kelso, who then became the cashier, and acted as such until 1898, when Edward McVean was made cashier. On November 21, 1907, the bank was incorporated as the Citizens State Bank of Hallock, with a capital of \$25,000.00. The present officers are: Walter C. Kelso, president; Oscar Younggren, vice-president, and William Kelso, cashier. (Wm. K. & G-323.)

Lewis E. Booker, George W. Ryan and M. H. Douglas organized the Kittson County Bank of Hallock, in 1888. W. H. Douglas acted as cashier. In 1894, John Birkholz, of Grand Forks, N. D., purchased the interest of Booker and Ryan, and on January 17, 1897, the bank was incorporated under the state laws as the Kittson County State bank, with a capital of \$10,000.00. Mr. T. M. George acted as cashier of the institution until January 1, 1909, when he was made vice-president, and A. L. Bennett

was made the cashier. Mr. Birkholz is still the president of the bank.

(T. M. G. D-153.)

The First National Bank of Hallock, the only national bank in the county, was organized in September, 1903, by J. R. Mitchell, D. E. Tawney and P. F. Baumgartner, of Winona, J. W. Wheeler, of Crookston, and B. E. Sundberg, E. C. Yetter and C. J. McCollom, of Hallock, with other local men and capitalized at \$25,000.00. Charles Dure acted as the first cashier and was succeeded in 1905 by J. H. Bradish, who had acted as assistant. E. C. Yetter is president.

The State Bank of Karlstad, was incorporated February 8 1905, with a capital of \$10,000.00 H. L. Melgaard is the president, Peter Lofgren, vice-president, and C. O. Ofsthun, the cashier. G-130.

The State Bank of Kennedy, was incorporated May 19, 1902, with a capital of \$12,000.00, which in June 17, 1905, was increased to \$20,000.00. The present officers are: H. L. Melgaard, president, E. M. Engelbert, vice-president, and Lauritz Melgaard, cashier. E-268, G-155.

The Citizens State Bank of Kennedy, was incorporated September 16, 1907, with a capital of \$10,000.00. B. E. Sundberg is president, J. W. Wheeler, vice-president, and Johan A. Anderson, cashier. G-315.

The State Bank of Donaldson, was incorporated July 16, 1904, with a capital of \$10,000.00. Its present officers are: H. A. Johnson, president, G. J. Johnson, vice-president, and O. P. Olson, cashier. G-23.

Bronson State Bank was incorporated October 10, 1904, with a capital of \$10,000.00. M. G. Myhre was the first cashier and was succeeded by C. H. Earl, the present cashier, in 1907. E. M. Engelbert is the president, and Andrew Wik, the vice-president. G-55.

The First State Bank of Orleans, was incorporated August 29, 1905, and its capital is \$10,000.00. Edmund Franklin was its first cashier and was succeeded by R. M. Alexander on January 1, 1909. John Birkholz is the president, and T. M. George, vice-president. G-45.



E. A. NELSON

The Bank of Orleans, a private bank, established in 1904 by N. J. Nelson, J. W. Wheeler and Edward Florance, with C. W. Clow as cashier, was discontinued in 1907.

The First State Bank of Lancaster, was incorporated August 29, 1905, with a capital of \$10,000.00, and A. W. Dennis as cashier. In 1907 T. W. Shogren was made the executive officer. John Birkholz is the president, and T. M. George, vice-president. G-47.

The First State Bank of Humboldt, was incorporated April 18, 1904, with a capital of \$10,000.00. The officers are: J. W. Wheeler, president, N. J. Nelson, vice-president, and Edward Florance, cashier. F-627.

The State Bank of Pelan, was incorporated December 16, 1901, with a capital of \$10,000.00. The officers were Harold Thorson, president, Peter Lofgren, vice-president, and Anders E. Wahl, cashier. The bank was discontinued in 1907. E-173.

There are eleven state banks and one national bank in the county. The combined capital invested in these financial institutions is \$160,000.00. The total deposits in all banks on April 28, 1909, were \$821,597.13.

The County Building.

When the first board of County Commissioners met at Hallock, on April 8, 1879, they met in a building then occupied by Hans Eustrom, the first county auditor, which building is described in a "bill of sale" as "one certain frame house located on lot 14, of block 2, in the Village of Hallock, the dimensions of which are 14 by 18 feet, one story high, and known as the house now occupied by Hallock and Swainson and formerly by H. Eustrom, as county auditor's office." This bill of sale was made by Wenzel Newes to Charles Hallock, and reference to lot and block belongs to the old plat of Hallock, which was situated on the south one-half section 12-161-49, and not to the present plat on section 13. A Misc. 81.

On July 23, 1883, Robert Thompson, one of the commissioners, was authorized to rent for the term of two years, from January 1, 1884, from any private person or stock company, owning a large enough building, six rooms for the use of the county officers, at a rental not to exceed \$300.00 per annum. Previous to this, the

various officers had held their offices at their homes or places of business.

Pat Carrigan, who was the treasurer, resided at Northcote, but had Mr. Harvey P. Smith, as deputy, who kept the treasurer's books, at the Bank of St. Vincent. Mr. Smith was also deputy register of deeds, and kept those records in the bank. H. Eustrom, the auditor, had his office at Hallock. J. A. Vanstrum, sheriff, R. R. Hedenberg, county attorney, and W. F. McLaughlin, the clerk of court, all had their offices at St. Vincent.

Mr. L. B. Riddell, who owned the east half of section 14, of Hallock township, had erected in 1883, a large frame building two stories high, on a couple of lots in the west part of Hallock, and this building, sometimes called Riddell hall, was leased by the county, as the county building. This was occupied by the officers, and the county business transacted therein, until in 1896, when the present court house was completed, and the offices moved there. Riddell hall was afterwards purchased by Walter C. Kelso, who moved it to the northeast corner of block two, of Hallock, where it now serves as a business building. The upper story is used by the Hallock lodge of Masons, as their lodge room.

The first court was held at the Hotel Hallock, the proprietor, Mr. J. B. Peabody, having tendered to the commissioners the use of the same, gratis. On April 9, 1881, the commissioners accepted the same with thanks. However, they did not escape without pay, for on July 25, 1881, among the bills the commissioners allowed, we find that James B. Peabody was allowed "\$4.00 for the use of a jury room during the July session of the court and breaking of window lights."

In 1892, and the following years, the people of the county began to agitate the building of a suitable court house, and as usual in new counties, this brought up the question of the location of the county seat. At the first meeting of the commissioners a motion was made that St. Vincent should be made the county seat, but this was lost and the seat of government was located at Hallock. When the question of a new building came up, the county seat question was resurrected and a bitter fight was made to have the seat of government changed to St. Vincent. How-

ever, the attempt to change was abortive and the court house was built at Hallock. The county issued its bonds for \$5,000.00, and with other additions not then contemplated, brought the cost up to about \$20,000.00.

The present county officers are: Auditor, C. J. Hemmingson, deputy auditor, J. V. Hemmingson, treasurer, Ole Myre, county attorney, R. R. Hedenberg, clerk of court, E. A. Johnson, register of deeds, Edward Nelson, deputy register of deeds, Abbie West, superintendent of schools, Blanda Sundberg, sheriff, O. J. Anderson, deputy sheriffs, Oscar Johnson and J. K. Ross, judge of probate, George Baker, coroner, Dr. A. W. Shaleen, court commissioner, A. P. Holmberg.

The county commissioners are: 1st district, A. Arvesen, chairman, 2nd district, Louis Swenson, 3rd district, Boynard Anderson, 4th district, Thomas Coleman, 5th district, Charles Clow.

Schools of Kittson County.

School district No. 1., being the district in which the village of Hallock is located, was the first district organized, its organization having been completed July 28, 1879. District No. 2, at St. Vincent, and district No. 3, at "Joe River," were both organized on January 7, 1880.

The county has now has sixty-seven districts, with seventy-one schools. Two of these are high schools and twelve semi-graded schools. The remaining ones are common schools. Every village in the county has a fine school building, modern in every respect. Orleans, Humboldt, Hallock, Kennedy and Donaldson, all have brick buildings.

Matt Cowan was appointed the first county superintendent of schools, on August 4, 1880. Those who have since served in that capacity are: Rev. S. G. Swenson, P. H. Konzen, W. G. Peters, E. A. Nelson, Nellie O. Eklund, John C. Cowan, and the present superintendent is Blanda E. Sundberg.

Miscellaneous.

In regard to who made the first survey of the county, and having no definite information, I wrote to the clerk of government

surveys at St. Paul, inquiring about the matter, and in reply he says:

"The records show the following deputy surveyors: Jno. B. Fisk, Humason & Erwin, Stutz & Ward, Lewis Harrington, Buck & Taylor, William Milliken, each represent different townships, and survey was made in the years 1872 and 1873."

When you go to St. Paul, call at the auditor's office, in the new state capitol, and ask for Martin C. Lund, who is the clerk of the government survey, and he will tell you when and by which one of these several deputies, the first survey was made.

The last survey of lands in Kittson county, owned by the United States government, was made in 1904, by John E. Mulligan, who surveyed the fractional township of 164-45.

The first permanent white settler in the county, as far as can be ascertained, is Andrew Jerome, who squatted on lots 3, 4 and 5, southeast one-quarter, northeast one-quarter and northeast one-quarter, southeast one-quarter, section 32, in Hill town, where he still resides and which he proved up as a homestead, in 1883. Mr. Jerome came here from Canada in 1872 or 1873.

Other early settlers were, Robert Thompson, John O'Malley and Dennis Stack, who settled here near Hallock, in 1874. A. E. McLeod came here in 1875, and squatted on what is known as Muir's Point, where he raised the first wheat ever raised in the county. A part of this he sold to Hall and Jadis, who used it for seed on their farm west of Hallock. The rest was hauled to Pembina and sold there.

In the northern part of the county the oldest settlers were Perry Walton, Nelson Finney and William Ford. In the southern part E. N. Davis settled near Donaldson, A. C. Teien in Teien township, and Nels Hansen in Red River township. James Smith and William Ward made their homes near the Red river, on the north branch lived John Sullivan, John Corcoran, George Richards, William Miller, Patrick Carrigan and James Pritchard. The following entered homesteads in the early days: Mike Fortune, P. Boyne, S. Hynes, M. Deegan, Higgins Brothers, D. McDonald, D. Morrison, Eric Norland and Thomas Cannon.

The early settlers of Kittson county were a healthy lot, but such of the old timers, who happened ill, were taken care of by

the post physician at Fort Pembina. The first physician was Thomas Duhig, of St. Vincent, and about the same time as he arrived, Dr. Gustav Demars, came to Hallock. Dr. Demars is still practicing, although at an advanced age and his fellows in the medical profession are: Dr. A. W. Shaleen, the coroner of Kittson county, E. Engson, of Hallock, G. W. Dahlquist, of Lancaster, and C. B. Stone, of Kennedy.

The first druggist of the county was A. Smid, of St. Vincent.

Hans Eustrom, who was the first auditor of the county, was the first real estate man with an office in the county. He came to Kittson county in May, 1879, and acted as agent for the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, in the sale of its lands, and assisted many of his contemporaries in obtaining and locating homesteads. Another early real estate man was Jas. L. Fisk, who acted as the agent for General Richard W. Johnson, in the sale of St. Vincent town lots.

Kittson county has seven creameries. This is a new industry in the county, the first having been organized in 1904. All of them are co-operative, and are owned by farmers and business men of the towns where located.

Kittson county has eight incorporated villages. St. Vincent, Hallock, Kennedy and Donaldson, on the Great Northern, Karlstad, Lancaster and Bronson, on the Soo line, and Pelan, located about nine miles east of the Soo line, in Pelan township.

Unincorporated villages are Humboldt and Northcote, on the Great Northern, Halma and Orleans, on the Soo line, and Robbin a small village, in Teien township, about twenty miles west of Donaldson.

Newspapers of Kittson County.

The earliest official publications of Kittson county were made in "The Northern Tier," a weekly newspaper, published in Crookston, Minn., by Captain J. K. Arnold. This paper was made the official organ on January 8, 1880. On March 17th, of that year, the county commissioners made the "St. Vincent Herald," the official newspaper of the county. This paper was founded in the early part of 1880, by F. G. Head, who was the first newspaper man in the county. He did not remain long, for

he soon sold out to W. C. Mitchell. A very small building, a Washington hand press, and a small layout of type, constituted the equipment. The press still has its weekly say through the columns of the "New Era" of this day. Mr. Mitchell, in the early 80's, sold out his paper to William G. Deacon, who changed the name to the "St. Vincent New Era" and "Kittson County Record," under which name and with the familiar motto of "Tell the Truth—Cleveland," the paper has become well known to residents of the county.

Mr. Deacon is the dean of Kittson county editors. He came to this county in the early days and located at St. Vincent. During his period of residence he has held many positions of public trust, in county and village. He was for many years the postmaster at St. Vincent, and he has served that village from time immemorial, as clerk of the board of aldermen. He was one of the early commissioners of the county. A forceful pen and genial disposition, has won for him the veneration of his fellow citizens. "The Era" is Republican in politics, although many times during its career, it has refused to be bound by strict party ties, when its editor deemed a breaking of them necessary to the cause of justice.

On January 3, 1883, a new paper, the "Kittson County Enterprise," was made the official newspaper of the county. This paper was founded at Hallock, by W. F. Wallace, then the clerk of court of the county, some time in 1882. The paper was afterwards sold to Ed. H. Love, who conducted the same until 1894, when it was purchased by J. E. Bouvette and S. E. Thompson, two graduates of the office of the "Pembina Pioneer Express." They published it jointly until 1900, when Mr. Bouvette became the sole owner and publisher. Mr. Bouvette is a Democrat, and for the past fourteen years he has been the chairman of the county committee of his party. He is a member of the Pioneers' association, and is deeply interested in the early history of the valley.

The "Hallock Weekly News" made its first appearance December 15, 1888, under the guiding influence of William G. Deacon, of "The Era," and E. P. LeMasurier, who is now the postmaster of Hallock. Two years later, Mr. Deacon sold his

interest in the "News" to E. A. Nelson. In 1902, Mr. Le-Masurier disposed of his interest to Frank J. Nelson, a brother of E. A., and Nelson Brothers now constitute the management. The paper is Republican in politics and has a wide circulation.

The "Kennedy Star" was founded in 1902, by Chas. S. Clark, of Stephen, Minn. Mr. Clark soon sold the paper to E. M. Engelbert, who transferred it to C. J. Estlund in 1905. Its politics is Democratic.

G. J. Johnson, the vice-president of the State Bank of Donaldson, founded the "Donaldson Record" in 1905. It is a Republican newspaper.

The "Karlstad Advocate," published by the C. J. Forsberg Land & Loan Company, with C. O. Ofsthun as editor, is a continuation of the "Pelan Advocate." It is Republican in politics.

The "Bronson Budget" was founded in 1905, by A. E. Babcock, who had once been the editor of the "Pelan Press." It is Republican in politics.

The "Lancaster Herald" was founded in 1905, by J. E. Bouvette, the publisher of the "Kittson County Enterprise." It is Democratic in politics.

The "Halma Pilot" once flourished at Halma, Minn., but was discontinued.

Village of Hallock.

The village of Hallock, which is the county seat of Kittson county, is situated in the township of Hallock, and was so named in honor of Charles Hallock, the veteran sportsman and writer. It lies twenty-two miles south of the international boundary line on the south branch of Two Rivers, and was originally located by its founder as a sort of sportsman's headquarters.

The town was originally platted and laid out on the south half of Section 12 of the town of Hallock by John Swainson, a graduate of the University of Upsala, Sweden, on December 31, 1879. Mr. Swainson had a contract with the old St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company to locate its depot and sidings on his plat, and in consequence a couple of stores, a saloon, H. Eustrom's auditor's and real estate office, Peter Daly's tavern and postoffice were built thereon. When the railroad passed into the hands of

James J. Hill and his associates a new townsite was platted on the northwest quarter of Section 13 of the town of Hallock, which was land granted by the state of Minnesota to the railroad company.

Mr. Hallock, while still a resident of New York and in ignorance of the removal of the townsite, purchased a half interest in the old townsite and five additional acres adjoining the new town on the north, which was platted as Hallock & Swainson's first addition to Hallock, and on which Mr. Hallock afterwards erected a large hotel. Mr. Hallock, who was and still remains even at the ripe age of seventy-six, a true and interested sportsman, was attracted to this country by the abundance of game, big and little, and built his hotel accordingly.

Mr. S. W. Chaffee, a contractor from Red Wing, built the hotel in the months of June to September, 1880. The real builder of the place was our present state senator, Mr. Sundberg, who did the work. It was located about a block from the depot and cost about \$10,000. In an advertising prospectus of that early day it is said that the hotel "has water on every floor, bath room, set water basins, speaking tubes, barber shop, kennel rooms, gun room, etc., and is replete with every needed convenience for sportsmen and the traveling public. It is eighty-five feet in length, three stories high, with wide double verandas and inclosed promenade on the roof, and has a wing of twenty-five by twenty-five feet." Four stores were located in the lower story.

Hotel Hallock became at once the center of the new town. Most of the public business was transacted there, and on August 18, 1880, the first town meeting of the town of Hallock was held there and formal organization of the township completed. The following were elected town officers: W. R. Bell, Charles Hallock and C. J. McCollom, supervisors, of which W. R. Bell was the chairman; C. H. Pelan, town clerk; Henry Graham, treasurer; Peter Daly and John Forbes, justices of the peace; Pat McCabe and Henry Hale, constables; Eric Nordland, roadmaster; J. Lindgren, assessor; M. A. Holther, poundmaster.

The village of Hallock had at that time 125 registered voters, representing a population of about 500. There were seven stores,



CHARLES HALLOCK

three boarding houses, livery stables, two saloons, blacksmith and carpenter shops, land office, county offices, a lumber yard and postoffice.

The first term of district court held in the county was held in the hotel building, with Judge O. P. Stearns presiding and W. F. McLaughlin acting as clerk.

A Rev. Mr. Curry, of Euclid, held the first Protestant Episcopal service in Hallock in the hotel dining room.

Many sportsmen made the hotel their headquarters while here on hunting trips from all parts of the United States, especially from New York, and many of Mr. Hallock's literary friends spent their vacations here. On Christmas eve, 1892, the structure was totally destroyed by fire and now nothing remains of the old landmark except the hole in the ground that was once the basement.

On the old townsite, Peter Daly, the first register of deeds of the county, built a tavern and small store in November, 1879, and was appointed the first postmaster. He did considerable business with the Indians, buying furs and seneka root in exchange for groceries, provisions and some cash. When the townsite was moved, Mr. Daly went to Northcote and built a store there and became the first postmaster of that village.

Hans Eustrom, the county auditor, had a small building on the old townsite used as an office for his real estate business, and here the old county commissioners met to transact the county business. Dennis Stack, who came from Fishers Landing, ran a saloon in the old town.

The pioneer merchant of the new town was Thomas B. Newcomb, who occupied part of the building now occupied by the Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Company. C. J. McCollom bought him out at an early day and was later joined in the business by A. P. T. Suffel, his brother-in-law.

Other early merchants were A. Nordenmalm, Lindegard Bros., Claus Lindblom, Dure and Eklund. Sterrett, Hill and Childs operated the first elevator on the site of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company's warehouse. Eklund Bros., consisting of L. N. Eklund, once the register of deeds of the county,

and A. M. Eklund, Jr., and McCollom and Suffel also bought grain in the early days.

A cheese factory operated by W. L. Beaton and owned by McCollom and Suffel did a thriving business in the later eighties and early nineties. The building used by them has now been converted into a flat.

Hallock roller mills was the first mill in the county and was built by John Cochran, of Drayton. It was burned in 1905.

The village of Hallock was incorporated on June 11, 1887. The first officers were: President, Dr. G. Demars; trustees, C. J. McCollom, A. Nordenmalm, J. Westerson; treasurer, L. N. Eklund; recorder, W. H. Alley.

Hallock of Today.

The Hallock of the present day is a thriving village of 1,200 inhabitants, the county seat of a county now containing more than 10,000. A brief mention of its present business men is proper.

General Merchants—N. G. Brown, Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Company, Hanson Bros., L. & C. A. Lindblom, N. P. Lundgren, Lindegard Bros.

Implement Dealers—Schmauss & Lamb, Ellis & Olander and H. C. Malmstrom.

Hardware Dealers—T. Inglis & Son, Johnson & Tengblad, Nelson & Gullander.

Attorneys—E. C. Yetter and Ralph V. Blethen, of the firm of Yetter & Blethen; P. H. Konzen, of the firm of Konzen & Henry, and R. R. Hedenberg, who is the present county attorney.

Doctors—A. W. Shalen, G. Demars and E. Engson.

Restaurants—N. A. Nelson, A. E. McLeod, B. T. Thrane, G. J. Vidstrand, Hjalmar Nelson, Mrs. Swanstrom.

Banks—Citizens' State Bank, Kittson County State Bank and the First National Bank. These banks represent a banking capital of \$70,000, and on April 28, 1909, their aggregate deposits were \$403,734.74.

Real Estate—J. A. Swenson Land & Loan Company, of which J. A. Swenson is the senior member. He was judge of probate of the county for ten years. G. A. Gunnarson, who was county

auditor for sixteen years, established an office in April, 1909. Hallock Land Company, represented by George E. Richardson, of LeMars, Ia.

Barbers—William Hayden and William Krumholz.

Furniture—J. P. Sjöholm and R. B. Johnson.

Hotels—The West Hotel, run by John Nelson, and the Pacific Hotel, managed by Gilmore & Labossiere.

Drugs—A. P. T. Suffel, D. A. Robertson.

Elevators—St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company, J. C. Powers, agent; National Elevator Company, Christ Erickson, agent; Imperial Elevator Company, F. L. Peterson, agent; Woodworth Elevator Company, Matt Kramer, agent.

Lumber Yards—Robertson Lumber Company, N. St. Albans, manager; St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Company, A. M. Nilsestuen, agent.

Livery Stables—Ferguson & Blid, William Truedson.

Hallock Gaslight Company, R. B. Johnson, manager.

Hallock Building & Loan Association, J. H. Bradish, secretary.

Photographer—William Hartvig.

Schools.

School District No. 1 is located at Hallock and was organized July 28, 1879, being the first school organized in the county. The personnel of the first board of directors is as follows: Robert Thompson, president; C. Anderson, clerk, and Dennis Stack, treasurer. Miss Mary Rogers, an elderly lady, was the first teacher in the county, and she taught school in a little frame building in the southeast part of town and incidentally held down a homestead claim. Later a two-story frame building was erected on the present school site. P. H. Konzen was the first teacher to occupy this building. This building was afterwards moved to the business part of the town and is now occupied by Nelson & Gullander as a hardware store.

In 1894 the west part of the present brick structure was put up and the addition thereto was erected in 1900. In 1908 the northern part of the building was added at a cost of about \$15,000.

A full high school is now given. E. B. Bothe, a graduate of

the University of Minnesota, has been the superintendent for the past six years. Ten teachers assist him in providing mental pabulum for the enrollment of 355 pupils.

Hallock Churches.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hallock, organized July 6, 1885, was the first incorporated religious society at the county seat. C. J. McCollom, George Thompson and L. B. Riddell composed the first board of trustees. Rev. Henry Long was the first pastor, and Rev. G. E. Moorhouse, Ph. D., the present pastor.

On January 6, 1888, at a meeting at which Rev. S. G. Swenson presided and H. C. Malmstrom acted as clerk, the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Fridhem congregation of Hallock was formally organized. Eight members were present and elected A. M. Engman, Charles A. Johnson and Jonas A. Johnson as trustees. Rev. S. G. Swenson was the first pastor and also served one term as county superintendent of schools. He was succeeded in 1892 by Rev. L. P. Lundgren, who still remains the pastor of the congregation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1902, during the ministry of Rev. E. A. Cooke. Rev. D. L. Clark is the present pastor.

The Swedish Mission Church has a commodious house of worship and Rev. C. L. Anderson is the minister of the congregation.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church was built in the early nineties and T. H. M. Villiers Appleby was the first rector of the parish. Rev. F. J. Cox is the present rector.

The Roman Catholic Parish was formally organized July 8, 1902, but had long previously built a church and held services therein. At present the parish has no regular priest, but mass is celebrated occasionally by priests from neighboring towns.

Charles Hallock, for whom the town and village of Hallock were named, is the veteran journalist and author. He was born in New York March 13, 1834, and is the son of Gerard and Eliza Allen Hallock. He was graduated from Amherst College with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1854 and received the master's degree from that institution in 1871. On September 10, 1855, he married Amelia J. Wardell. Mrs. Hallock died in 1901. He

was the editor of the New Haven "Register" from 1855 to 1856, of the New York "Journal of Commerce," 1856-1861, and of the St. John, N. B., "Telegraph and Courier," from 1863-65. He became the financial editor of "Harper's Weekly" in 1868. In 1873 he founded the "Forest and Stream," and while the editor of this paper he founded the town of Hallock, Minn. He was the editor of the "Northwestern Field and Stream" from 1896-1897. He has done a great deal of collecting for the Smithsonian Institute and is a member of many clubs and historical societies, among them our own Minnesota State Historical Society. He is the author of many books of a wide range of subjects. He has also written many pamphlets and monographs on several subjects, especially on game and sports.

His latest works are a genealogy of the Hallock family and a book on Alaska. He is at present engaged in the writing of his autobiography, which is awaited with interest by many of the oldtimers of Kittson county, who remember with pleasant recollections the early efforts of this genial nature lover whose hopes for this great country were unbounded.

The details of Mr. Hallock's part in the founding of Hallock are given at length in the article dealing with that village.

St. Vincent.

St. Vincent, Minn., is the oldest town in the county, the first meeting of the township board being held on May 15, 1880. R. W. Lowery, G. A. Hurd, F. M. McLaughlin, L. A. Nobels and F. M. Head were the township officers. The village was organized on April 16, 1881; first president was James L. Fisk; recorder, J. W. Morrison. John A. Vanstrom, the first assessor, afterwards served as register of deeds, and later was elected sheriff.

St. Vincent at the present time has a population of about 400. It is located in the northwestern part of the county, directly opposite Pembina, N. D., 390 miles northwest of St. Paul. It is the terminal between the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railways, and a port of entry for collection of customs.

The first newspaper published in Kittson county was a weekly. W. G. Mitchell was the editor. It was known as the "St Vincent Herald." It was succeeded by the "New Era," published by William G. Deacon, the present owner and proprietor. The vil-

lage is well supplied with churches and religious societies, including Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches; has a graded school, and is composed of an energetic and high class people. The officials of the village for 1909 are: President, A. Dorrah; treasurer, Mr. Kruse; trustees, E. Cameron, J. R. Ryan, R. E. Bennett and W. Russell; recorder, William G. Deacon; Dr. C. B. Harris, health officer.

Bench and Bar of Kittson County.

By

P. H. Konzen.

Kittson county, having been since its organization successively a part of the eleventh and the fourteenth judicial districts of this state, the personnel of the bench is treated of elsewhere in this volume. It remains to speak of the court with special reference to the earlier terms held in this county.

The first term to be held, after the separation of this county from the county of Polk, to which it was attached for judicial purposes immediately after its organization, was fixed by an act of the legislature for the third Monday in June, 1881, but for some reason this term was adjourned until the 5th day of July. It was held in the south store room under Hotel Hallock, where a temporary platform was built for the judge, with a small office table in front of him. Judge O. P. Stearns presided, Frank McLaughlin, of St. Vincent, was clerk, and John A. Vanstrum, sheriff, while R. R. Hedenborg, who had been elected to that office in the fall of 1880, was county attorney. There were three cases on the calendar. The first criminal case tried in the county was the case of the State of Minnesota vs. Hugh Drain, indicted upon the charge of grand larceny for stealing a yoke of oxen from one J. J. Conrads. He was duly convicted and drew a sentence of three years in the penitentiary. The first civil action was the case of M. I. Northrup vs. J. A. Vanstrum, sheriff, being an action in conversion for the seizure and sale of certain goods under an execution.

The bar of this county was at that time represented by County Attorney R. R. Hedenberg, who located at St. Vincent in 1879.



PETER H. KUNZEN

and P. H. Konzen, who had located at Hallock in April, 1880. The cases on the calendar numbered three civil and one criminal case and, except for the county attorney who looked after the criminal case, they were taken care of by Reynolds & Watts and Ives & McLean, of Crookston, and Warner & Stevens, of St. Paul. The term was finished in two and a half days, and the balance of the last day, awaiting the arrival of the train south, was spent fishing by the court and attorneys, after each catching his own frogs for bait. To the younger members of the bar it was rather an amusing circumstance to see Judge Stearns, then well up in years and of a very dignified and patriarchal appearance, lay aside his judicial dignity and pursue the diminutive amphibians with an agility which surprised them all.

Annual terms were held thereafter until the year 1903, when regular spring and fall terms were provided for by the legislature. The office of clerk of the court was held successively by Frank McLaughlin, W. F. Wallace, Olaf A. Holther, Charles Clow, N. G. Ehrenstrom and E. A. Johnson, the latter being the present incumbent. The office of sheriff was held successively by John A. Vanstrum, Oscar Younggren and O. J. Anderson, the latter the present incumbent. The first grand jury summoned for this county consisted of the following: J. Peter Johnson, W. H. Miller, F. W. Wagoner, John O. Sullivan, Lars Eklund, E. G. Thomas, John Finney, T. B. Newcomb, N. C. Moore, N. P. Peterson, J. McGlashen, Knute O. Wold, J. S. Lindgren, Alfred Larson, Andrew Murphy, E. N. Davis, Mathew Cowan, F. Chase, Albert Hams, Henry Graham, Robert W. Lowery, W. R. Bell and D. F. Brawley.

The first petit jury was composed of the following: M. A. Holther, John B. Fee, Thomas McGlothlin, C. Pelan, W. H. Moore, John Jenkins, Jr., F. Almey, Charles Clow, James I. Kirk, George Ash, John Long, H. J. Moore, Thomas Toner, Hugh Kennedy, Lars Mattson, Jonas Sandberg, Ralph Brown, John Buie, Richard Forbes, Ole Norland, John Lindblom, Edward Cammeron, W. H. Alley and Michael Fortune.

While there were no important cases tried here in an early day and, as in most agricultural counties of the state, but little of importance transpired during our terms to vary the monotony

of legal routine, the following may be cited as among the amusing incidents and happenings: At the May, 1883, term an indictment was returned by the grand jury against one Kate Rafferty, an Irish woman of rather more rustic than criminal proclivities, charging her with having made assault upon one, Donald Morrison, with a dangerous weapon, to-wit., a firearm commonly called a pistol, which was then and there loaded with powder and leaden bullets, with intent then and there to do him, the said Donald Morrison, great bodily harm. In order to explain the circumstances of the assault it is necessary to state that Mrs. Rafferty was "holding down a claim," which she was guarding very jealously, and, on account of her husband being away at work on the railroad in Manitoba, she was suspicious that certain evil-disposed persons were casting covetous eyes upon her claim. On the day in question Morrison, with a companion, was seen walking across the tract which she called her own, in a suspicious manner, as she thought, and seizing the "dangerous weapon" in question she started in pursuit, and with its gaping muzzle pointed in Morrison's direction, ordered him peremptorily to vacate the premises. Morrison promptly swore out a warrant against her, and the grand jury returned "a true bill." Kate appeared in court with the weapon which she claimed to have used. It was an old-fashioned, muzzle-loading horse-pistol, of formidable size, thoroughly rusted, with the nipple completely battered down. It had probably not seen service for twenty-five years or more. W. W. Irwin, of St. Paul, then in the prime of his reputation as a criminal lawyer, was retained to defend Mrs. Rafferty. In due time she took the stand in her own behalf, and Mr. Irwin drew from his pocket the weapon and handed it to Mrs. Rafferty with the question, "Is this the gun that you had?" Mrs. Rafferty took the weapon and answered in a rich Irish accent, "Yis, your honor, that is it," at the same time snapping the hammer several times. Judge Stearns, with his brow knit and his eyes flashing fire, cried out in excited voice, "Stop, stop, stop snapping that weapon in here!" By this time Kate realized that the judge was afraid that the weapon might be discharged and, in order to assure him of its absolute safety, cried out, "Oh, your honor, it ain't loaded," and pointing it directly at him, snapped

it again several times. At this time the court sat in the school-house and the judge's position was behind the teacher's desk. Forgetting his dignity, he slipped from his seat and crouched behind the desk, shouting, "Stop, stop, or I'll have you arrested!" After recovering himself from the floor, with his eyes darting vengeance upon the prisoner, he blurted out, "Woman, if you were a man, I'd have you arrested right now." The "Tall Pine of the North" regarded this episode with infinite amusement.

At the general term of court held in March, 1888, the action of Thrane vs. Holmberg came up for trial. Plaintiff had sued for the killing of a dog and claimed damages in the sum of fifty dollars. Attorney P. H. Konzen appeared for the plaintiff and Hon. H. Steenerson, of Crookston, for the defendant. Plaintiff had testified that a certain party had offered him fifty dollars for the dog and which offer plaintiff had refused. This testimony was given for the purpose of fixing the value of the dog, and as the person referred to had left the country, this was about the only corroborative evidence as to the value. Mr. Steenerson began to cross-examine the plaintiff as to the offer and requested him to repeat the conversation he had had with the party, and the exact language used by him in making the offer, when the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Steenerson—"Will you please state the exact language used?"

Mr. Thrane—"Well, we were out hunting together with the dog, and after we got back this party asked me what I would take for him, and I told him fifty dollars."

Mr. Steenerson—"Well, did he say that he would pay you that for him?"

Mr. Thrane—"No."

Mr. Steenerson—"Well, what did he do when you told him you would take fifty dollars for the dog?"

Mr. Thrane—"Nothing; he went to North Dakota and I have not seen him since."

Mr. Steenerson—"Then let me go over that offer again. As I understand it, he asked you what you would take for the dog, and you told him fifty dollars, and then he left the state and went to North Dakota and never came back—is that right?"

Mr. Thrane—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Steenerson—"I don't blame him; I would have done the same thing."

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of six cents.

Among other old attorneys who practiced in Kittson county there was Frank MacGowan, of St. Vincent, who was admitted to practice in the court room in Hallock. He is now in Lewiston, Mont. He taught the first term of school in the Joe river district.

W. H. Alley, at one time the partner of Mr. Konzen, was the county attorney of the county for one term. He is now located in Roseau.

George E. Holcomb practiced law in Hallock in the later eighties. He afterwards went to the Pacific Coast and became interested in a townsite of a growing town, and when he had sold out his lots there he went to Cuba, where he superintended a large estate for many years. At present he resides on his large farm near Argyle in Marshall county.

The bar of Kittson county is now made up of P. H. Konzen and R. R. Hedenberg, heretofore mentioned, and the following:

Elmer C. Yetter, who came to Hallock in 1893 and the senior member of the firm of Yetter & Blethen. Mr. Yetter is the present mayor of Hallock and the president of the First National Bank of the village. His junior partner, Ralph V. Blethen, is a graduate of the law department of the University of Wisconsin, was admitted to practice in this state in the fall of 1902, and came to Hallock immediately afterwards.

C. O. Ofsthun, of Karlstad, the cashier of the State Bank of that place, is also an attorney, having been admitted to practice in 1904. He is a graduate of the law department of the University of the State of Minnesota.

Edward Nelson, the present register of deeds of the county, is the latest addition to the bar. He passed the state examination in May, 1909, and took the oath of an attorney at the June term of court at Hallock the same year.

In this connection, mention may also be made of J. D. Henry, the junior member of the firm of Konzen & Henry, who, while

not admitted to the bar, is no inconsiderable factor in the firm. Mr. Henry handles the commercial collections of the firm.

R. B. Hedenberg is a pioneer resident of Kittson county. He was born in Carlstorp parish, Sweden, November 16, 1854. In 1867 he came with his parents from Sweden to Red Wing, Minn. He was then twelve years old, the eldest of a family of eight children. Within a month after their arrival in this country, his father and five of the children died of cholera. His remaining brother and sister died while children, and after the death of his mother he was the only one left of this family.

He studied law in the law office of Colonel William Colville and Charles N. Akers, at Red Wing, and was admitted to practice as an attorney May 16, 1879. He located in St. Vincent, where he remained till the spring of 1890, when he removed to Hallock, where he now resides. At the first county election held in the county, being in 1879, he was elected county attorney and has held that office ever since except during the years of 1889-1892, when he was the judge of probate of the county. He is still the county attorney of Kittson county.

He has been a painstaking, trustworthy, energetic prosecuting attorney, and his conservatism and carefulness have been the means of much saving in a financial way to the county.

Mr. Hedenberg was married July 8, 1893, to Corinne L. Davidson. They have had six children, of which Anna Corinne, Robert Davidson, Winfred Giroux and Margaret Elizabeth are living, two having died in infancy.

P. H. Konzen, the present village attorney of Hallock, is one of the pioneers of Kittson county, having located here in the spring of 1881, then a young man of twenty-four years. He was born on the 27th of May, 1857, in Chickasaw county, Iowa, on a farm embracing the present site of the village of Lawler. His parents emigrated from Germany in 1852 and the following year located upon the farm upon which the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day. He was the third child of a family of five, three sons and two daughters, all still alive. He was educated in the public schools of Lawler, afterward attending an academy at Bradford, in that county, and completing his education by a term at the University of Iowa City, and a course at Baylee's mer-

cantile college at Keokuk, Ia. His boyhood life was spent upon the farm until the age of seventeen, when he began teaching school, which profession he followed during the formative period of his career and while completing his education.

In 1878 he began the study of law, at first in the office of H. H. Potter at New Hampton, and afterwards under the direction of John R. Geeting, a gentleman who has since risen to considerable distinction as a criminal lawyer in the city of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Konzen first came to Minnesota in 1879, and entered the law office of a Mr. Parker, at Sleepy Eye, where he remained until the fall of that year, when he again returned to Iowa to accept the nomination tendered him by his friends for the office of county superintendent of schools of his native county. He was defeated in the election and entered into the newspaper business, editing the Lawler "Herald" until the spring of 1881, when he sold out, and coming to the Red River valley, he at once recognized the grand possibilities of this garden spot of the world and settled at Hallock, then a hamlet numbering not more than half a dozen buildings, where he opened a law office and, in the words of the immortal Horace Greeley, has "grown up with the country."

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Konzen was elected county superintendent of schools for Kittson county, which position he held for some years, having been three times re-elected. He has since held various public offices as county attorney, president of the Kittson County Agricultural Association, and in 1898 was the Republican nominee for member of the state legislature for the sixty-third legislative district. Although defeated by the tide of Populism, he received a creditable vote and conducted a model campaign. Mr. Konzen is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Kittson county, was for many years a member of the school board of Hallock, and it is chiefly owing to his push and perseverance that that thriving village can boast of a high school second to none in the state. Mr. Konzen was elected mayor of Hallock in 1897, which position he held until 1906, to the eminent satisfaction of its people. Mr. Konzen is recognized as one of the ablest and most prominent attorneys north of Crookston, and during his residence at Hallock has amassed a snug little fortune,

besides building up a professional and business reputation of which he may well be proud. He has helped in an eminent degree to shape the destiny of his city, and when the history of Kittson county shall be written he will appear as one of its most conspicuous figures.

In the spring of 1901 Mr. Konzen and J. D. Henry formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a real estate business in connection with the law business, and so far have been very successful, especially in the sale of Manitoba lands.

Edward Nelson, the present register of deeds of Kittson county, was born in Gladstone, Ill., February 6, 1877. He received his early education in the public schools of Monmouth, Ill. Thereafter he attended Augustana College of Rock Island, Ill., and was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1897.

In September, 1897, he came to Kittson county and taught school in St. Vincent and Humboldt. In the spring of 1899 he returned to Illinois and entered the law office of J. B. Oakleaf and read law there until the fall of 1901, when he returned to Kittson county. In March, 1902, he entered the employ of Captain John A. Vanstrum, who was then the register of deeds of the county. On October 28, 1902, Captain Vanstrum resigned from his position and on that day the county commissioners appointed Mr. Nelson to succeed him. Captain Vanstrum had received the nomination on the Republican ticket, and this he also resigned with a recommendation to the county committee of that party that they appoint Mr. Nelson to fill the place on the ticket. This was done and Mr. Nelson was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1904, 1906 and 1908.

On September 23, 1903, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Annie Ferguson, of Drayton, N. D.

Mr. Nelson is a member of the Minnesota State Historical Society and was admitted to the bar in 1909.

Emil Alfred Nelson was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, of Swedish parentage, March 18, 1870. He received his first learning in the public schools of that county and in 1897 he was graduated from Augustana College of Rock Island, Ill., with the degree of bachelor of science. He afterwards took a post gradu-

ate course at the University of Minnesota and received the degree of master of science from that institution in 1902.

He came to Kittson county in 1888 and taught school for many years. In 1889 he became part owner of the Hallock "Weekly News," and still remains its editor. With his brother, Frank J. Nelson, he manages a large farm in Red River township in addition to his editorial duties.

Mr. Nelson was superintendent of schools of Kittson county from 1894 to 1900, and served as state librarian from 1901 to 1905. In 1906 he was a prominent candidate before the state convention for the nomination for secretary of state, but through a combination of interests was defeated. In the legislatures of 1907 and 1909 he served as engrossing clerk of the senate.

Mr. Nelson was married December 22, 1897, to Miss Florence Dure, of Hallock, and two children bless their home.

Mr. Nelson is one of the pillars of the Republican party in the state, and largely through his efforts the northern part of the state was rescued from the throes of Populism. He is a member of several clubs and fraternal societies and a member of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Bengt E. Sundberg, the state senator of the sixty-third legislative district, was born in Småland, Sweden, January 26, 1851, and lived there with his parents until 1867, when he went to Germany, where he remained for four years. In 1871 he came to Minnesota and located in Red Wing, where he went to school to learn the English language, all the time supporting himself by carpenter work. Having mastered the carpenter's trade, he entered the employ of S. W. Chaffee, a well known architect and contractor, and remained in his employ for ten years.

In 1881 Mr. Sundberg went to Hallock and built the hotel there, Mr. Chaffee having contracted for the work with Charles Hallock, the editor of "Forest and Stream." While at Hallock Mr. Sundberg was induced by Colonel Hans Mattson and Captain Hans Eustrom to locate in Kittson county. In the winter of 1881 he severed his connection with Mr. Chaffee and came to Kennedy and took up a homestead in the town of Davis, where he still resides.

During the thirty years of his residence in Kittson county,

Mr. Sundberg has been very successful, having acquired extensive real estate interests. The farm on which he resides is one of the best in the county, being composed of 840 acres of excellent land furnished with large and comfortable buildings, equipped with the best of machinery and stocked with fine breeds of cattle.

Mr. Sundberg was married at Red Wing, March 17, 1877, to Anna Johnson. Two children were born of this union—Blanda E., who is the present county superintendent of schools, and John Edward, a student in the law department of the state university. Mrs. Sundberg died January 28, 1889, and Mr. Sundberg thereupon married Albertina Estlund, of Kennedy, and they have two children—Roy A. and Anna E.—both of whom reside at home with their parents.

Senator Sundberg is a man of exemplary habits, a thorough business man and a progressive citizen. He is a staunch Republican and deeply interested in the welfare of the state. He has held various offices in village, school district, town and county, having been postmaster of Kennedy, county commissioner, school clerk and town treasurer. In November, 1902, he was elected state senator and was re-elected without opposition in 1906. He has often been mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility and his record in the state senate is one that has brought him honor and recognition in all parts of the state.

Lower Red River Valley.

From

Kittson County Enterprise.

By the treaty of peace of 1783, England recognized the independence of the United States of America; and the land east of the Mississippi and northwest of the Ohio was open to settlement by American citizens. In 1786, when congress met in New York city, a graduate of Yale College, a puritan divine of some scientific attainments, had frequent conferences with Dane and Jefferson relative to the colonization of the Ohio valley, and securing the placing of certain provisions in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, and also that precious boon, the grant of land in each town-

ship for the support of common schools. Under his auspices, and of a few other gentlemen, in December, 1787, the first colony left Massachusetts for the northwest territory. Upon the covers of the wagon which was built for their accommodation were the words, "For Ohio," and on the 7th of April they reached a point called Marietta, and erected homes of peace and contentment—"Dwelt in the love of God and of man. Alike were they free from

Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the vice of republics. Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows; But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of their owners;

There the richest was poor, and the poor lived in abundance."

Among these pioneers of the Ohio valley was one who had a daughter, and that daughter became the wife of a delegate from Michigan, and the mother of the first delegate from the territory of Minnesota, Hon. Henry H. Sibley.

It is an interesting fact and ought not to be forgotten, that while the eastern division of Minneapolis was once a part of the old Northwest territory, the western wards of the city at the time of the ordinance of 1787 were in Spanish territory, a part of Louisiana, that was in 1800 restored to France, and purchased in 1803 by the United States of America.

Immigrants from Rupert's Land.

The first agricultural immigrants to the plains of Minnesota came not by New Orleans, nor by Detroit, but by the river which Groselliers had named after his wife, St. Theresa, an outlet of Winnipeg's waters to Hudson's bay.

Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, conceived the idea of planting an agricultural colony within Prince Rupert's Land, and in the year 1812 brawny Scotchmen—Presbyterians in their religious faith—arrived upon the banks of the Red river by way of Hudson's bay, and tarried for a time at Pembina, within the limits of the United States.

Wheat for Red River.

The Scotch in a few years became successful hunters of the buffalo and fleet walkers upon snowshoes, but they did not for

their children's sakes wish to be Nimrods, and sent a deputation under Laidlaw, a Scotch farmer, to Prairie du Chien, the nearest farming settlement in the United States, to procure seed wheat. The men were three months making the journey, and purchased 200 bushels for about \$500. Leaving the Wisconsin river with three Mackinaw boats, they commenced, on the 15th of April, 1820, their return. Upon reaching Lake Pepin the ice had not disappeared, but on the 3d of May they were able to pass through. Ascending the Minnesota they came to Lake Traverse, and from thence the boats were drawn on rollers a mile and a half to the Big Stone lake. Crossing this body of water, they ascended the Sioux Wood river to the Red river, and arrived at Pembina.

Coming of the Swiss.

In the spring of 1821 there might have been seen huddled together on the banks of the Rhine, not far from the cathedral of Basle, which has been the architectural pride of Switzerland for more than eight centuries, a party of emigrants of the same faith as Groselliers and Raddison, the pioneer explorers of Minnesota, about to leave their native land and embark for the wilds of America. Having descended the Rhine to the vicinity of Rotterdam, they went aboard the ship Lord Wellington, and after a voyage across the Atlantic and amid the ice floes of Hudson's bay, they reached York fort, which had been first established by Groselliers. Here they debarked, and entering batteaux, ascended Nelson river for twenty days until they came to Lake Winnipeg, and coasting along the west shore reached the Red River of the North, which rises in Minnesota in Otter Tail lake.

With the exception of an English bull and two cows purchased of the Northwest Company, the first cattle brought to the Red river settlers was a drove of 300 driven up in 1821 from Missouri. When the drovers were ready to go home five Swiss families accompanied them as far as the military encampment, which has since become Fort Snelling, and they became the first tillers of the soil in Hennepin county. In 1823 another party left the Red river region and with six carts proceeded to Lake Traverse, where, hollowing cotton trees into canoes, they descended in the same to Fort Snelling. After the great flood of 1826, an-

other party came in Red river carts to the fort. On the 26th of July, 1831, twenty-five more of the Red river colonists came down, having been informed that they could have land near the fort and the use of farming implements. On the 1st day of July, 1835, Red river emigrants again arrived with sixty head of cattle and twenty or twenty-five horses, making, since 1821, 489 persons who had entered Minnesota from the north, many of whose descendants are still among us.

Central Position.

D'Auvagour, on the 4th of August, 1663, wrote the king of France relative to the region beyond Lake Superior in these words: "This, according to general opinion, ought to be the center of the country."

Today we have abundant evidence that we are standing at the threshold of a new dominion that is to arise on this plateau of North America. A few months ago, upon rails of steel, the locomotive found its way from the Falls of St. Anthony, under the flag of the Republic, to the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, near the shores of that lake which Grosellites first visited; and it is only a few weeks since a steamboat, built at Moorhead in our state, after descending the river and passing through Lake Winnipeg, ascended the Saskatchewan river, in the Dominion of Canada, nearly a thousand miles through a region capable of producing the finest of wheat.

With unshackled hands, free thought and liberty of conscience, the people of the valley of the upper Mississippi and Red River of the North may add much to the luster of the great Republic, born on the 4th of July, 1776. Let us pursue no narrow policy. Let us welcome the Dane, the Swede, the Norwegian, the Russian, the German, and all newcomers, with the words of Basil, the blacksmith, in Longfellow's *Evangeline*:

"Welcome, once more, my friends, who so long have been friendless and homeless;

Welcome, once more, to a home that is better, perchance, than the old one!

Here not stony ground provokes the wrath of the farmer;
Smoothly the plow-share runs through the soil as a keel through the water;

Here, too, lands may be had for the asking, and forests of timber, With few blows of the axe, are hewn and framed into houses."

The spring of 1870 was a lively one in the lower Red River valley owing to the so-called rebellion in Manitoba under Louis Riel and O'Donhue, of Fenian fame, and many who were on their way to Fort Garry that year, among which was the writer of this article, were forced to make an unwilling sojourn at Pembina, waiting for the suppression of the rebellion in order to go on to their destination. The quelling of the insurrection in June by the British troops once more restored tranquillity and the noise attached to the whole affair seemed to have drawn the attention of the outside world and caused quite a stream of emigration into the valley. In the summer of 1870 the first United States troops arrived and consisted of two companies of the Twentieth regiment, under command of Colonel Lloyd Wheaton, now of the Philippines. During the summer and fall they encamped on what is now South Pembina, and when winter came they moved into Fort Pembina, which had been built during the time they were lying encamped. Fort Pembina was abandoned in May, 1897.

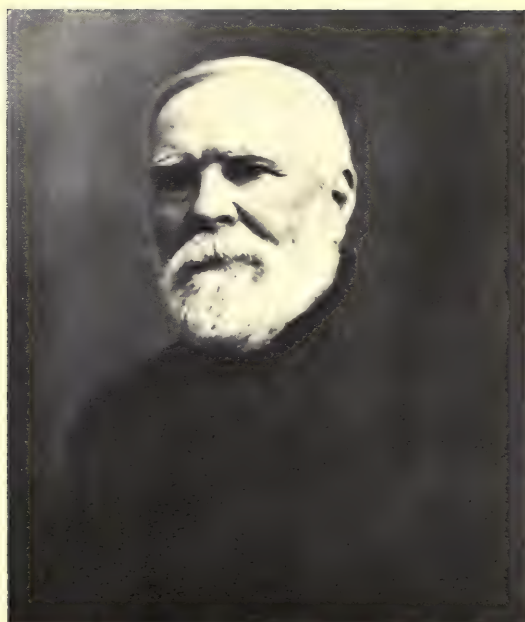
In 1870 Hill, Griggs & Co., of the Red River Steamboat Company, opened an extensive general store and carried as a rule a stock value of \$100,000, the establishment being managed by a Mr. D. C. Kinzie. In October of that year a gentleman who is now numbered among the valley's best known public men located at Pembina, namely, Judson LaMoure. He came as United States marshal and attache of the United States survey department. He was afterwards deputy collector of customs, and has served in every legislature of the state of North Dakota since its territorial days. At present he holds the office of state senator. Altogether 1870 was a lively year for this portion of the valley, and among other institutions established at Pembina that year was a United States district court and the running of the stage between St. Cloud and this place commenced. With the opening of navigation in the year 1871 the Selkirk steamboat of Hill, Griggs & Co. made her first trip down the river and made matters lively for the International's owners. Henry McKinney opened a saw mill that year near the junction of the Red and Pembina rivers, opposite St. Vincent, and the late Nathan Myrick,

of St. Paul, opened a trading post near Fort Pembina. Business was moving along smoothly until October, when the Fenian invasion of Manitoba under General O'Neil caused some stir, but was soon quieted by the arrest of the invading chief by the United States troops. A United States land office, which did a lively business all season, opened in December, 1870, with N. B. Brasher as commissioner. The first patent for a quarter section being issued to Hon. N. E. Nelson, of the United States customs at Pembina.

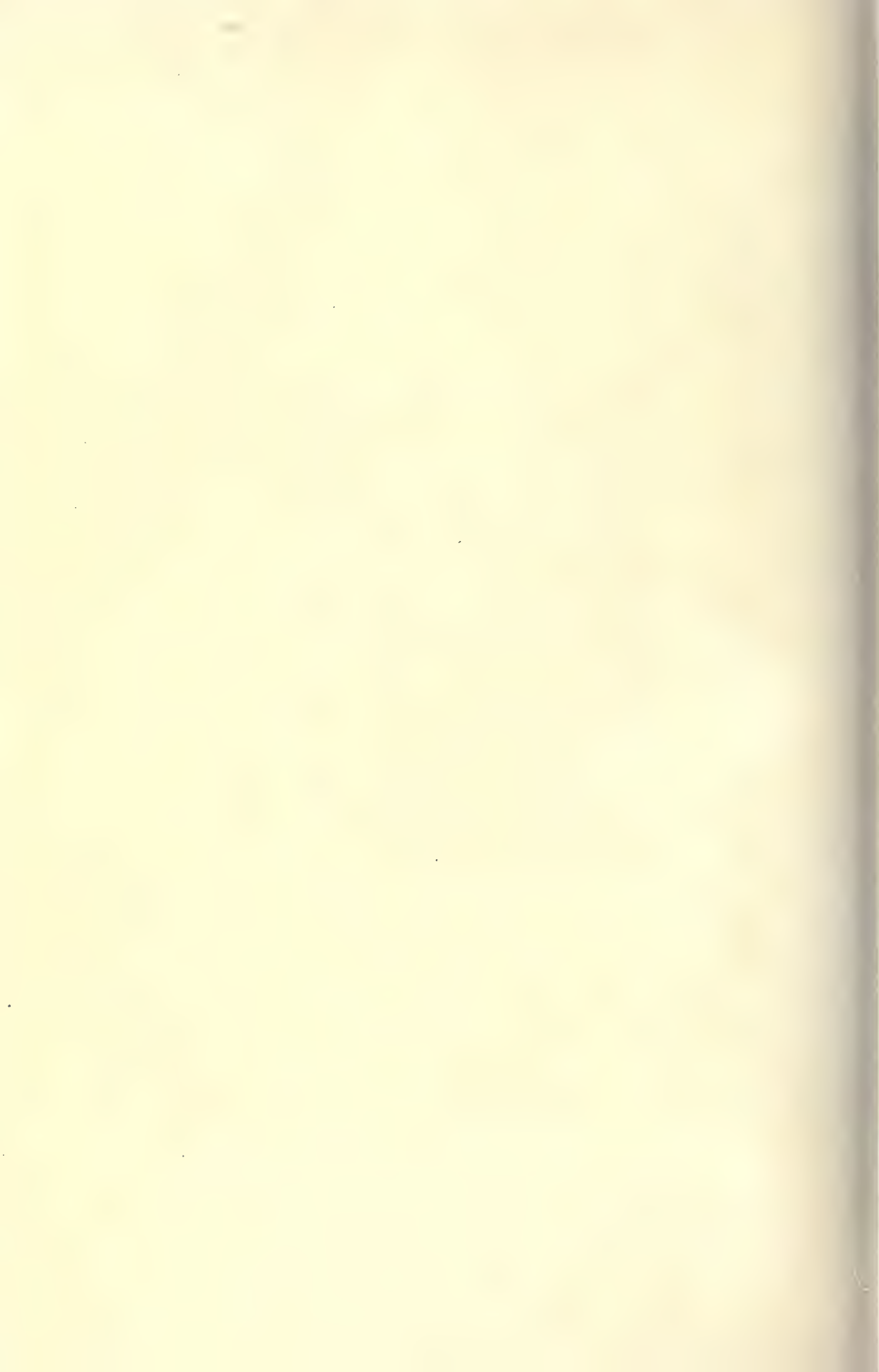
From 1873 to 1882.

The year 1873 opened with brighter prospects than ever for this part of the valley, and within the limits of Pembina there was a custom house, a postoffice, a signal station, three stores were in operation, while the manufactories were represented by McKinney's saw mill and Daniel's blacksmith shop. A stage line, a telegraph line and two lines of steamboats now tapped the valley and in every other way presented appearances of coming prosperity. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, or what is now the Great Northern Railway, had reached Crookston, only ninety miles south, and was expected soon to reach this vicinity, but the great panic of 1873 struck like a thunderstorm and put an end to all commercial confidence, and as a natural consequence to all railroad construction and other such enterprises in the West. The hopes of the people were suddenly blighted and hard times were felt all over the then frontier. For a few years, therefore, little progress was made in business, and although the rich lands of this portion of the Red River valley were open for settlement, few immigrants came into the country. In 1875 the mercantile business was even less than in 1871, and farming operations on both sides of the river of this immediate vicinity did not cover more than 800 acres in crop. In 1876 settlers began to come in thick, and with the close of 1878 the construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway was completed to St. Vincent, and from that date the active settlement of Kittson county and this part of the Red River valley began.

The wise policy of the United States government was to parcel out its land in small farms to actual settlers, selling none to non-



WILLIAM S. DEACON



residents, and allowing no one rights to secure more than three-quarters of a section, or a total of 480 acres. This large amount was possible to be obtained from the government only by use of three separate rights, each securing a quarter section, according to the respective laws for homesteads, pre-emption and tree culture. Most of the farms received from the government comprise only 160 acres, and these were deeded, upon payment of small fees at the land offices, to any citizens, including naturalized foreigners, those affirming their intention to become naturalized legal voters, and widows and unmarried women, all of whom were required to take the land to be their permanent homes. For these free gifts of the fertile prairie of the Red River valley, surpassed by no other era of the world in its natural value for agriculture, multitudes came, bringing housekeeping equipments in their immigrant wagons (prairie schooners), which passed in long processions through St. Cloud and Alexandria, Minn., on their way from older portions of this state and from states further east and south. Many also came directly from the old world, especially from Sweden and Norway, being carried from the Eastern seaports by railroads, and soon established on their own freeholds in near neighborhoods with others of their countrymen who had come to the United States many years earlier.

A considerable number of very large farms were acquired, however, by discerning capitalists, who saw the capabilities of this district for the convenient employment of large companies of laborers, marshaled with almost military order in the various operations of farming, as in plowing, seeding and threshing, and who at an early stage in the rapid progress of settlement foresaw the profits of wheat-raising on a grand scale. These "bonanza farms," as they were afterwards called, were made up in great part by purchasing from the railroad corporations the odd-numbered alternate sections, which had been given as government subsidies to foster the early railroad enterprises that opened this region to settlement. But the railroad lands formed no compact tract, being in square miles, touching each other only at the corners, like the spots of a single color on a checkerboard. To remedy this difficulty and fill out a continuous tract, many of the intervening portions were obtained by purchase from the

settlers who had received the land from the government in good faith, with full intention of continuing to live on it, but in some instances claims were also obtained from the government by fraudulent agents, who professed their intention to comply with this legal requirement in taking land by pre-emption. Among the most famous and successful of these extensive farms were the Lockhart and Keystone farms in Minnesota; the Dwight, Fairview, Keystone, Cleveland, Downing and Antelope farms on the Dakota side; the Dalrymple farm near Fargo, comprising some 30,000 acres; the Grandin farm, 40,000 acres, and the Elk Valley farm near Larimore. In some fields of these great farms the teams plowed three and four miles straight forward, only being interrupted by roads on the section lines, where the plow was thrown out of the ground for a few rods. The first breaking on both the Dalrymple and the Grandin farms was in 1875, the same year in which the land was mostly purchased, and their first crop of wheat was harvested in 1876, with an average yield of nearly forty bushels to the acre. During every year since that time the harvest on these lands and in general throughout the valley have been good, with no failure on account of drouth, which for several years (from 1885 to 1889 and again since 1892) has been very severe upon many other portions of the country east, south and west of this fertile valley of the Red River of the North.

Transformation.

The transformation, growth and development of this great valley was the product of omnipotent though invisible forces. But yesterday, seemingly, an unbounded expanse of prairie, a vast unknown country, the abode of savagery, the happy hunting ground of the nomads of the plains. The world is familiar with its phenomenal growth. In one brief generation we have looked with amazement at the flight of vast herds of Buffalo, and hordes of painted men before the advancing caravans of the immigrants, seen the locomotive climb chamois-like over its hills and valleys, seen a web of steel spread over its surface by the great spider of commerce, the tepees of the Indian swept away to make room for the factory, church and schoolhouse, and amid the roar of mill

wheels, the din of factory whistles and the clatter of wheels of trade, the people of the East have swept with their telescopes this great fertile valley for new homes and one county at least in this land of golden grain,

Kittson County,

has caught their eye and now comes the query, What new wonders has nature's storehouse given to enrich? Most aptly it has been said, "The home is the bulwark of civilization." It is the nucleus around which clusters in rich profusion the sublimest memories of the most beautiful sentiments and the truest and noblest aspirations of the human race. Poverty and pain, penury and want may oft be unbidden guests and the hubbub and turmoil of life's fierce conflict may rage with fury unrestrained—the home remains—a refuge sublime. Mid storms and tempests, sunshine and shadows, and through all the quick changing scenes of life's great drama, still stands the home. An oasis in the desert—the solitary star in all the firmament whose faithful rays guide unerring the feet of wayward humanity into higher, nobler and better paths.

Going back to the first actual settlement of Kittson county in 1878, we find that the county was organized the following year, when Gov. John S. Pillsbury appointed the following board of county commissioners: Robert Thompson, chairman; E. W. Jadis and D. F. Brawley. The first meeting of the board was held April 8, 1879, when the following county officers were appointed: H. Eustrom, auditor; Patrick Carrigan, treasurer; Peter Daily, register of deeds; John A. Vanstrum, sheriff; George B. Elliott, county attorney. The first term of district court was held in July, 1881, with Judge O. P. Stearns presiding and F. M. McLaughlin, clerk. From this period we find that in a few years Kittson county has grown from almost a wilderness to a population of nearly 10,000, and that among the first who came here to make their homes were Robert Thompson, R. Doran, N. D. Murray, Alexander Turner, J. W. Stewart, John McFarlane, John Finney, Eric and Ole Narlund, and last, but not least, Andrew Jerome, who may be honored by being called the father of Kittson county, having settled on his farm at the junction of the Two and Red rivers, and has made his home there ever since. While

Kittson county has a variety of natural resources, agriculture and stock-raising is the main corner stone of its prosperity. It has long ago gained a world-wide reputation as being the banner county of the Red River valley, the bread basket of the world.

The Climate.

The climate advantages of the Red River valley and Kittson county are of a high order. A distinguished feature is its dry air, which modifies summer heat and winter cold. Markings on the thermometer do not indicate the effects upon the constitution by the extremes of temperature. The summer air is not sultry and debilitating, nor is the winter atmosphere charged with moisture, which gives one the chilly feeling common to lower latitudes. The mercury often falls considerably below zero, but the severity of the cold is so tempered by a dry atmosphere that extremely cold weather and storms never come together. The winter overcoat you wear in Illinois or Iowa will keep you warm on the coldest day in Kittson county, but it will be a cold day for a citizen from this section if he visits the windy city of Chicago in winter with no better protection than the clothing he wears in Kittson county. It would be advisable for him to supplement his outfit by a chest protector, a woolen jersey, a heavy muffler, a pair of ear muffs and a pair of felt shoes, if he would escape an attack of pneumonia. The Red River valley has long enjoyed a reputation as a sanitarium for persons suffering from lung and throat trouble. Malaria here is unknown; it is a country exempt from complaints common to the fever ridden valleys of the warm belts. The average annual rainfall is about twenty-eight inches. There is nowhere on the continent a more healthful climate than that of the Red River valley and here in Kittson county. The new-comer does not have to be acclimated. The chill and fever and malarial troubles generally, which used to be regarded as an unavoidable incident to the settlement of a new country, are unknown here. The stranger from the East takes delight in inhaling the health-giving air of this section. He finds in it something that invigorates. He is told that it is ozone and from thenceforth, especially if he has weak lungs, he thanks God for ozone even if he has but a vague idea of what ozone is.

The Wonderful Fertility of the Soil

and the entire absence of sloughs and waste lands will continue to attract new-comers here, and from this time on the further development of the county will be rapid and continuous, so when you have the opportunity of buying a farm and home in the Red River valley at the present low prices, why not come to Kittson county, the most productive district in the entire valley, whose grand rolling prairies and timbered openings intersected by rippling streams and beautiful lakelets of pure sparkling water present the ideal of farm homes? Here nature bountifully provides all that is desirable for the most successful agriculture. The soil is of wonderful productiveness, being a rich black loam with a clay subsoil. Other sections of the country have perhaps as good surface soil, but the distinguishing features of that of Kittson county is that it is not so sandy as that portion of the valley west of the Red river, but is a black loam, made from vegetable compound during the overflow of the Red river in ages past, and it is very like that on the Missouri river bottoms of Iowa and further south, and is productive as the made lands of the Yazoo Delta of the Mississippi or along the Euphrates or River Nile. It contains a sufficient amount of sand to make a quick growth of all grain or vegetables, and is especially adapted to the growing of grain and roots. It is the only soil in the world that will produce a crop without rain or without irrigation and there must be a plausible reason for this fact, and we will tell what it is.

The ground freezes to a considerable depth here, and as a consequence there most always is frost in the ground as late as July. Any one who is familiar with farming will tell you that so long as there is frost in the ground that it continues to send up a dampness, which comes in contact with the roots of the crop, and affords ample moisture from nature's own way. Here is the theory for the raising of No. 1 hard wheat of this country. All wheat has a "tap root" which penetrates the earth to a great depth, thus it not only reaches the damp ground, but acts as a conductor of the coolness up and into the stem, thus making hard

wheat. This theory has been thoroughly demonstrated, which accounts for the country withstanding a drouth.

Never in the history of the Red River valley of Minnesota did the farmer ever suffer a failure of crops, and the average for wheat has never been less than eighteen bushels per acre. In the report of the British delegation of farmers who visited this section a few years ago we find that they give the enormous yield of forty-two and a half bushels, which they saw harvested on the field of Hon. W. F. Kelso, four miles from this city. James Ingles, also of this county, was awarded a diploma at the World's Fair in 1893 for the excellence of his grain. But it is not on wheat alone that the Kittson county farmer need depend. Corn flourishes in the most northern counties of the state. At the World's Fair Minnesota secured some twenty-five awards for corn, most of the specimens exhibited having been grown in the counties of the Red River valley. Awards were also made for barley, oats, rye, flax, field peas, beans, etc. Altogether Minnesota secured at the World's Fair 230 awards on grain and seeds, a greater percentage in proportion than obtained by any other state or by any foreign country, and the column containing specimens of grain, small seeds and grasses from the Red River valley of Minnesota, contributed by the Great Northern Railway Company, collected from the settlers on its lands, took the highest awards for that class of exhibits at the fair, a gold medal and two diplomas.

Potatoes and Other Vegetables.

The Red River valley potato is a large, robust fellow who will not take a back seat for anybody. The tubers of this section are dry, mealy and excellent keepers. They yield from 150 to 500 bushels to the acre and bring a good price. Everything in the line of vegetables which grow in the north temperate zone grow to perfection here. Peas ripen by the middle of June, onions flourish excellently, while beets and cabbage attain an enormous size.

Wild Fruits.

Cranberries, high bush and those growing upon vines in wet, low places, are found growing wild in this country, requiring

no care or attention save that of picking and making into pies and jellies, and are much better, command a higher price in the market than those from cultivated fields in the East. Plums and other small wild fruits abound, and the many baskets sent away, saying nothing of those used here, show this to be true. Hundreds of bushels of blueberries are picked and shipped out of this country—that is, from the eastern portion of the county, as that section contains more timber. Tame fruit, such as strawberries, crabapples, etc., grow very prolifically.

Joseph E. Bouvette, editor and proprietor of the "Kittson County Enterprise," is one of the well known men of his profession, as well as one of the pioneers of the Northwest. He was born in this state and his life has been spent in this region. It is filled with incidents, many of them connected with the Indian times in this section, and of later years he has been identified with the growth of civilization and has aided materially in the same. He is a native of St. Cloud, Stearns county, Minnesota, and was born August 17, 1866. He is the third in order of birth of a family born to Frank and Mary (Gandri) Bouvette. The family started for Fort Garry in 1869, and spent some time at Georgetown, Fort Abercrombie and McAuleyville. Upon reaching the international boundary line their outfit with which they traveled, consisting of Red river carts, was captured by Louis Riel, of the Northwest rebellion, and O'Donahue, the Fenian leader, and they were detained several days. This delay, and afterwards meeting with British forces who were coming to garrison English Fort (now West Emerson), which Riel had under capture, and the frequent Sioux Indian outbreaks west of Pembina, caused his father to change his course, and he accordingly settled near Fort Pembina, N. D., which was then being built and in command of Col. Loyd Wheaton, now of the Philippines. Fort Pembina was at that time garrisoned by several companies of the Twentieth United States infantry, affording good protection against Indians to white settlers who were at that time pushing west. This was the wildest of wild country at the time, and amid these surroundings our subject was reared. He, however, received a good common school education in English and also speaks French, and is fairly versed in the Indian language. He made the best

of his opportunities and entered the office of the "Pioneer Express" when a boy and remained there eight years, learning the newspaper business thoroughly. He was appointed inspector of United States customs at Fort Pembina under the Harrison administration, and also served two years as deputy state game warden at large for the State of Minnesota, under Governor John Lind. In 1894 he purchased the "Kittson County Enterprise," which he has since conducted. The paper was established in 1882, by W. F. Wallace, who sold the plant to Ed. H. Love, from whom our subject purchased the same, and he has made a success of the paper. It is a strictly Democratic organ and has a good circulation, and is considered one of the bright exchanges of the newspaper world of northern Minnesota. Mr. Bouvette was married in 1895 to Miss Nellie E. Chevins. Two children have been born to bless their home, upon whom they have bestowed the names of Clifford W. and Mildred E. Mr. Bouvette is quite prominent in public affairs of local importance, and has served ten years as chairman of the Democratic county committee and is also member of the congressional committee. He is prominent in fraternal circles, and holds membership in the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., M. W. A., O. E. S., and A. F. and A. M. societies.

CHAPTER XLIII.

NORMAN COUNTY.

Location and Drainage—Population—Postoffices, Cities and Villages—Industries—Banks and Banking—Newspapers.

Norman county lies along the east bank of the Red River, and is bounded on the north by Polk county, on the east by Mahnomen county, which was originally a part of Norman, on the south by Clay county, and one township in Becker county, and on the west, across the Red River in North Dakota, by Traill and Cass counties. The county comprises practically twenty-four government townships, with a few fractional sections on the west, caused by the windings of the river.

The service is fertile, and being well watered by the Wild Rice river and its branches, and the Marsh river and its tributaries, as well as by the Red River, is admirably adapted to general farming and stock raising, dairying being one of the principal industries.

Two branches of the Great Northern cross the county, north and south, in the western and central portions, and in the eastern portion the Northern Pacific crosses in the same general direction. Along the line of these three branches are many small, but thriving villages, with the industries and stores usually found in such places.

Six newspapers and one religious paper are published. The "Norman County Herald," established in 1888, is published every Wednesday by Jason Weatherhead, and has a circulation of 1,135 copies. The "Norman County Index" is published every Thursday by D. C. Leightbourn. It was established in 1880,

and has a circulation of 1,200 copies. Both of these papers are published in Ada. At Gary, A. T. Thompson issues the "Graphic" every Saturday, the circulation being about 500. At Hendrum, the "Red River Review," established in 1899, is issued by M. A. Widsten. The circulation is about 500. J. D. Mason issues the "Times" at Twin Valley every Wednesday. The paper was established in 1896, and has a circulation of something over 750 copies. The "Reporter," with a circulation of about 500, is published at Halstad by Edward Sullivan. The "Folkets Blad," a Norwegian-Danish religious publication, is issued twice a month by Cornelius Strand, and has a circulation of 1,000. It was established at Ada in 1906.

Norman county has ten banks. At Ada there are two, each having a capital stock of \$25,000. The First National of that city has C. M. Sprague as President, and C. J. Lofgren as Cashier. At the First State, Sylvester Peterson is President, and H. Jenkins, Jr., Cashier. The First Bank of Gary has a capital stock of \$5,000. W. R. Matthews is the President, and D. C. Jones the Cashier. The First State Bank of Hendrum has a capital stock of \$10,000. H. O. Rask is President, and A. M. Eckmann, Cashier. Twin Valley has two banks. The Citizens State Bank is capitalized at \$10,000. E. M. Niles is President, and M. E. Dahl Cashier. The First National Bank has a capital stock of \$25,000. A. L. Hanson is President, and C. E. Peterson Cashier. Halstad also has two banks. The State Bank is capitalized at \$20,000, with Burre B. Larson as President, and Knute O. Slette as Cashier, while the First National with a capital stock of \$25,000 has Harold Thorson as President, and John O. Lyngstad as Cashier. The Bank of Perley is capitalized at \$10,000 with M. T. Weum as President, and S. S. Dalen as Cashier. The State Bank of Shelly has a capital stock of \$10,000, and John S. Tucker is President, and J. W. C. Anderson, Cashier of the institution. These banks are all in a thriving and prosperous condition, and their volume of business speaks well for the sagacity, thrift and business integrity of the county.

The county has an excellent public school system, the teachers being competent, and the school buildings neat and commodious, with well kept grounds. The church edifices, which are

numerous, proclaim the people a God-fearing and law-abiding community.

The population of the county is estimated at about 18,000 souls, who are supplied with mail from seventeen postoffices, located at Ada, Borup, Faith, Flaming, Flom, Fossum, Gary, Hadley, Halstad, Heiberg, Hendrum, Lockhart, Perley, Shelly, Syre, Twin Valley and Wheatville.

Ada, the county seat, has a population of 1,515. It is a prosperous incorporated village, governed by a village council, and is located on the northern division of the Great Northern railroad, 265 miles northwest of St. Paul, and thirty-four south of Crookston. It is the center of a fine agricultural section and large quantities of wheat are annually exported. Two weekly newspapers, the "Index" and the "Herald" are published. The village has two banks, graded and high schools, Catholic, Congregational, German and Norwegian Lutheran and Methodist churches, a library, a creamery, three hotels, five grain elevators, flour and saw mills, a brick yard and two opera houses. The soil in the vicinity is a rich loam and highly productive. Land is valued at from \$15 for wild to \$35 for improved land per acre. The village has telephone service, Western Union telegraph, Great Northern Express, daily mail, and the usual village improvements.

Anthony was first settled in 1873. It is located on the Marsh river in Anthony township, ten miles northeast of Ada and eight miles east of Halstad. There is one church, a United Lutheran, and the village has a creamery, a blacksmith shop, a feed mill and a general store and is supplied with a telephone service.

Borup, a village with a population of 145, in Winchester township, is on the Great Northern, eight miles south of Ada, having been settled in 1897. It has a Norwegian Lutheran church, a bank, a hotel, three grain elevators, one creamery, and a number of stores. The village is equipped with telephone service, and has the Great Northern Express and Western Union telegraph.

Betcher is on Spring creek in Green Meadow township, nine miles northeast of Ada, and eight miles west of Gary. It contains a Lutheran church, a creamery and two general stores.

Faith, now having a population of 50, is twenty-five miles

east of Ada. It was settled in 1872, and has a general store, a creamery and a feed and saw mill.

Flaming is a flag station on the Northern Pacific, twenty-two miles northeast of Ada and six miles north of Gary. It has telephone, mail and express service.

Flom, in Flom township, has a population of thirty. It was first settled in 1863 and has a Norwegian Lutheran church, a public school, creamery, saw and feed mill, general store, livery, hardware store and restaurant. It has telephone service, but for telegraph and express depends on Ada, twenty-seven miles to the northwest and Twin Valley, twelve miles in the same direction.

Fossum is in Fossum township, twenty miles southeast of Ada and five southeast of Twin Valley. It was founded in 1872, and has a Lutheran church, a general store and a blacksmith.

Folkedahl is a settlement in Lake Ida township.

Gary, now having a population of 300, was settled in 1883. It is on the Northern Pacific railroad, 285 miles northwest of St. Paul, and seventeen miles northeast of Ada. The village contains a graded school, a United Lutheran church, four grain elevators, two hotels, several stores, a bank, feed and saw mills, a creamery, a newspaper and an electric light plant, and has good mail, express, telephone and telegraph service.

Goldner is a settlement ten miles southwest of Ada.

Hadler was formerly known as Wicklow. It is a small settlement five miles north of Ada, and has a general store.

Halstad is an incorporated village on the branch of the Great Northern road. It is 275 miles northwest of St. Paul and eighteen miles in the same direction from Ada. The village is governed by a council, has two banks, Methodist and Lutheran churches, a new \$20,000 school building, four grain elevators, two hotels, a flour mill, a weekly newspaper, and the usual stores and business houses. A creamery handles the dairy products of the surrounding country, and telephone, telegraph, mail and express service add to the comforts of life.

Heiberg has a general store and a flour mill. It is on the Northern Pacific, twelve miles east of Ada and two miles north of Twin Valley.

Hendrum, now having a population of 368, was organized as an incorporated village several years ago, having been settled in 1881. It is on the Great Northern, sixteen miles from Ada and 265 miles from St. Paul. The village is in a flourishing condition and aside from the usual stores and general places of business, has four grain elevators, a feed mill, a bank, Norwegian and Presbyterian churches, a hotel and a weekly newspaper, with good telephone, mail, express and telegraph service.

Lockhart is on the Northern Pacific, ten miles north of Ada. It has a creamery, two grain elevators, a general store and a blacksmith, as well as telephone, mail and express service.

Marsh River, fifteen miles northwest of Ada, is supplied with mail from the rural route out of Halstad.

Navaree is thirteen miles northeast of Ada and receives its mail at Betcher.

Perley is in Lee township on the Great Northern railroad and the Red River. It is 250 miles northwest of St. Paul and twenty-two miles southwest of Ada. The village was settled in 1880 and has a bank, a creamery, a flour mill, a hotel, three grain elevators, two Lutheran churches, the usual stores and places of business, with telephone, telegraph, mail and express service.

Polk City is a settlement twenty miles from Ada.

Rolette is the name formerly borne by Lockhart, mentioned above.

Ranum is twenty-two miles northeast of Ada, and receives its mail by rural route from Flaming.

Qual, twenty-three miles southeast of Ada receives its mail by rural route from Twin Valley.

Shelly was first settled in 1896. It is on the Great Northern, twenty miles northwest of Ada, and has a Lutheran church, a bank, a feed mill, grain elevator, lumber yard, saloon, general stores and the usual places of business. It also has express, telephone, telegraph and mail service.

Strand is a discontinued postoffice twenty miles northeast of Ada.

Sundahl, twenty-three miles northeast of Ada receives its mail by rural route from Flaming.

Syre is on the Northern Pacific, sixteen miles southeast of Ada and six miles south of Twin Valley. It has two general stores, and telephone and mail service.

Twin Valley has a population of 632. Settled in 1874 it is situated on the Northern Pacific railroad and Wild Rice river, 276 miles northwest of St. Paul and fifteen miles east of Ada. It is governed by a village council, and contains the usual stores, restaurants, professional men, and general business houses, including a steam power flouring mill, a \$4,000 school house, two banks, three hotels, four churches, a newspaper and four grain elevators, with telephone, telegraph, express and mail service.

Waukon receives its mail by rural route from Gary.

Wheatville is on the Great Northern, five miles south of Ada. It has a general store and several smaller places of business.

CHAPTER XLIV.

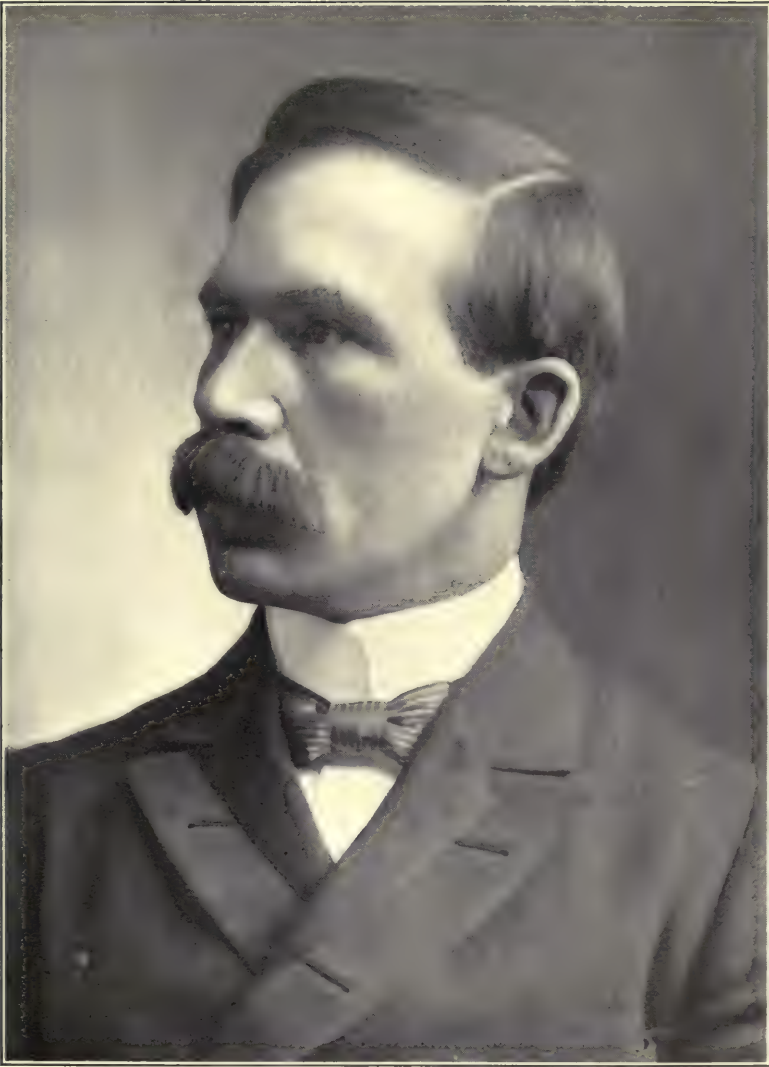
BIOGRAPHY.

Hans H. Aaker, proprietor of Aaker's Business College, was born on a farm near Ridgeway, Iowa, on the 16th day of April, 1862. His father, Hans O. Aaker, was born in Sauland, Telemarken, Norway, in 1825. He emigrated to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he was one of the early settlers and for fifty years a prominent and well to do farmer. Ragnild Aaker (nee Gutehus), the mother of H. H. Aaker, was born in Hjertdal, Telemarken, Norway, and was married to Hans O. Aaker just before his emigration to this country. Young Aaker received a good primary education and entered Luther's College at Decorah, Iowa, where he remained nearly four years, when, coming to the conclusion that a business course would suit him better than preparation for the ministry, he entered a business college at Decorah, graduating in 1882, and from the commercial department of the Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., in 1883. Mr. Aaker then assumed charge of the commercial department of the Willmar Seminary, a new school started in 1883 at Wilmar, Minn., by Prof. A. M. Hove, later a teacher at Augsburg Seminary, Minnesota; Prof. H. S. Hilleboe, now principal of the schools at Benson, Minn., and Mr. Aaker. The seminary was one of the first schools of its kind in the Northwest, and grew in five years from twelve pupils to 250. In 1888 Mr. Aaker decided to engage in business and resigned his school position and in partnership with a brother opened a mercantile house in Twin Valley, where a profitable business was carried on. In 1891 the Northwestern Lutheran College Association was incorporated and a school styled Concordia College was started at Moorhead. The record made by Prof. Aaker at the Willmar Seminary was well known and the officers of the new

school were very anxious to secure his services. Finally he was induced to accept a position with this institution. In January, 1892, he assumed charge of the commercial department and two years later he was elected principal of the school. Concordia College is one of the most prosperous schools in the Northwest.

In political matters he is known as a Prohibitionist, and he has taken an active part in the work of the party. While located at Twin Valley he was the party nominee for county superintendent of schools and lost by a narrow margin. In 1892 he was the Prohibition candidate for secretary of state. In the spring of 1900 the business men of Moorhead requested Professor Aaker to become a candidate for mayor. The city had been for many years the dumping ground of the drinking element of Fargo, N. D., a city across the state line, and under Prohibition laws. The resorts barred from Fargo found a place in Moorhead, and, as no relief could be obtained from the regular nominees, the business men decided upon Mr. Aaker, as the man to redeem the fair name of the city. He was elected by a plurality of eighty votes over the opposing candidates. In the spring of 1900, Mr. Aaker was nominated for congress by the Prohibitionists of the Seventh Congressional district. He was also a candidate for the nomination of the People's party and had the support of the leading men of the party, but owing to saloon influence he was defeated for the nomination. Mr. Aaker, though defeated, ran ahead of his ticket, receiving more than double the votes cast for the nominee for Governor. Mr. Aaker is a member of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. He was married, September 5, 1900, to Miss Annette Peterson, for several years at Concordia College. He resigned his position at Concordia College, in the summer of 1902, and opened his business college in Fargo, October 27, 1902. He ran for governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1904. In 1906 he made a strong campaign against gambling and prostitution, in Fargo, as candidate for mayor on a strict enforcement platform. He is president of the Direct Legislation League, and also of the Scandinavian Republican League.

Francis W. Ames, is a well known citizen of Mayville, N. D., who has been prominently identified with his county and state since his coming to North Dakota, in October, 1880. He is a



ANDREW A. BRUCE



native of Wiscasset, Maine, where he was born, December 16, 1851. His father, Charles H. Ames, was a carriage maker. Having passed the days of his boyhood at home, at school, in the work shop and in the field. The young man entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1876. He then studied law in the office of H. C. Robinson, Hartford, Connecticut, and was admitted to practice in the courts of that state in 1879. In October, 1880, he came to North Dakota, and in 1881 settled at Caledonia, Traill county. In 1885, he removed to Mayville, where he has resided since that time. In 1881, he was appointed clerk of the district court, by Judge Hudson, and in 1888, was elected state's attorney of Traill county, serving the public in that official capacity four years. In 1898, he was elected state senator, and in 1893, was appointed reporter of the supreme court, and is still holding that position. In addition to his professional life, Judge Ames, is identified with a number of business enterprises. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Mayville, First National Bank of Hatton, and also of the Northwood Trust and Safety bank. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1882.

Judge Ames was married to Lucia A. Phelps, May 30, 1883, at Rockford, Iowa. Children granted to this couple are Miss Cora I. Ames, born September 11, 1884, a graduate of the Mayville Normal, in the class of 1906, and now a teacher at Casselton, N. D.; Miss Lillian R. Ames, born October 19, 1886, a graduate of the Mayville Normal in 1908. Both of these young ladies are represented in the engraving with their father. Chauncey C. Ames, born July 13, 1890, and Harold F., born March 16, 1893.

Anton O. Anderson, manager of the Advance Thrasher Company, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, was born at Lake Crystal, Minnesota, on April 7, 1872. His parents were Ole W. and Elsie (Farmer) Anderson, both natives of Norway. Father came to the United States in 1853, and mother in 1871.

Anton O. received a good common school education at Hillsboro, N. D. He then spent two years at Willmar Seminary, Willmar, Minn., and one year at the Lutheran College, at Decorah, Iowa. From 1899 to 1903, was engaged in the implement business at Northwood, North Dakota, when he sold out

and became traveling salesman for the Advance Thrasher Company, until 1905, when he took charge as manager of their branch house at Grand Forks.

Mr. Anderson came to North Dakota in June, 1877, and with his father settled on a homestead at Hillsboro. He has taken an active interest in political matters, was reading clerk in the house of representatives, session of 1897, and was chief clerk during session of 1903. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1898, to Miss Sadie Shelburn, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, and has three children, Marion, Arthur, and Helen.

A. T. Austinson, one of the founders and builders of the village of Ulen, Minnesota, was born in Norway, May 5, 1857. His parents were Torkle and Guri (Descud) Austinson.

Mr. Austinson came to the United States in 1868, and settled first in the town of Primrose, Dane county, Wisconsin, and the following year moved to Twin Lake, Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he remained for about two years, and then went to Goose Prairie township, Clay county, Minnesota, three miles east of Hitterdal, where he proved up a claim and assisted materially to organize the town of Goose Prairie. He helped survey the first county road from Tansem, the north line in eastern Clay county, and was identified with the entire development from the beginning. He was the first assessor in the town of Goose Prairie, Hagen and Ulen townships, which were attached to Goose Prairie for this purpose. He organized the first school district, No. 28, and was the first merchant in the village of Ulen, to erect a store, on December 23, 1886.

Mr. Austinson is decidedly a man of affairs, and as a business man and citizen has always been identified with the best interests of his town and county, and has devoted the greater part of his time, during his residence in Minnesota, to local politics. He was a member of the first board to organize the town of Goose Prairie, the others being S. M. Y. Nykrieum and Paul Van Vlissengen. He was one of the county commissioners and chairman of the board; he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Mr. Knud Nelson for congress, in what was termed the ——— Fifth

district; he was deputy sheriff under W. J. Bakken, from 1882 to 1885, and was a delegate to the state congressional and county conventions at various times, and member of the congressional committee when Frank M. Eddie was elected to congress, and a staunch supporter of the winner. He carried the first line of general merchandise in Ulen village, under the firm name of Austinson & Asleson. He secured the petition for the consolidation of the two schools of Ulen township and removal into the village, the old school houses are now used as private homes. The present school building of five rooms was erected largely under his personal supervision and instrumentality, and he also helped to issue the bonds for same, he being clerk of the school board for a number of years, and took great interest in the educational facilities of the village. Mr. Austinson was also connected with the establishment of the roller mill, and the \$1,500.00 bonus required for this, was secured by his efforts and others; the water works and electric light plant bonds were also issued under his direction. He was for a time owner and manager of the first newspaper—the “Ulen Union,” and helped to organize the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, in Ulen, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was the second postmaster of Ulen, succeeding Mr. O. C. Melbye; he was connected with the telephone company, of Lake Park, was among the founders of the Synod Lutheran Church, and is inseparably connected with all of its improvements and one of its principal contributors.

Mr. Austinson is a staunch Republican, and in 1896, was candidate for sheriff of Clay county, against W. J. Botkin, but lost the election by three votes, and that in a Populistic locality. Mr. A. T. Austinson stood almost alone in eastern Clay county, as an advocate of Republican principles. During the time that the Populists had entire control of both county and state politics he was offered any position on the Populist ticket, if he would join them. This was refused, as principal was first in his actions. In the year of 1904, he was candidate to the house of representatives for his district, but was defeated in the primaries by a few votes, when Geo. E. Perley, of Moorhead, was nominated. He is contented however, in having the satisfaction that he has been a material help toward keeping Clay county in the fold of the

Republican party, always taking an active part in the election of such men as Knud Nelson, Frank M. Eddie and others who have shown themselves worthy of the confidence of the people.

As a man Mr. Austinson is well respected in the community. He has always shown himself capable and trustworthy in any place he has been called to fill, and no man enjoys more public confidence and esteem than Mr. A. T. Austinson.

Torkle Austinson, father of Mr. A. T. Austinson, a prominent politician of Ulen township, was born in Hallingdohl, Norway, July 6, 1826, and is now living with his son, in Ambrose, North Dakota. He married Miss Gure Oleson, in Norway, in 1854. She was born, October 7, 1819, and died in the village of Ulen, in 1904, at the age of eighty-three. They emigrated to the United States, in the spring of 1868, in a sailing vessel called "Nordna;" it was a three months' voyage, provisions ran out, almost causing starvation among the passengers. They first settled in Primrose township, Dane county, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1869, and then moved to Freeborn county, Minnesota, and lived there until 1871, and again started overland in company with Andrew Larson, for Clay county, and located in Ulen township, where they took possession of the claim cabin of Arne Evans, in section 28, but remained but a short time, being frightened away by some land sharks claiming it Indian Script land. He again moved to section 27, Goose Prairie township, and that became railroad land, so he again moved, and this time located in section 26, where he proved up a homestead and remained until 1887, then sold out to his son, and moved into the village of Ulen, to his sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Austinson had a family of three children, viz.: A. T. Austinson, Susie, now the wife of Hans Hanson, and Julia, wife of O. S. Naserad, postmaster of Hitterdal.

This venerable couple were charter members of the Lutheran Church, of Goose Prairie township, and their first child, A. T., was the first to be confirmed in that pioneer church.

William John Bailey, lumber dealer, of Inkster, North Dakota, was born December 11, 1854, at Toronto, Canada. His parents, Alexander and Susan Bailey, were both natives of County Monaghan, Ireland. They came to Toronto, in 1840. His father was a carpenter by trade.

William J. was educated in the schools of Toronto, Canada, and came to Euclid, Minnesota, in 1881, and engaged in the lumber business; in 1883 and 1884, he operated a sash and door factory, at Crookston, Minnesota. In 1884, he removed to North Dakota, and began his present business at Inkster. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, B. P. O. E., and B. of A. Y.

In 1893, he was married to Miss Hattie A. Stuart. They have three children, Norman Stuart, Admiral Ross, and John Hollis.

David H. Beecher. The subject of this sketch, Mr. David H. Beecher, is one of the pioneer and successful bankers of the Red River Valley, entering this field as a banker in 1884 at Park River, Walsh county, North Dakota. Mr. Beecher was born in Rushford, Allegany county, New York, March 15, 1852, where he resided with his parents until the age of twelve, when the family removed to Tioga county, New York. At the age of eighteen he went to Binghamton, New York, to complete his education and entered business there at the age of twenty-three. He resided at Binghamton until 1883, when he came to Crookston, Minnesota. The following year he became associated with Mr. Sidney Clarke, then with the First National Bank of that city, and established the First National Bank of Park River in Walsh county, North Dakota, taking up his residence at that place. Mr. Beecher still retains his connection with this bank, which has grown to be the largest bank in Walsh county. In 1890 Messrs. Beecher and Clarke removed to Grand Forks and established the Union National Bank with \$100,000 capital, which institution has made steady and substantial growth and is recognized as one of the strongest and most conservative banks in the Red River Valley.

Mr. Beecher continued to extend his banking interests through the eastern part of the state, the growth of which now shows him to be the principal officer and leading spirit of five national banks and twelve state banks, with a total capital and surplus of nearly \$500,000, deposits of \$2,000,000 and loans of \$1,500,000.

Mr. Beecher has gathered around him as associates several men of rare genius as bankers, among whom are Mr. Sidney Clarke, cashier of the Union National Bank of Grand Forks; Geo. E. Towle, vice president of the First National Bank of Park

River and treasurer of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis; Karl J. Farup, cashier of the First National Bank of Park River; Brynjolf Prom, cashier of the State Bank of Milton; Hon. U. L. Burdick, cashier of the First National Bank of Munich, who is also present Speaker of the North Dakota House of Representatives.

It may be said to the credit of Mr. Beecher and his associates that during the panics of 1893, 1896 and 1907, all of the banks in which he is associated maintained their usual strong position and showed careful and conservative management in the largest degree.

Mr. Beecher was married at the age of twenty-seven to Miss Effie Gifford of Utica, New York. This union was blessed by a daughter who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Beecher is a Republican. He has never sought political honors, but is always found a staunch supporter of the man he considers both worthy and capable of serving the people.

Hon. Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state, was born in Fairmont, Minn., October 29, 1875, and graduated from the Fairmont High School, class of 1894, and the University of Minnesota, in 1898, receiving the degree of bachelor of science. He was also a member of the class of 1901, at the college of law, University of Minnesota.

He comes from a family of lawyers for several generations on both sides of the house. His father, the late Hon. H. M. Blaisdell, of Fairmont, Minn., one of the oldest practitioners in southern Minnesota, resided formerly in the state of Maine, where he studied law with Hon. Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, and at one time was a member of the state legislature. Henrietta Crosby Blaisdell, the mother of our sketch was a daughter of the late Hon. Josiah Crosby, of Dexter, Me., an active legal practitioner for half a century, and who served his state as state senator and lieutenant-governor.

After leaving the University of Minnesota, Mr. Blaisdell pursued the further study of law with Messrs. Newman, Spalding & Stambaugh, of Fargo. He later formed a partnership with ex-State's Attorney Hanchett, of Harvey and Fessenden, under the firm name of Hanchett & Blaisdell, and removed to Minot the

beginning of 1900. He is senior member of the law firm of Blaisdell, Bird & Blaisdell, and vice-president of the Blaisdell-Bird Company (Inc.), of which his law partner, John A. Bird, is president.

In a political way Mr. Blaisdell has been very fortunate. He made good as secretary of the Old Re-organizers of Ward county and as secretary of the Republican County Central Committee of the successful campaigns in Ward county. Mr. Blaisdell has entered political contests with vigor, but on account of his disposition at all times to be fair he has escaped much of the ill-feeling which falls to the lot of the average citizen who takes active sides in politics. He was United States Commissioner for many years in Minot, and was formerly a member of the State Normal Board, and director of the State Historical Society, in which he takes an active and personal interest. Socially he is a member of the Masonic order, Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Order of Eagles, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the Minnesota Commandery.

Mr. Blaisdell was married July 25, 1908, to Miss Grace P. Emmons, who was born September 23, 1888, at Emmons, Minn., the town bearing the family name. Her father, G. H. Emmons, is a leading general merchant and postmaster there, and her grandfather, Hon. H. G. Emmons, is one of the oldest living pioneers of Minnesota, and was formerly a member of the state legislature in early days. Mrs. Blaisdell is a graduate of Waldorf College, at Forest City, Iowa.

Mr. Blaisdell was but thirty years of age when nominated at the Jamestown convention for his first term, having been unanimously endorsed by the Ward county delegation, his county being the largest and casting the heaviest vote of any in the state. Upon taking his oath of office he retired from the active management of his various business interests in Ward county.

The state department, during his past administration, has been thoroughly overhauled and systematized.

When a candidate for re-nomination under the new primary system, he made the issue solely upon his business record in office, and was successfully re-nominated, and at the general election in the fall was elected by a large majority. Mr. Blaisdell's major-

ities have always been especially large in his own county of Ward and the city of Minot, where he has lived some eight years, and, of course, where he is best known.

Ole Bolstad, who is a successful dentist in active practice at Northwood, N. D., was born at Ringsaker, Norway, October 3, 1875, son of Ole L. and Thonethe Bolstad. They were farmers in their native country, being poor tenants till they immigrated to America in 1880. They arrived at Philadelphia, July 4, that year, and from there went to Richland county, North Dakota.

Our subject lived on the farm with his parents, received the rudiments of his education at the district school, which was supplemented by a course at the Mayville Normal, and a two year scientific course at the University of North Dakota. After which he took a four year course at the University of Minnesota, graduating from the dental department in 1902. When he located at Northwood, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Bolstad has taught school, clerked in stores, worked on the farm, and has taken an active part in politics. He was clerk of the house of representatives for one year. He is a member of the Masonic Order, A. O. U. W., K. of P., and M. W. A.

On December 24, 1906, Dr. Bolstad married Miss Gina Tanger, of Northwood, who was assistant cashier of the Northwood Trust and Safety bank. They have one child, Kathleen Iola Theresa.

John F. Brandt. East Grand Forks was successful in materializing their political ideas of municipal ownership in the campaign from 1901 to 1903, by the election of Captain John F. Brandt as their mayor. Municipal ownership had always been advocated by Captain Brandt, and his advancement to the mayoralty of the city at that time is what gave them the municipal ownership of the city light plant.

In 1897, and again in 1898, Captain Brandt was elected city treasurer of East Grand Forks. In 1899, he was elected mayor of the city, and this election was followed by two others, one in 1901, and the other in 1903; the last one immediately preceding the present incumbent.

Captain Brandt, during the late unpleasantness with Spain,

raised Company F, of the 15th Minnesota Regiment, doing duty at Augusta, Ga., in command of his company.

General William H. Brown. Probably no one stands higher in the estimation of every one in the Red River valley than our esteemed citizen, William H. Brown, first mayor of Grand Forks. As a pioneer of the place, he was one of the early residents to blaze the way for others, and to him and his contemporaries the people of this city owe a debt of gratitude.

General Brown is a native of North Hampton, Mass., where he was born seventy-seven years ago, dating the event from the thirteenth of November, 1907. His father, Joseph S. Brown, was a carpenter, but at one time, served as a stage coach superintendent, in the early days of stage driving; also taking charge of a supply barn of 150 horses. His duties were similar to those of a division superintendent, but the salary was not so munificent, as he received only \$12.00 per month and board. He died at the age of eighty-three years, in Grand Forks. General Brown's mother, was a Miss Lucinda Jones. She was a native of Deerfield, Mass. She died at the age of ninety-eight, in Grand Forks.

At fourteen years of age, young Brown left North Hampton for Pittsfield, Mass., where he entered a hardware store and where he thoroughly mastered the principles of that line of trade, and which subsequently brought him into prominence with the commercial world.

General Brown's patriotism was never a question of doubt. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he entered the contest, enlisting as a private soldier on July 21, 1861, in Company B, 10th Massachusetts Regiment, serving until the close of the war, and was mustered out as first lieutenant in 1865, in Company A, 61st Massachusetts, at Arlington, Va., near General Lee's old home.

Following the war period, Mr. Brown went to St. Paul, Minn., where he carried on the hardware business for twelve years. In 1877, he came to Grand Forks, and continued his business in the hardware line. The store stood on the corner of Third Street and De Mers Avenue; it was destroyed by fire in 1880.

General Brown was appointed mayor of Grand Forks, and served two terms. No salary was allowed at that time, but the

strenuous administration of his duties while holding that office brought him honors to be coveted by any one in preference to a salary.

The General also served one term in the legislature. He accepted the nomination for this high position with the express understanding that no string-tied-requirements were to be made in case of his election. And he served his state as he had done his city to the best of his ability and best interests of his constituency.

General Brown received his title, as Colonel, from service on the governor's staff, and that of general in consequence of a refusal of the governor to accept his resignation as colonel in honor of his distinguished services. He was appointed on the governor's staff by Governor Church, the first governor of North Dakota. At the close of the gubernatorial term of that office, he resigned the position to give the younger men their chance in the race of military honors, but was always appointed again, notwithstanding his resignations from that time to the present. The last governor of North Dakota, however, accepted his resignation and bestowed upon him the title of general, an honor richly deserved and which has met with general approval.

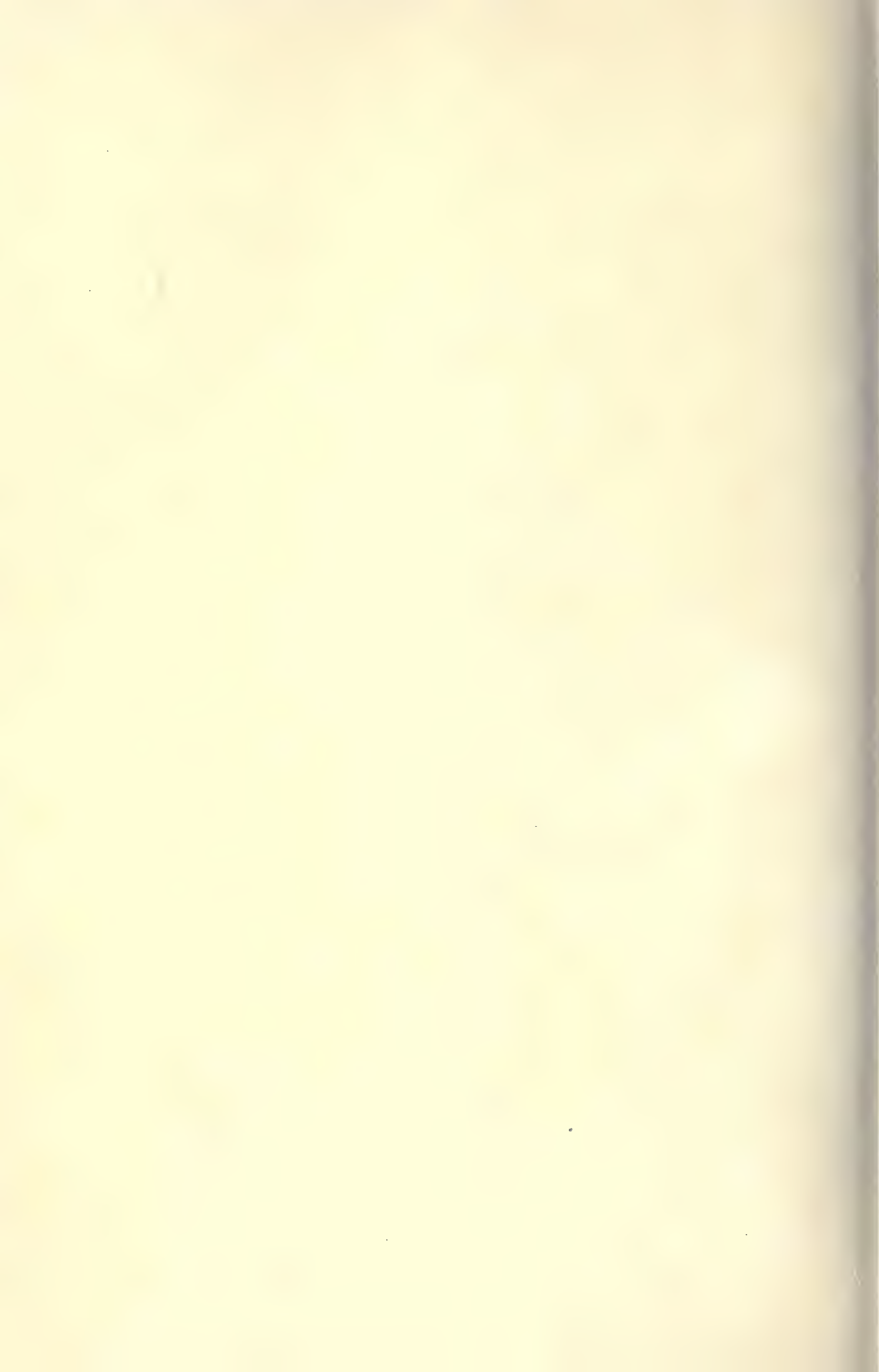
The general resides at the old homestead place, south Fifth street, where he located when he first came to Grand Forks. His son, F. A. Brown, now holding a responsible position in the "Evening Times" office, was recorder of the city of Grand Forks for a number of years.

W. H. Brown was sergeant-at-arms of the senate of North Dakota, for three terms, was chief engineer and ordnance officer with rank of colonel; was also register of the United States land office located at Grand Forks, was police magistrate of the city of Grand Forks for eight years, and resigned to accept the appointment of register of land office.

Colonel W. H. Brown served as department commander of North Dakota Grand Army of the Republic, and always attended all the national and state encampments, and took active part in G. A. R. matters. He was a delegate of the state on General Porter's staff, to attend the inauguration of President McKinley's second term.



DR. J. E. CAVANAGH



Dean Andrew A. Bruce, of the college of law, University of North Dakota, was born April 15, 1866, in the mountain fort of Nunda Drug, in Madras, India, of Scotch parents. His father was General Edward Archibald Bruce, of the British army. His mother, Anne McMaster Bruce, was a daughter of Colonel Robert McMaster, of the British army. Both of his parents died when he was a child and he came alone to America, when fifteen years of age. He worked his own way through college and graduated from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin law school. He was appointed secretary to the judges of the supreme court of Wisconsin, in 1890, and two years later he was appointed chief clerk of the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railway. He was attorney for the Illinois State Board of Factory Inspectors, in 1893-5. He practiced law in Chicago very successfully from 1893 to 1898. He took a leading part in the enactment and enforcement of the child labor and sweatshop laws, of both Illinois and Wisconsin. He accepted the professorship of law in the University of Wisconsin, in 1898, resigning in 1902 to accept a similar position in the University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks. Since 1902, he has been dean of the law college, a position he has filled with honor to the institution. He has also been president of the state board of bar examiners since 1905. Dean Bruce is a member of the general counsel of the American Bar Association, of its committee on the classification of the law and of its bureau of comparative law. He was a delegate of the American Bar Association to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, at St. Louis, in 1904. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the North Dakota Bar Association, the North Dakota State Historical Society, the Grand Forks Commercial Club, and the Grand Forks Town and Country Club. He is a frequent contributor to the magazines.

Dean Bruce was married to Miss Elizabeth Bacon Pickett, June 29, 1899. They have one daughter, Glenn Bruce, and one son, Edward McMaster Bruce.

Governor John Burke, of North Dakota, was born February 25, 1859, in Keokuk county, Iowa, near where the town of Harper was subsequently located. He was educated in the common schools and grew to manhood on the farm. He entered the law

department of the Iowa State University as a student in September, 1884, and graduated therefrom in June, 1886. He commenced the practice of law in Des Moines, Iowa, in the fall of 1886, entering into partnership with his brother, Judge Thomas C. Burke, now of Baker City, Ore. Two years later, feeling that the Northwest offered greater inducements to a young lawyer, he left his native state and located in Rolette county, North Dakota.

Unflagging industry and uncompromising honesty, coupled with brilliancy of mind and devotion to the highest professional ideals, soon brought him clients from all parts of the young state. He soon acquired a reputation as a great trial lawyer, and his splendid success in hundreds of forensic battles, disclose the true foundation for his reputation. He afterwards removed to Devils Lake, from which place he could more easily reach the different parts where his services were in demand.

On August 22, 1891, he was married to Miss Mary Kane, of Waukesha, Wis. They have three children, Elizabeth, Thomas and Marian. Mrs. Burke is a bright and accomplished lady and her wifely counsel and companionship has contributed a great deal to her husband's advancement and success.

Governor Burke served two years as county judge of Rolette county. He was elected to the state legislature, a member of the lower house, in 1891, and to the senate in 1892, serving in the latter body in 1893 and 1895. He was honored by the Democratic party with the nomination for attorney general in 1894, for congress in 1896, and for district judge in 1900. In 1906 he was called upon to accept the nomination for governor, and while his opponent had been elected two years before by a plurality of 31,282, he was elected by a large plurality—a worthy tribute to an honest, clean, fearless man.

In 1908 he was unanimously renominated by his party, and the satisfaction of the voters with his administration was proven by his re-election.

Governor Burke is considered one of the great political speakers of the day. His two campaigns for the governorship were without parallel in political annals of the Northwest and established his reputation as one of the greatest and most effective

campaign orators of the country. He is one of the leading and potent factors of the Democratic party of North Dakota. He is a man possessed of so many sterling qualities that he has made a host of friends throughout the state, regardless of political affiliations. His administration has been clear and clean cut as well as business-like. Many changes have been effected and he enjoys the confidence and respect of the people of the state.

James Arnold Canniff, of Grand Forks, N. D., was born in Ontario, Canada, November 5, 1868. His parents were Thomas O. and Elizabeth J. Canniff. He was educated in the schools of Grand Forks, and commenced business in 1885, succeeding T. C. Canniff, in the wall paper, paint and oil business. He was elected alderman of Grand Forks, in 1896, and served nine years. He served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1904-5. He is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows.

On June 17, 1893, Mr. Canniff was married at Grand Forks, to Miss Edna M. Follinsbee, and they have two children, Ethel and Thomas.

Hon. John Carmody, who has been a member of the bar of North Dakota, nearly a quarter of a century, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born on a farm in the town of Granville, in Milwaukee county, January 6, 1854, and is a son of John and Mary (Purcell) Carmody. He acquired his schooling in the common schools of his native place and of Waseca county, Minnesota, whither his parents moved when he was fourteen years old, and also attended the high schools of Waseca and Faribault. With this preparatory education he became a law student, and clerk in the office of the Hon. James E. Child, at Waseca, and when twenty-six years old, in March, 1880, was admitted to the bar of Minnesota. He practiced his profession at Waseca some five years, and in August, 1885, established himself at Hillsboro, N. D., where he has since made his home.

During the years of his residence at Hillsboro, Mr. Carmody has been closely identified with the growth and development of the town and especially active in matters relative to his profession. He has served the city as mayor and as city attorney, has served as state's attorney of Traill county, is a member of the

State Bar Association, and has served it as vice-president, president, and has held like offices in the North Dakota Volunteer Firemen's Association, of which he is a life member. He is a man of judicial temperament, clear headed, and logical, and a thorough student of the law, and his appointment as associate justice of the supreme court of North Dakota, by Governor Burke, on January 15, 1909, was a well fitting and well merited recognition of his eminent fitness for that high office.

Judge Carmody was married July 12, 1886, at Waseca, Minn., to Miss Anna Madden. Has three children, named Winifred M., Irene F., and George Christie.

Is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Foresters, Brotherhood of American Yeoman, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of North Dakota, and is grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workman of the State of North Dakota.

Irving S. Catlin, of the firm of Catlin Brothers, dealers in drugs, jewelry and notions, at Barnesville, Minn., is a native of Elkhorn, Wis., and was born April 23, 1871, the youngest son of Nelson and Elizabeth (Keyes) Catlin. The father, born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, was of English lineage. He was a school teacher in early life, and in the early days purchased and settled on a partially improved farm in Walworth county, Wisconsin. He was a man of influence in his community and served as justice of the peace, town supervisor, township superintendent of schools, and other local offices. He met an accidental death, September 23, 1876, and was survived by his widow and two sons and two daughters. The mother was a native of Rome, N. Y. She died at the family homestead in 1897.

Our subject, who was five years old at the time of his father's death, grew up on the home farm, acquiring a good common and high school education, and on attaining his majority, went to Barnesville in the Red River valley, and began life on his own account. He spent four years in the drug store of Dr. Robert Paterson, preparatory to taking a course of study, and then attended the Northwestern School of Pharmacy, at St. Paul, passing

an examination before the state board and receiving his diploma in 1896.

Returning to Barnesville and established himself in the drug business in a small way, associated with his brother, Frank A. Catlin. In the fall of 1896 the business was moved into the building which they purchased, and which is known as Catlin block. A substantial two-story building, 25x80 feet, with physicians and attorneys' offices on the second floor.

Mr. Catlin is a man of wide popularity, a thorough man, and alive to all that pertains to the welfare of his town. He served as postmaster from 1897 to 1906, under appointment by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and was a member of the city council when the water works were installed. He is a Republican and active in the councils of his party. He is a member of Lodge 119 Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed all the chairs; belongs to the Masonic Order, is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

He has dealt extensively in lands outside of his regular business, and owns a quarter section in Wilken county, and a quarter section in Clay county, both valuable tracts in a rapidly developing section.

In September, 1903, Mr. Catlin married Miss Martha, daughter of Mr. J. C. Kneff, a prominent man of Fergus Falls. They have one child, Harriet Aleta, born February 15, 1908.

Frank A. Catlin, associated with Irving S. in the business of Catlin Brothers, was born August 1, 1857. He lived on the family homestead in Wisconsin, until twenty-three years old, and in 1881 went to Fergus Falls, and began railroading, and worked his way up, and in 1883 was put in charge of a passenger engine. His run was first from Fergus Falls to Grand Forks, N. D. and Crookston, but now from Barnesville to Devils Lake, a distance of 210 miles. He has been locomotive engineer on his division twenty-five years and is the third oldest engineer in point of service. He moved to Barnesville in 1885, where he has served eight years as alderman, and has also been treasurer of the school board.

On August 1, 1889, Mr. Catlin married Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. Ole Mattson, of Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, and they have two sons, viz.: Howard Frank, born June 19, 1889, and Orvis Y. Iwian, born August 18, 1890.

Dr. James Edward Cavanagh was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York, the son of Nicholas and Cathrin Cavanagh. He obtained his early education in Brockville, Ontario, and afterward moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he became interested in the study of Psychological Therapy, and later moved to North Dakota and began the practice of the science of magnetic. After remaining in Dakota one year, he returned to Chicago and completed the studies in practical psychology, osteopathy and electrotherapy, receiving diplomas from the Chicago School of Psychology, with the degree of D. P., or Doctor of Psychology; the National School of Osteopathy with the degree of D. O., or Doctor of Osteopathy, and the Edison School of Electrotherapy. In 1907 he was made an honorary member of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, from which college he had previously graduated in Electro-Therapy and received a diploma with the degree of M. E., or Master of Electrotherapy.

In 1902 Dr. Cavanagh became president of the Fargo Sanitarium, an institution which had recently been incorporated under the laws of the state of North Dakota, which office he still holds, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a drugless physician and surgeon. The Sanitarium of which he is director has become widely and favorably known throughout the state as a health resort, where both acute and chronic conditions are treated without the use of drug or knife.

Dr. Cavanagh is a member of Council No. 782, Knights of Columbus, and in religious faith is a member of the Catholic church, and a faithful attendant at St. Mary's Cathedral of Fargo.

The Doctor is a man of excellent social qualities, generous, kind-hearted and genial, and always in sympathy with whatever relates to the moral and material betterment of his community. Thoroughly up-to-date in his line of treatment, conscientious and faithful, he has won the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends.

Anton Christianson, is the son of Christian Christianson and is one of the highly respected citizens of Goose Prairie township, Clay county, his home being in section 2, while his farm reaches in both sections 1 and 2. Mr. Christianson was born in Tronhjem, Norway, in 1884, and while a young man, he set sail for America, and found himself located in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Here he worked for the railroad company for a time, but decided that a better field for young men to make a livelihood, was in Minnesota, and in 1868 he settled in Filmore county, and bought up some cheap farm land and followed the occupation of farming for some ten years, and here he was married to Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of Anders Anderson, also natives of Norway. She was born in Ringerike, Norway, in 1850, and came to Filmore county, Minnesota, with her parents in 1868. Mrs. Christianson's father and mother both died here in Clay county. In 1878, Mr. Christianson made his first trip overland to Clay county in search for a homestead location. Goose Prairie looking most favorable to him, he decided to make this his permanent home, and after making several trips across the country, he moved to that place in 1881, settled on his present farm, which was then a timber claim, and erected his little frame shanty, 14x16, where, with Mrs. Christianson as his most faithful helpmeet, he accumulated his comfortable home. In 1901 he erected a fine barn 70x54, with a capacity for ninety tons of hay, and also a fine large granary. His farm is well stocked with cattle and hogs, and the greater part of the farm work is carried on by his sons, under his wise and businesslike management. Mr. Christianson is now, at the age of sixty-five years, practically a retired farmer and live at ease with his wife and family, as the result of their hard labors.

Mr. and Mrs. Christianson are both members of the United Lutheran Church.

Their farm comprises some 400 acres in the townships of Goose Prairie and Ulen, with nearly all under good fence, good water, etc., with about two acres of trees, a fine orchard, and taken as a whole, the land is worth at least \$40.00 per acre.

George B. Clifford was born at Concord, N. H., March 10, 1858. His parents were Benjamin B. Clifford and Ruth N.

(George) Clifford. He was educated in the public schools of Concord, N. H.; Newton and Chelsea, Mass., and at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.

After leaving school he taught school in Vermont for one winter, and during the following summer he commenced studying law with Governor Roswell Farnham, of Bradford, Vt. He finished his law course at Montpelier, Vt., and was admitted to the bar of Washington county, Vermont, in March, 1881.

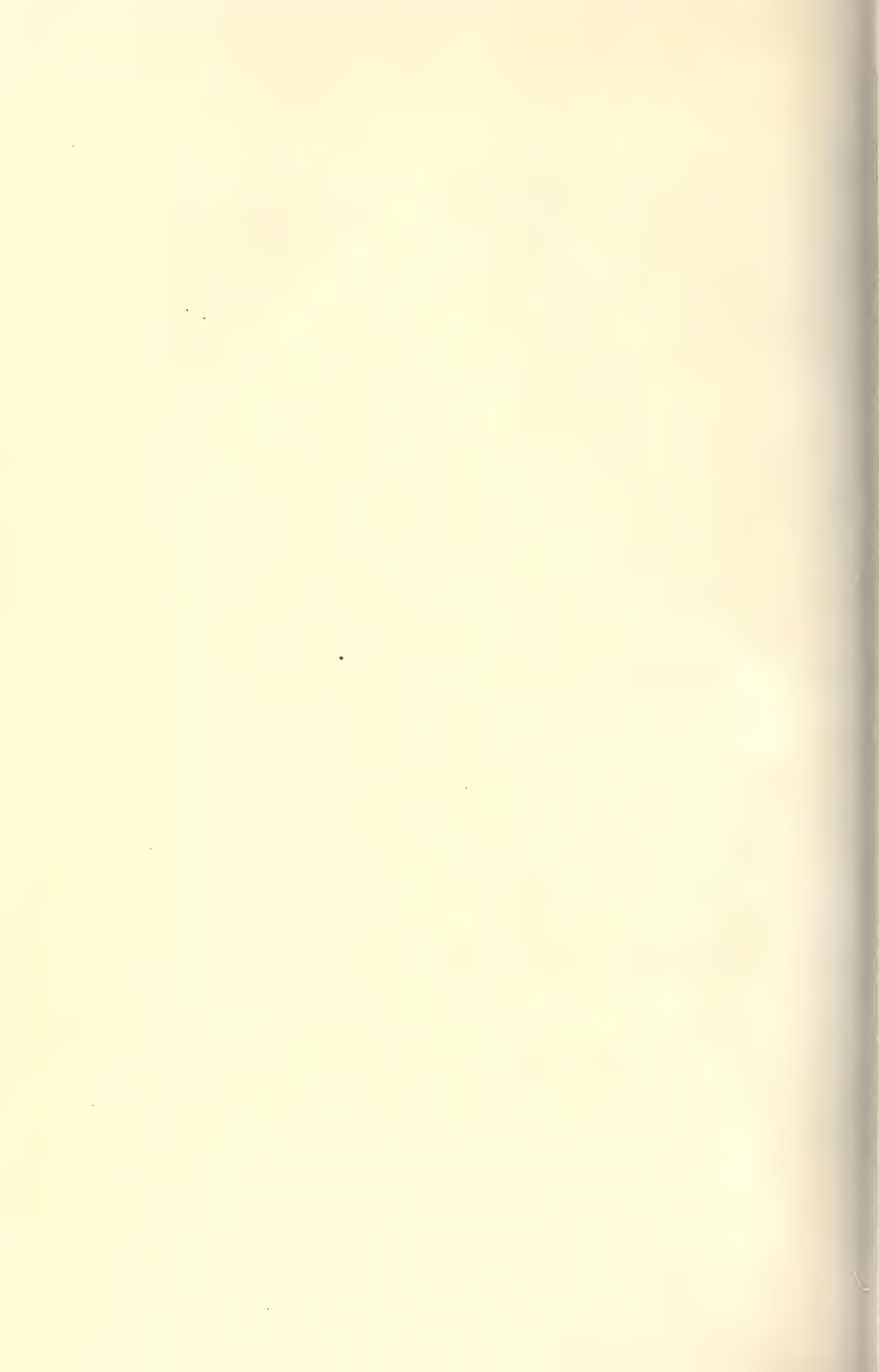
In April, 1881, Mr. Clifford located at Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, where he formed a law partnership with the late James H. Bosard, under the firm name of Bosard & Clifford, which continued for several years. Later Mr. Clifford gave up the practice of law to devote his entire attention to the mortgage and investment business. This business was conducted in Grand Forks under the firm name of "Geo. B. Clifford & Co." In January, 1909, the head office of the company was moved to Minneapolis, but Grand Forks remains the headquarters for the business of the company in that section.

From the time of his arrival in Grand Forks Mr. Clifford took an active interest in all movements for the proper development of the city. He aided in the erection of several of the finest business blocks, and was himself a heavy investor in enterprises of this class. For several years he was a member of the city council, of which body he also served as president, and he aided in the development of the plans for the first paving of the city's streets. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club, and he has been an active member of some of its most important committees.

Mr. Clifford's passion for beautiful surroundings found expression in untiring effort for the development of a park system for Grand Forks. The Town and Country Club, which was organized about 1900, owed its existence to his enthusiasm and initiative. That club obtained possession of and beautified a tract of over one hundred acres of land adjoining the city, laid out golf links and tennis courts and erected tasteful club buildings, and the grounds were marveled at and admired by all who saw them. It was the hope of Mr. Clifford that these grounds would ultimately become part of a city park system, and later he was able



Wm. Clifford.



to see, largely through his own efforts, the fulfillment of his wish. Until a few years ago there was no method whereby North Dakota cities could acquire park property except through the action of their city councils, and these bodies were usually busy with other matters. In 1905 Mr. Clifford and a small group of other Grand Forks men caused to be framed and passed a law which was the basis of the present park district law of North Dakota. Under that law a Park Commission was organized in Grand Forks, with Mr. Clifford as its first president, and in 1909 this commission completed the purchase for the city of nearly two hundred acres of park property, including the Town and Country Club grounds and several smaller tracts.

Mr. Clifford has been active in the work of several social organizations, and he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years.

In 1888 he married Minnie E. Cooley, daughter of John E. Cooley, of Grand Forks. There were born to them two children, Ralph E. Clifford and George Barnard Clifford.

Adna Colburn, is one of the steady going, hard working men who deserve honorable mention in connection with the history of Clay county, Minnesota. A native of Massachusetts, he was born March 7, 1834, and is one of eight children born to Adna and Clarissa (Cutter) Colburn. His brother, Justice Colburn, was a soldier in the Civil War, and now lives in Lake City, Minn. Four sisters, one of whom, Jane, was the first teacher in Hawley, are all married and have families. One brother and one sister died in early life.

Our subject first attended the district schools in his native place, but moving with an uncle to Peoria county, Illinois when he was nine years old, he there attended select school and acquired a good education. He lived in Illinois at the time Abraham Lincoln became president, and had the privilege of aiding in his election.

Mr. Colburn settled in Clay county, in 1872, on a homestead which he pre-empted, about a half mile west of the present site of Hawley. Aside from two or three English pioneers who came in advance of the English colony that settled within a few miles of his claim, there were few settlers in the county at that time.

From the hill near where he built his home there was a clear view into Dakota, and in all directions except east where there was a wooded district; boundless prairies stretched for hundreds of miles, and wild game was plentiful. Mr. Colburn endured all the privations and trials incident to pioneer life in a new and sparsely settled country and during the ravages of the grasshoppers in 1877 and drouths of other seasons suffered with others, the loss of his crops.

In 1895, in order to pay off outstanding obligations, he sold his farm and bought eighty acres adjoining the village, and lived there till 1902, when he sold the place to his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Wouters, and moved to his present home in Hawley.

Mr. Colburn has always been active in church and Sunday school work, and has been identified with the Union Church of Hawley since its organization in 1873, and since 1882 has served as deacon and as clerk, and is also its janitor. He was a school director in early days, and while on his farm served as supervisor and also served as justice of the peace.

Mr. Colburn married in Illinois, Miss Harriet Wilson, who cheerfully shared with her husband the trials of the early days. She died in 1881, leaving seven children, six of whom are married and have families.

In 1892, Mr. Colburn married Mrs. Martha Turner, who was an early settler and a member of the English colony, and who is active and efficient in church and missionary work.

Charles E. Colby, ex-editor of the "Barnesville Record," was born in Wabasha county, Minnesota, at Plainview, and is the son of George H. Colby, a retired veteran of the Civil War, and a native of New York state.

Charles was reared and educated in the local and high schools of Glencoe, Minn., and later took a course in the Archibald Business College, in Minneapolis. He has been interested in the printing business from childhood, and was always on the alert to obtain all the information possible along those lines. In 1884 he came to Groton, S. D., and worked for four years as post office and railway mailing clerk, and in 1888 he purchased the "Glencoe Enterprise," of which he was editor and manager for about two years, then sold out and opened a job printing office in

Duluth, where he remained until 1893. In the meantime he married Miss Annie Termath, who is a native of Minnesota of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Colby have two children, viz.: Dana and Everett.

In 1893, Mr. Colby moved to Grand Rapids, Minn., where he was manager of the "Magnet" for about three years, and in January, 1897, he moved to Barnesville, Minn., and established the "Barnesville Record," the first issue of which was printed on January 28, of that year. He disposed of his interests in this, however, in the year 1903, and embarked in the real estate business which he has since continued on a large scale, and is considered one of the most substantial business men of the county, and his realty interests extend over the entire county.

Mr. Colby is liberal in his political views, public spirited and a man of excellent judgment in public matters, always ready with his support in any movement for the betterment of the people of his community.

Solomon G. Comstock, one of the most prominent citizens of the Red River valley, was born in Penobscot county, Maine, May 9, 1842, and was raised on the farm where he remained until he reached his majority. He obtained an academic education and well prepared for the struggle of life in which he has played an active part. Mr. Comstock read law and was admitted to the bar of Douglas county, Nebraska, in 1869, and for two years following, practiced at the bar of Omaha. In the fall of 1871 he came to the Red River valley and located in Moorhead, when the town was new and devoted himself to his profession for a number of years. In 1884, in addition to his law practice he became interested in the real estate business, in which he was successful from his first operations and is now one of the largest dealers in this line in the valley, devoting his entire time in that direction.

Mr. Comstock has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has held various local offices of trust and responsibility. For a number of years he served as county attorney, and in 1875 served his first term in the state legislature, which was the beginning of his long and honorable career, as a legislator, and in this capacity Mr. Comstock became best known. He was a member of the Fifty-first Congress,

voted for the admission of five new states, and is well known throughout the state of Minnesota.

In 1874, Mr. Comstock was married to Miss Sarah Ball, and they have a family of three children, viz.: Ada L., Jessie M., and George M.

Mr. Comstock is indeed a most worthy citizen, ever ready and willing to give from his store of wealth and knowledge to those less fortunate than himself, and his splendid qualities both socially and in business, have made for him a host of friends and the basis of his success.

E. C. Cooper, commissioner of insurance, has been a resident of Grand Forks, N. D., since 1883. He was born in Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1856, and moved to Iowa with his parents when six years of age, where he lived until his removal to Grand Forks, where he first took a position with a large lumbering concern, and remained with the same firm until he embarked in the insurance business on his own account, and has since been identified with only the oldest and most conservative insurance companies in existence, and the character of his work has especially fitted him for the position he now holds under the state administration, and has enabled him during his term of office to render invaluable aid to the state in particular and the policyholders in general.

Mr. Cooper is an active and energetic man, and has always taken a lively interest in state and municipal affairs and has always held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He has been honored by the people of Grand Forks from time to time, and for six years was a member of the council of that city, one term of which was as president of the council. In 1896-7 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee, and at the legislative session of 1896-7 was voted for as United States senator.

In 1904 Mr. Cooper was chosen by the Republican voters for commissioner of insurance, and again elected to that position on the Republican ticket of 1906 and 1908.

In 1901 Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Flora K. McGillivray, at Oak, Park, Ill. They have no family.

Taylor Crum.—It is said of Mr. Crum by the Fargo "Forum" that, after practicing at the bar for over twenty years, he has

never neglected the interests of a client, and that during all that time he has won for the majority of these clients the contentions for which they sought.

Mr. Crum is a native of Candor, N. Y., and was born in 1850. He is of German, Scotch and Irish descent and is the son of McDonough Crum, who was a prominent farmer. He was educated at the State Normal School, at Oswego, N. Y., where he graduated with honors, and at the University of Rochester, N. Y.

Like many young men of the eastern states Mr. Crum was attracted by the many opportunities offered in the great Northwest, and in 1881 located in Fargo. For two years he was principal of the Fargo schools, giving satisfaction to the people generally. In 1884 he began the practice of law in Fargo, and has a large and lucrative clientele. He was in the Civil War and enjoys the experience of having served a few days, being a soldier without having been enlisted.

Mr. Crum was married in 1876 to Helen Bixby, who died in 1886. They were granted four children, three of whom survive, as follows: Solon Crum, a dentist, practicing his profession in Fargo; Paul Crum, a lawyer, also practicing his profession in North Dakota, and Leon Crum, an engraver in California.

Mr. Crum is a Republican and is voted as one of the leading orators of the Northwest. He has been prominent in politics, having served as secretary of the campaign committee and having frequently been sent as a delegate to state conventions. Mr. Crum owns a beautiful residence in Fargo and is in possession of a clientelage that is state wide.

E. D. Cummings is a prosperous young farmer of Fargo, N. D. He was born in Gardner, N. D., on November 10, 1891, the son of J. B. and Rose (Aldrich) Cummings. His father, now deceased, was a farmer, of Scotch descent. He was a native of Iowa and left that state in 1885, came to North Dakota and settled in Cass county, where he continued to farm until his death, on June 15, 1908, when he passed away at the home of his son, E. D., our subject, who now manages the farm and beautiful country home, consisting of 480 acres of land, nearly all under cultivation. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Cummings conducts a large dairy business and stock raising.

Mr. Cummings is a thrifty, bright and intelligent young farmer, and is considered a valuable citizen in the county. He was educated in the public schools, and was well trained in the science of successful farming. He is the sixth child of a family of eight, viz.: Benjamin, Josephine, Bert, Jennie, Ann, Ella and Iva.

Alphonse Cyr, M. D., one of the popular physicians of Barnesville, Minn., came from Montreal, where he was born on July 5, 1872, the son of Joan B. and Rosalie (Demers) Cyr. He was educated in the public schools there, and in the St. Lawrence College, in Quebec, from which he graduated with the class of 1892. He then entered the Laval University and graduated from the medical department of that institution four years later with the degree of M. D.; went to Barnesville, Minn., in 1906, where he immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession, and has since enjoyed a constantly increasing business in medicine and surgery, his practice extending through both Clay and Becker counties.

In 1899 Dr. Cyr was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Eva Fahey, daughter of J. H. and Mathilda Fahey. Dr. and Mrs. Cyr have a family of five children, viz.: Emile, Violet, Jeanette, Graziella and Rene.

The doctor is chairman of the board of health of Barnesville and a member of the American Medical Association and the State Medical Society, and is fraternally identified with the Catholic Forresters, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America, while his religion is the Catholic faith.

Dr. Cyr is a man of excellent habits, broad and liberal in his political views, and ever ready to support whatever movement comes up for the advantage of his town and county.

Daniel C. Darrow, M. D., president of the Moorhead Hospital, is one of the leading surgeons of the Red River valley. He was born in Neenah, Wis., on January 4, 1850, and came from New England ancestry. His parents were Daniel C. and Isabella (Murray) Darrow, both born and reared in New York state, and moved to Wisconsin in the year 1846, when the country was new and the principal industry was farming and trading with the Indians. They settled on a farm in Winnebago county, where they endured

for years the usual privations of pioneer life and spent the remainder of their days.

Dr. Darrow obtained his primary learning in the public schools of Neenah, Wis., and entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated with the class of 1884, with the degree of M. D., and thoroughly familiar with all the details of the medical profession. Enthused with the reports of the western country, he decided to make his first venture at practice in Minnesota, and soon after his graduation he moved to Moorhead, where he at once commenced the successful practice he has since continued. In 1893 he established the Darrow Hospital in Moorhead, which was thoroughly modern and up-to-date, and this was the first hospital in the valley equipped with a private operating room. This hospital was merged into the present Moorhead Hospital, with Dr. Darrow at its head, where he has since remained, and the institution has the reputation of being one of the best in the state.

Dr. Darrow is in touch with the medical life and thought of the day, belongs to the Clay-Becker Medical Society, of which he was president for some years, and is a member of both the Minnesota State and the American Medical Associations. He was also for a number of years city and county physician of Moorhead and Clay county, and was county coroner for twelve years, and his skill and experience, together with his broad, progressive thought, have made his opinions universally respected.

On January 4, 1872, Dr. Darrow and Miss Alla M. Stone, daughter of Richard and Sarah Elizabeth Stone, of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, were united in marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Darrow have two children, viz.: Bertha, now Mrs. Charles Loring, of Moorhead, and Edith B., now Mrs. Joseph Godfrey, of Crookston, Minn.

The doctor is a charter member of the Commercial Club of Moorhead, member of the I. O. O. F. since 1886, and also is a leading neighbor in the M. W. A.

Onesine Joassin de Landrecie, one of the leading merchants of Fargo, N. D., was born December 11, 1845, at Cedars, province of Quebec, son of Benjamin Joassin and Esther (Sequin de Landrecie). The family is an old one and emigrated from their ances-

tral home at Landrecie in the north of France. He was located in Chicago until the great fire in 1871, when he went to Jason City, Miss., and engaged in general merchandising till 1879, when he sold his interests, and came to Fargo, erected a store building, which he opened for business in October of the same year. This store has grown from a frontage of twenty-five feet to a large department store with a frontage of one hundred feet, and is the largest institution of its kind in the state. He is vice president and one of the incorporators of the Fargo National Bank, and owner of the famous Chimney Butte or the Maltese Cross Ranch, which was occupied by President Roosevelt while he was a resident of North Dakota. He is also owner of 11,000 acres of coal land at Sentinel, Butte, Billings county. Mr. de Landrecie is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Commercial and various society clubs.

On September 7, 1879, he was married to Helen Josephine Basefe, at Racine, Wis.

W. H. Davy, capitalist and mayor of the city of Moorhead, Minn., the subject of this sketch, was born and educated at Bath, Ontario, Canada. In 1864 he engaged in the grocery business in Chicago and at the close of the war he returned to Canada, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Duluth, Minn., and from there made his first visit to the Red River Valley in 1871, and being so well impressed with the future of the Red River country, he returned in 1873 and took up his permanent residence in Moorhead. He was employed as bookkeeper in the large mercantile house of Brun & Finkle for several years, when he opened up the grocery house of Linwood & Davy. In 1889 he retired from this firm and engaged in grain and real estate business, which he continued until 1898. When his real estate and outside and larger interest required all his attention he closed out his grain business. Mr. Davy has always taken a prominent and active interest in his town and county, having served as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for several years, vice-president First National Bank of Moorhead for many years, chairman of Water and Light Commission four years, and member of the Charter Commission; was one of three who composed the Fergus Falls Telephone and the Great Western Telephone Companies, built thirteen exchanges besides about 500 miles long distance lines. He has large lumbering

interests in British Columbia and a large land owner in the Red River Valley, having at this time over 1,000 acres under cultivation. He has also large property interests in Duluth and other parts of the state. Mr. Davy is an Episcopalian and gives much of his time and money for the support of his church. He is one of our best citizens, and stands for the good in all things.

Joseph Bell DeRemer, of Grand Forks, was born September 14, 1871, in Montana, Warren county, New Jersey. His father was James K. Polk DeRemer and his mother Nancy (Bell) DeRemer. He received his education in the common school at New Village, Warren county, New Jersey. Later he was a special student in architecture at Columbia University, New York city. He followed the occupation of a carpenter from March, 1886, to May 1, 1896, and made himself a master of the trade, also devoting himself to the study of the building art. He then entered Columbia University, taking a special course in architecture, which he completed in June, 1897. He began the practice of architecture at Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, continuing there until he removed to North Dakota in March, 1902, when he located in Grand Forks and has since been a resident of this city.

Although a resident of the Red River valley but comparatively a few years, it may be said that no one man has had a wider influence in the lives of its people or has built a more enduring monument to his career among them than has Mr. DeRemer. While devoting himself assiduously to the practice of his profession the work he has accomplished has not been wrought entirely on paper, nor even in the splendid and enduring structures he has created. His building has been to a very material extent on the minds of the people among whom he has labored and who have had an opportunity to see his creations. During the early history of the Red River valley life was chiefly one continued "hustle," a continual strife to extract from the depths of the far-famed soil the wealth of which the fame had already gone around the world. Men had little time or thought for the niceties of life. The business block was an unpretentious box of larger or smaller dimensions, to be enlarged as the rapidly multiplying business created a demand, and the business man's home was but little more than a box with more or less partitions. Gradually there came about

improved conditions in this respect however. Rapidly acquired wealth or capital seeking investment furnished a way for the construction of more substantial and enduring buildings. We were so far removed, however, from examples of the beautiful in architecture that there was little stimulus for attempt at beautifying either commercial or other structures, beyond the addition of a moulding here and there or an ornamented frieze or cornice. It was not long after the arrival of Mr. DeRemer, however, before he had created some object lessons in this direction which have been teaching the people day by day, and the lesson has been almost contagious. No visitor in Grand Forks, from the inland cities and towns of the state views the stately Y. M. C. A. building, for instance, but goes home with a desire to see improved architectural conditions in his home town. Other structures designed by Mr. DeRemer, such as the Ontario store building, the Widlund building, the first fireproof office building in the state; the McCoy residence or the president's house at the university, the new Mann building at Devil's lake, the public library at Grafton, and many fine schools and other buildings over the state, are exerting an influence day by day and year by year in the cultivation of a love for the beautiful which is bearing fruit and will continue to do so for years to come.

Mr. DeRemer, although a public-spirited citizen, has never been inclined to political activity, and the only public office he ever held was that of alderman in Washington, N. J. He is a member of the Society of Columbia University Architects, Commercial Club of Grand Forks, the Town and Country Club and the Y. M. C. A., of which he is a director; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Washington, N. J.; Knights of Malta, Grand Forks Lodge No. 255, B. P. O. E. A. and A., Scottish Rite, and Mecca Temple, New York city, A. O. N. M. S.

Mr. DeRemer was married November 11, 1891, at Stewartsville, Warren county, New Jersey, to Elizabeth Meyers, of Stewartsville. They have two children, Miss Delores DeRemer and Master Samuel Teel DeRemer.

William H. Diemert, wholesale liquor dealer, of Moorhead, Minn., ranks among the leading business men of the city. He is a native of Canada, and was born there on June 15, 1873, the son



JOSEPH B. DE REEMER



of Andrew and Rosalia Diemert, who emigrated from Germany to America many years ago, and settled first in Canada, where they lived for several years, and in 1878 they moved to Georgetown, Clay county, Minnesota, where Mr. Diemert was for a time engaged with the Hudson Bay Company, and subsequently took up a tract of government land and commenced the life of a farmer near the little town of Perley. This was of short duration, however, as Mr. Diemert passed away the following year. Mrs. Diemert remarried to Mr. Adam Reis, and lived until June 10, 1908, when she too passed away at the age of sixty-four.

William H. took advantage of a good common school education and fitted himself as early as possible for a business life. His first employment was clerking in a store, which position he kept for several years and obtained some valuable experience in the meantime, which warranted him in opening a business of his own. He came to Moorhead and in February, 1898, he commenced operations on his own account in the wholesale liquor business, and in 1904 he associated himself with Mr. Murphy in the wholesale liquor business, and the firm continued as Diemert & Murphy until 1906, when Mr. Diemert purchased the interest of Mr. Murphy and has since conducted the business on a much larger scale than ever before.

Mr. Diemert was married on May 3, 1897, to Miss Ella Lockrem, of Twin Valley, Minn., and they have a family of three children, viz.: Milton L., Verna J. and John A.

Among the fraternal societies of which Mr. Diemert is a member are the Order of Elks, Order of Eagles, Order of Maccabees, the Red Men and the U. C. T. He also belongs to the Commercial Clubs of Fargo and Moorhead, and is president of the Gate City Gun Club.

Dinnie Brothers.—The Dinnie Brothers are probably the largest contractors in the state of North Dakota. More cities and towns in the valley of the Red river are creations of that firm to a larger extent in the brick and stone building line than can be attributed to any other firm in this part of the Northwest. To particularize would be to require mention of almost hundreds of buildings, and in point of time cover a period extending over a quarter of a century.

John and James Dinnie came to Grand Forks, March 20, 1881. They began as common brick-layers and, in a small way, began a career which subsequently led to its present large proportions, and until now, by their skilled work and successful management against all competition, the Red River valley throughout its entire length has been dotted by buildings of their own construction. Their work has also extended west of the Minnesota line as far as Rugby, and for many years they have been giving employment to one and two hundred men constantly, requiring an expenditure annually of one or two hundred thousand dollars. Such buildings as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Carnegie library, the Clifford building, the Norman Glass block, the Hotel Dacotah, the New Hampshire block and the Corliss block are a few of the many structures that have been erected by this firm in Grand Forks. Fargo was largely rebuilt by them since the fire in 1894. Creditable mention also for much work done in Hillsboro, Grafton, Mayville, Northwood, Larimore, Langdon, Michigan City, Devils Lake and other places should be given to them.

At the present time the firm have some very extensive undertakings on hand: the St. Michael's Hospital for the Sisters of St. Joseph, a branch of the Sisters in St. Paul; St. Bernard's Academy; a large three-story building on Third street; the large roller skating rink for W. R. Jack; the school of mines for the State University, and a large building for Mr. Deidlick at East Grand Forks.

The brothers own a brick yard on a three quarter section of land near the State University and manufacture three and four million of brick annually. They obtain their building stone from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The firm consists of John Dinnie, for eight years mayor of Grand Forks; of James Dinnie, a member of the school board, and of A. S. Dinnie, son of John, who is at the head of the sidewalk department.

Peter M. Duklet is among the pioneers of Clay county who has played no little part in making Goose Prairie township the progressive and up-to-date section of the country that it is. He was born in Norway in 1851, and in 1860 he came to America and settled in Houston county, Minnesota, where the first ten years of

American life was spent in a dug-out, and in this same sod house four of his children were born. He then decided to try northern Minnesota, and with a number of other farmers, took up a claim in Clay county of a quarter section. He broke his land with oxen, and with his successful yield of crops he was soon able to erect a new house and make a comfortable home for himself and family, and Mrs. Duklet was ever ready to assist in all branches of toil necessary on the farm. She was a general assistant indoors and out until her sons became old enough to share the hard work in her stead. They gradually accumulated from their faithful efforts until at this time Mr. Duklet owns half a section of finely improved farm land, worth at least thirty-five dollars per acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Duklet are members of the Synod Lutheran church, and their children are Ole, Casper, John, Crimel, Elmer and Peder.

Mr. Duklet has erected a fine large barn and granary, with good sheds and other outbuildings, and his home is among the best in this section of the county. He is a public-spirited man, a good neighbor and valuable citizen.

Stevenson Dunlop, a resident of Fargo, N. D., was born July 25, 1858, at Symington Agashire, Scotland. His parents were John and Mary Veronica (Stevenson) Dunlop. Parents immigrated to Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, in 1859, and in 1874 his father came to Dakota and purchased a farm at Mapleton, but never made his home there. Our subject received his elementary education at the Woodstock grammar school and finished at the Agricultural College of Guelph, Canada. He came to Mapleton, N. D., in 1876. His father located seventeen sections of railroad land in the same year of which he took charge in 1878. In the fall of 1875, his father, John Dunlop, planted 100 acres of winter wheat, probably the first crop sown in the state, but unfortunately it was all winter killed.

Mr. Dunlop remained on his farm until 1900, when he took up his residence in Fargo, where he has since resided, renting his farms. He served as chairman of the first township board of Raymond township, and also served as assessor several terms, and is now member of county board of health, school board of Fargo, and is a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Fargo. He

is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, member of the Presbyterian church and Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Dunlop was married June 16, 1887, at Toronto, Canada, to Miss Bertha Macdonald Playfair, daughter of John S. Playfair of Toronto. Of the three children born to them, Robert and Lois Isabel are living and Jean is deceased.

Arne Evans, deceased, of Ulen township, father of Mr. Ole Evans, also deceased, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, was born in Norway, in 1847, and came to this country with his parents in 1861, when he was fifteen years of age. They first settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where they lived for a time, and then moved to Houston county, Minnesota, and followed the occupation of farming. Here their son Arne obtained some additional education, and in 1868 married Miss Julia Ulen, daughter of Ole Ulen, the well known founder of the village which was named after him. The following spring Mr. and Mrs. Arne Evans moved to Cuba township, in Becker county, Minnesota, where they lived on a farm for about ten years, and then moved to Clay county in 1881 and settled on a farm in Section 28, their first residence here being the claim cabin of Mr. Ole Ulen. In 1895 Mr. Evans erected a fine brick residence which has since been his home.

For a number of years Mr. Evans owned and conducted a hardware business in Ulen, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Halvor Burtness. He later purchased the interest of Mr. Burtness, after which he carried on the business alone until his death.

Since the death of Mr. Evans and their son Ole, Mrs. Evans has continued to reside in the beautiful family home, surrounded by the refinements and comforts which years of work in the pioneer days are the well earned reward.

Ole Evans, a well known resident of Ulen township, now deceased, was the son of Arne (also deceased) and Julia (Ulen) Evans, who settled in Ulen township with their family in the year 1881. Ole was born in the town of Cuba, in Becker county, Minnesota, on November 12, 1871, and died in October, 1903. He

married Miss Gusta Hanson on August 9, 1898, and they had one son, Raymond.

Mr. Evans was educated first in the country schools, and later attended school in Grand Forks, N. D., the college at Moorhead, and lastly the seminary at Red Wing, Minn. He was ten years of age when he came to Ulen with his parents, where he grew to manhood in the highest esteem of his friends. His first business venture was in 1894, when he opened a hardware store in Ulen, and the following year took as a partner Mr. O. P. Olson, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Olson & Evans for about four years, when Mr. Evans purchased Olson's interest and carried on the store from that time on, and at his death he had the largest hardware business in Ulen. He owned the first bicycle in the village and also the first automobile.

Mr. Evans was a member of the United Lutheran church, and was one of the most popular men of the county, both in business and socially. His friends were numerous to mourn their loss of him. The Ulen band played at his funeral services, and all business operations ceased on that day. Mrs. Evans is still living and is held in high esteem by her many friends in Ulen.

Mr. Evans was the second of a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, viz.: Mrs. L. P. Herreed, Edwin, Mrs. J. E. Heimark and Rose are his sisters and brother. They were all well educated and all have families except Rose, who was recently married.

Johannes O. Feragen, cashier of the Security State Bank of Hitterdal, Minn., is one of the most prominent business men of this place. Mrs. Feragen was Miss Ellen Hitterdal before her marriage, the daughter of Mr. Ole Hitterdal, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Feragen was born on the Feragen farm in Reros, Norway, in 1863; he was educated in the public schools. His mother died some years ago, while his father is still living in his old home in Norway. They had a family of three children, Johannes O. being the only one who ventured to this country. He landed in 1882, in Hawley, and located in Hitterdal, Clay county, Minnesota, and was then about nineteen years of age. For five years previous to this he had been engaged in the lumber and mining business in

Norway. He secured employment on a farm, where he worked by the month, in Clay county, until 1884, when he purchased a farm on his own account in Goose Prairie township, where he farmed with general success until 1898, when he entered into politics and served in various local offices, such as town clerk, assessor, justice of the peace, etc., for about ten years, and was a candidate for the office of county auditor of Clay county on the Populist ticket. In 1898 he began buying grain at Hitterdal for the Great Western Elevator Company and helped to organize the Hitterdal State Bank in 1904, and is now known as the Security State Bank, with a capital and surplus in 1909 of \$12,000, and with M. J. Solum, president; Nels Heig, vice president, and J. O. Feragen, cashier. This institution has been a great benefit to the farmers of the surrounding country, and is recognized as a safe and substantial enterprise.

Mr. Feragen still owns and controls his well improved farm near the village of Hitterdal, located in Sections 34 and 35, in Goose Prairie township. Mr. and Mrs. Feragen are cousins of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Hitterdal, whose sketch may also be found in the article containing the Hitterdal family, in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Feragen are the parents of two daughters, viz.: Olga is now the wife of Mr. Oscar Melbye, of Ulen, manager of the telephone company and the son of O. C. Melbye; Miss Mabel Feragen is now nine years of age and attends the public school.

Mr. Feragen is treasurer of the United Lutheran church of Hitterdal and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Hon. Charles Joseph Fisk, associate justice of the supreme court of North Dakota, was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, March 11, 1862. His father, Clark Fisk, was a native of Pennsylvania. He became a resident of Illinois in early life, taking up government land in Whiteside county, and was engaged in farming nearly all his life. In 1857 he was married to Miss Adelia E. Reynolds, who was a native of Vermont. A family of four sons and four daughters were born to them, five of whom, two boys and three girls, are now living. The boyhood days of Judge Fisk were spent upon the Illinois farm and his early education was obtained in the public schools of Whiteside county. Later he

attended the Northern Illinois College at Fulton, Ill. After leaving college he taught school for five years, devoting his spare time to the study of his chosen profession, the law. He then read law for two years with Woodruff & Andrews at Morrison, Ill. He came to North Dakota in 1886, locating at Larimore, where he was admitted to the bar and entered at once into the activities of the practice of law. He was associated with the late W. H. Fellows, a prominent lawyer of Larimore, until 1889, when he removed to Grand Forks. After locating here he was associated at different times with the lamented Judge J. M. Cochrane, Tracy R. Bangs and George A. Bangs. During his professional career he was actively engaged in many important cases and acquired a reputation as one of the foremost members of the North Dakota bar. While a resident of Larimore he served the public as city attorney in 1887-88. He was city attorney of Grand Forks in 1895-96, and while serving in this capacity he was elected, in November, 1896, to the office of district judge of the first judicial district of North Dakota. He was re-elected to succeed himself in 1900 without opposition, and again in 1904 was re-elected over his Republican opponent, the late J. H. Bosard, by a decisive majority. From the district judgeship he was called to the supreme court of the state in 1906, being elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Justice N. C. Young. His elevation to this high office was a tribute of the people to his integrity and distinguished ability as a jurist as demonstrated during his long career on the district bench. He was nominated by the Democratic party, and in the face of a normally large Republican majority was elected over John Knauff, his Republican opponent, by a majority of over 8,000 votes. The manner in which he has filled the office to which he was chosen by so complimentary a vote has more than fulfilled the expectations of his many friends and admirers. With a discerning and well balanced judgment, thoroughly equipped by careful and exhaustive legal research, a genial disposition, a sympathetic nature and a broad-gauged view, he is by temperament and otherwise eminently fitted for the responsible position he now holds.

In the fall of 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Myers, of Sterling, Ill., and of the issue of such marriage now

living are two charming daughters, Miss Helen Marion and Doris May, both of whom are just budding into womanhood and who are a source of much joy and pride to their parents.

Eugene Fretz, Jr., Grand Forks, N. D., state agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is a native of France, having been born at Strasbourg (Alsace-Lorraine), August 15, 1874. His parents were Eugene and Elizabeth Fretz. Father is a retired merchant and resides in Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Fretz, Jr., attended private colleges in France and Germany and graduated from the University of France and the Academy of Besancon with the degree of B. A., in 1892. In January of 1893 he came to the United States, and a year later was followed by his father and mother, one sister and three brothers. Shortly after his arrival he took up the work of life insurance, beginning at Sioux Falls, S. D., with J. Mallamey, continued there until March, 1894, when he removed to Grand Forks, N. D., and became associate state agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., in company with J. D. Mills, and in 1896 assumed full control as state agent of the above named company for North Dakota, which position he still holds. Under his wise and careful management the business has increased in range and confidence of the public, and now is one of the largest and strongest state agencies in the Northwest. Mr. Fretz is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On May 1, 1895, he was married to Miss Theresa Grosskettler, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one child, Marguerite.

John A. Gaunt, of Grand Forks, N. D., manager of the branch house of the Cascaden Manufacturing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, was born at Clemons Grove, Marshall county, Iowa, December 3, 1863, son of John W. and Mary S. Gaunt. Father's family came from Wales in 1720 and mother's family came from Scotland in 1753; first settled in Kentucky, afterwards moved to Indiana, and in 1853 went to Iowa.

Our subject's father died when he was nine years of age, so that his time at school was limited to a few terms in winter, commencing in a neighbor's woodshed as his first school building. Afterwards a schoolhouse was erected some distance from his

home, at which he spent four terms. He commenced his business career as collector for the McCormick Harvester Company in 1883, remaining with this firm till 1892; was then with Aultman Miller Company, 1892 to 1893; Reeves & Co., 1893 to 1896; Gear, Scott & Co., 1896 to 1901; Advance Thresher Company, 1901 to 1905. Since which time he has been manager of the Cascaden Manufacturing Company at Grand Forks. In addition to the above responsible positions held by Mr. Gaunt, he has been a successful auctioneer for the past twenty years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Gaunt was married December 2, 1888, to Miss Leota Springer at St. Anthony, Iowa; they have two children, Ray S. and Wanda Ilene.

H. O. Gilbertson is a prosperous and substantial farmer of Ulen township, Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of Halinjdahl, Norway, and was born in 1854, and is a son of Gilbert Olsen, who came from Norway in 1877, and settled on a tract of land in Hajen township, Clay county, where he still lives at the age of eighty-eight years.

Our subject came to this country two years before his father, going first to Houston county, Minnesota, and moving thence to his present location on Section 22, Ulen township, in Clay county, being the first settler in that part of the township. The second was Ellenj Ellenjson.

Mr. Gilbertson began in a small way breaking up and cultivating his farm, using an ox team both to work his land and haul his products to market, Hawley being his early trading point, living in a small log cabin, and experiencing all the privations and hardships incident to subduing a tract of wild land and making a home in a new country.

Mr. Gilbertson, by his industry and thrift, has increased his holdings with the development of the country, and now owns in Ulen township 200 acres of fine productive land, well improved, besides eighty acres in Hajen township, and is counted one of the wideawake prosperous farmers of Clay county. With his family, Mr. Gilbertson affiliates with the Lutheran church.

He married Miss Astra Herbransen, who is deceased. Of seven children born to them, Julia, the eldest, is married to Mr. Guhl

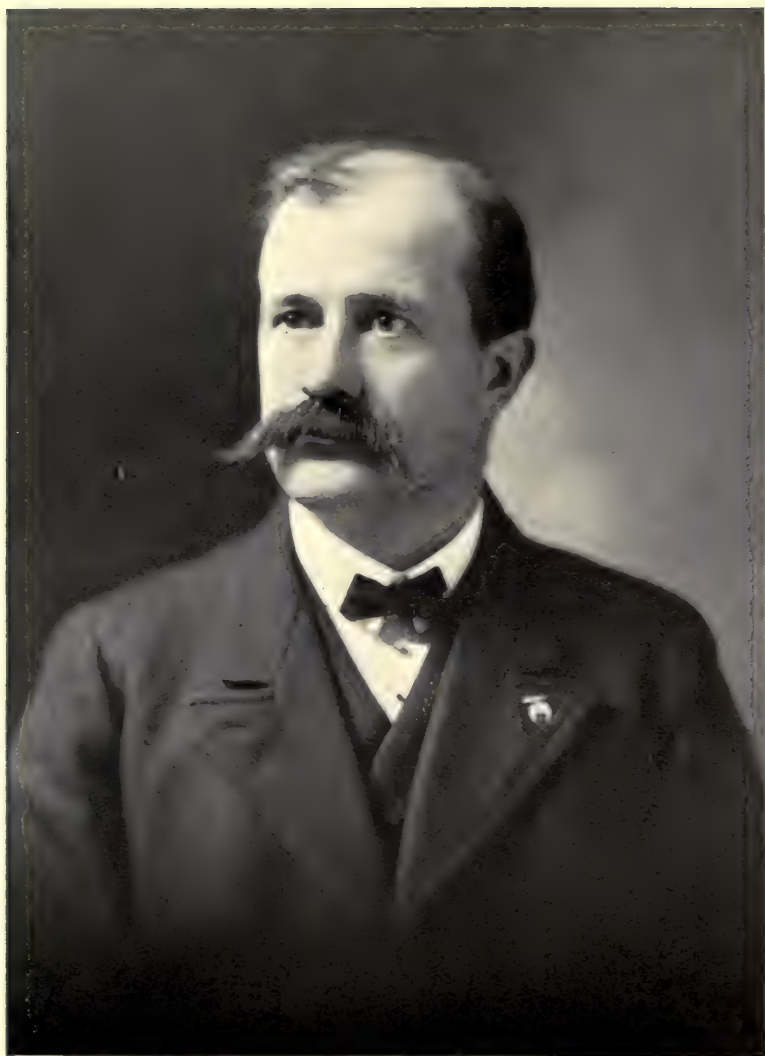
Hanson and lives at Spring Grove, N. D.; Gilbert, the oldest son, is a farmer and lives on the home farm; Carl married Miss Erma Olson; Olava is married to Elias Nordness; Annie is married, and Helmer and Alma live on the family homestead.

W. C. Gilbreath, who has played no small part in the development of his community, was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, September 9, 1851. Two years later his parents moved to Oregon, where his father died. His mother remarried, and in 1864 they moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch attended the public school, and in 1869 entered the Illinois Wesleyan University, from which he graduated with the class of 1874. He then engaged in the mercantile and banking business in Illinois for about five years, and during that time he was a member of the Illinois National Guards and served as captain and subsequently as major of the Fifth regiment. In the fall of 1878 he moved to Iowa and was interested in mercantile pursuits, also engaged in the grain and stock business and subsequently purchased a newspaper and followed that vocation for the greater part of the last thirty years. He returned to Illinois in 1893 and there conducted a newspaper for a short time. In 1874 he was married to Miss Lillie D. Lyon, of Pontiac, Ill. They have a family of three children.

Mr. Gilbreath, on coming to North Dakota, first located at Mandan and became part owner and joint editor of the "Mandan Pioneer." He was a member of the Republican state central committee for four years, two of which he served as a member of the executive committee. In January, 1901, he was appointed deputy commissioner of insurance and held that position for four years. In 1904 he was nominated and elected commissioner of agriculture and labor, and re-elected to the same position in 1906 and 1908.

Mr. Gilbreath's realty holdings in North Dakota are quite extensive, having had confidence in the future development of the country from his first visit, and subsequent events have proven the wisdom of his conclusions.

Herbert Glaisyer, one of Hawley's influential citizens, comes of English lineage and traces his maternal ancestry back to Queen Mary's time in the fifteenth century. His paternal ancestors for several generations were druggists, his great grandfather named



J. H. Terrett,



John and his grandfather also named John and his father Thomas Glaisyer, who married Phoebe Lucas, were all druggists and men of high standing. Herbert, of Brighton, England. There our subject was born in 1847 and was given every educational privilege, attending the best schools of Hartford and finishing his studies at Weston. After leaving school he followed the sea thirteen years, rising from midshipman to the rank of first officer.

He was on one of the first steamships that passed through the Suez canal, and in his travels visited all quarters of the globe, and in 1874, when twenty-seven years old, came to the United States. Going direct to Clay county, Minnesota, he bought a farm within two miles of the present site of Hawley, government land being then plentiful in that region. In 1876 he visited his home in England, but the following year returned to his farm, which he improved with comfortable buildings and cultivated till 1879. Leaving his farm in 1880, he opened a small drug store in Hawley and, beginning in a small way, extended his business with the growth of the town, and after some ten years replaced his store building with a larger one suited to the needs of his growing trade, where his business is now—1909—carried on. During the thirty years that he has been in business in Hawley, Mr. Glaisyer has been actively identified with the material development of the town, and has always been active in civic affairs. He served as village treasurer fourteen years, 1882-96, and for two years was justice of the peace. He was the second postmaster of Hawley, serving four years, under appointment by President Cleveland. Prior to the formation of the independent school district, he served twelve years as clerk of schools, and in 1909 was elected president of the school board, and served on the building committee in the erection of the high school building. He is a member of the Masonic Order and at present master of his lodge, No. 256, at Hawley.

In 1878 Mr. Glaisyer married Miss Emma Caroline Plummer, one of the pioneer teachers of Hawley. Of seven children born to them, Arthur R., the eldest, is a graduate of the high school and of a college in England, is now a veterinary surgeon in the service of the United States army in the Philippines; Earnest L., the second child, also a veterinarian, is in the government employ at Salt Lake City; Phoebe is married to Mr. Frank Wood and

lives at Bismarek, N. D.; Wallace Victor, a veterinarian, is in the government service in Oregon; Violet Maud, a graduate of the high school, lives at home; H. T. Bernard, a civil engineer; and Harold Roland, the youngest, is nearly through the high school.

William James Glass, a native of New York state, was born at Glenville, Schenectady county, New York, on December 3, 1861. His parents were Cornelius and Elizabeth Glass. Father was a farmer by occupation. Both parents came from the north of Ireland to the United States in 1848, and located in the state of New York, where they lived until the death of the father, when his mother came to North Dakota in 1896, where she still lives.

William J. was educated in the common schools of his native town, and by hard study fitted himself for teaching, but not finding that occupation congenial, he went to Amsterdam, New York, and learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until June, 1883, when he removed to North Dakota.

After coming to North Dakota he followed his trade at Devils Lake and at Larimore until the spring of 1884, when he made final proof on a quarter section of land near Churches Ferry. In August, 1884, he came to Inkster as manager of F. H. Stoltze, known as the Northwestern Lumber Company, which position he held for twenty-three years.

In 1907 the Stoltze interests were sold to the Atlas Lumber Company and Mr. Glass remained in the same position until January, 1908, when he resigned to give his attention to his farming interests. He owns a fine home in Inkster, and is the owner of the Coulee farm of 960 acres and the Clear Meadow farm of eighty acres. He has held many local offices: treasurer of Strabane for ten years, treasurer of the city of Inkster for four years and of school district 103 for twelve years, and is now serving as alderman.

In the Masonic Order he has held many positions of honor, is a member of Forest River Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; Hillsboro Lodge of Perfection; North Dakota Consistory No. 132, Fargo; and El Zagal Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., at Fargo; and the I. O. O. F., of Inkster; has held the office of worshipful master of the Blue Lodge for four years.

Mr. Glass was married in January, 1889, to Miss Ellen Mary

Sorg, of Inkster, N. D. They have one son, Elwyn Cornelius Glass, who was born in 1894.

William Clark Goddard, cashier of the First State Bank of Leonard, N. D., and agent of the William H. White Lumber Company, was born August 27, 1871, at St. Ansgar, Iowa. His parents, Robert C. and Ada E. Goddard, were of English ancestry, their forefathers settling in the state of Maine in 1700. Our subject received a common school education and came to North Dakota in April, 1898. He started in business with the Gull River Lumber Company at Wahpeton in the spring of 1899. This company was succeeded by the W. H. White Lumber Company, and at this date—1909—Mr. Goddard is still their representative. On August 1, 1903, he became cashier of the First State Bank of Leonard, N. D., which position he still holds. Mr. Goddard is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Mystic Shriner.

Mr. Goddard was married January 17, 1900, at Marshall, Minn., to Miss Anna M. Pearce.

Joseph V. Godfrey, the hustling young manufacturer and contractor of Moorhead, is more than entitled to the patronage he receives and the brief mention here given.

Mr. Godfrey is the son-in-law of Dr. Daniel C. Darrow, president of the Moorhead Hospital, Mrs. Godfrey being Miss Edith Darrow before her marriage in 1899. He is really a Boston man, having obtained the greater part of his education there and in the high school of Roxbury, Mass., from which he graduated with the class of 1891. He was born, however, in Leominster, Mass., on November 23, 1874. His parents are James V. and Abbie Jane (White) Godfrey, who are both natives of Massachusetts and old residents of Boston, where they now reside, and Mr. Godfrey controls some large milling interests. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey are the parents of four children: Joseph V. is the second child, and after finishing school he engaged in the flour milling business with his father and continued until 1896, when he came to Moorhead and associated himself with the North Dakota Milling Company and remained with them five years, or until the firm dissolved. He then took a position as salesman for the Red Lake Falls Milling Company, which he held for four years, and in 1905 went into business for himself and commenced the manufacture

of concrete for sidewalks and building purposes, employing a large force of help, and was generally successful from the first. He is now one of the leading manufacturers in this part of the country, highly esteemed for his upright, fair and square dealing, and is considered a most worthy and valuable citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have two children, Vernon D. and Anna Belle.

Charles Arthur Gram was born in Toronto, Canada, August 26, 1869, and is the son of Jacob and Jane Lundy Gram. Our subject's father was descended from Pennsylvania Dutch, who at an early date settled where Toronto is now located. His mother was a descendant from Lundy, of Lundy's Lane. After receiving a common school education, Charles A. came to North Dakota in 1882, and took a special course in the State University at Grand Forks. He is president of the Gram & Hull Company, of Sheldon, is a member of the Masons and grand patron Order of Eastern Star, 1907-1908. From 1901 to 1907 he was judge of the county court of Ransom county. Judge Gram was married June 9, 1897, to Clara A. Roesler at Casselton, N. D., and they reside at Sheldon.

Enos Gray, who for many years has been a substantial citizen of Cass county, North Dakota, is a native of Embden, Me., and was born February 4, 1829, to Joshua and Betsey (Williams) Gray, both natives of that state. The father, who spent his life in Maine, was a farmer, as was also his father, Joshua Gray, Sr.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm, with his two brothers and two sisters, and acquired his education in the public schools. After attaining his majority he went to California and spent four years in mining operations, then returned to his native state and lived in Portland till 1876.

In the spring of 1879 Mr. Gray located a homestead in Gill township, Cass county, North Dakota, and then began that career which has proved most successful. From a tract of wild land in an unsettled country his homestead has been converted into one of the model farms of Red River valley, finely improved with good buildings and equipped with everything in the way of modern equipment needed in the conduct of an up-to-date farm.

Mr. Gray's resources have grown with the development of the country, other acres have been added to his original homestead

from time to time, until now—1909—he owns some 1,300 acres of tillable land devoted to the growing of wheat and other small grains, and all in crop at the present time. Mr. Gray, after many years of hard work, has retired and turned over the active management of his farm to his only son, Oscar F., whose yearly products amount to some 20,000 bushels of grain.

The Casselton branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which passes through the farm, affords fine shipping facilities. Mr. Gray is a man of influence in his community, a Democrat in politics, and has been honored with numerous offices of trust. He has served on the township board as chairman, was county assessor in 1887-88, represented the fourteenth district in the constitutional convention of 1889, and has filled other local offices, always with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

On May 13, 1852, Mr. Gray married Miss Mindwell Thompson, of Embden, Me., a companion of his childhood, and they have one son, Oscar F., born November 26, 1853, and one daughter, Imogene, born June 8, 1856, both of whom reside in Casselton at the home of their parents.

H. H. Grover was born September 11, 1839, at Windsor, Ohio. His parents both died in 1854, and he was sent out into the world to hustle for himself. His early education was received at the district school and Orwell Academy. He taught several terms of three months each in the district school, receiving at the start sixteen dollars per month, and boarded around. Brought up on a farm, he continued farming for several years.

In 1861 he was married to Jane L. Morris at Harts Grove, Ohio, who still lives with him at Lisbon, N. D. Four children were born to this union, two girls and two boys.

Harley S. Grover, cashier of the State Bank of Lisbon, is the only child living. The oldest girl, Cora L. Grover, died at Fargo in December, 1881. The second girl, Lillian A. Grover, married Robert P. Stanton at Lisbon in 1883; moved to Seattle, Wash., where she died about twelve years afterward, leaving two boys, who, with their father, still live at Seattle. His youngest boy, Kubie R. Grover, died at Lisbon, N. D., in 1889.

About 1870 he engaged in the mercantile business, first at Geneva, Ohio, where he was in partnership with N. K. Hubbard,

who is well known about Fargo as one of the early settlers. This partnership continued about one year, when he sold his interest to N. K. Hubbard and moved to Harts Grove, Ohio, and engaged in a general store, doing business alone for several years. He did an extensive business, being postmaster, with the office in the store.

Finally selling his business in Ohio, in 1880 he came to Fargo, where he was employed as clerk in the extensive store of Goodman & Yerxa. In 1881 he went back to Ohio, disposing of his property there, and with his family moved to Fargo and took a claim in Ransom county. Since that time he has been a resident of Ransom county, where he engaged in the real estate business for several years and did a lively rustling business until his health began to fail, when he sold out to the Lisbon Land & Loan Agency, who are now doing business at Lisbon.

Retiring from active business, he built a nice block in 1903, which is occupied by two stores and Masonic Temple, and which is an ornament to the city. Occupying an office connected with the block, as justice of the peace and police magistrate and looking after his several interests in keeping his various places rented, he is enjoying the fruits of his many years of hard labor, and taking life as quietly and easy as circumstances will permit.

Olaf J. Hagen, B. Sc., M. D., is one of our younger class of physicians and surgeons of Moorhead, having begun his practice here in 1907. He is a brother of Mr. Halvor J. Hagen, a prominent banker of Fort Abercrombie, and is the seventh child of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living.

Dr. Hagen was born in Menominee, Wis., September 16, 1872, of Norwegian ancestry. His parents are Jens H. and Gunhild (Stendahl) Hagen, both natives of Thronhjelm, Norway, who came to the United States and became early settlers of Fort Abercrombie in 1873. Here they engaged in farming on the plains at which they were generally successful and spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Hagen died in 1908 at the age of seventy-six years.

Olaf J. Hagen attended the public schools of Richland county, North Dakota, where he obtained a substantial foundation for his college courses, which began in the State Normal at St. Cloud,

Minn. From there he entered the university at Valparaiso, Ind., and graduated from that institution with the class of 1896. He then entered the academic department and later the medical department of the Minnesota State University, from which he graduated in 1906. Has since taken post-graduate courses in the clinics of the Berlin University and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. Hagen has always been greatly interested in educational work—from 1891 until 1894 he was instructor in the Concordia College at Moorhead, and served as county superintendent of schools of Richland county, North Dakota, from 1898 to 1902. He is now city physician of Moorhead, and is considered a most worthy and valuable citizen. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to the A. O. U. W.

T. J. Hagen, treasurer of Grand Forks City, was born at Hedermorken, Norway, August 26, 1865; went to Kristianin, the capital of the country, April 11, 1882, to learn the trade of gunsmithing, which at that time was one of the leading trades of the country. After learning the trade and working a year as a journeyman, he emigrated to Hillsboro, N. D., where he went to work in a general blacksmith shop, and followed that trade in several towns of the valley, and finally, on July 25, 1889, opened a general blacksmith shop for himself, which he occupied till the fall of 1905, when he sold out.

In the spring of 1906 he was elected to the responsible position of city treasurer of the city of Grand Forks.

William G. Hammet, who comes of English lineage, is a native of Tolpuddle, Dorsetshire, England, and was born in 1874, the eldest child of William and Annie (Hopkins) Hammet. His great grandfather, Richard Hammet, was a bricklayer in England. His grandparents, William and Judith (Lovelace) Hammet, were born and died in England. They had four children, two of whom married and reared families. Clara, Sarah Ann and two daughters, remained single and lived on the family homestead in Dorsetshire, England. Here, on June 20, 1847, was born William Hammet, the father of our subject. He acquired a good common school education in his native place and there learned the carpen-

ter's trade under his father. In 1880 he came to this country and settled first at Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota, where he built a small house and lived two years. He then moved his house onto the quarter section homestead tract he had taken up in Cromwell township, and began the development of what has become, under his wise and progressive management, one of the model farms of Clay county, noted for the fertility and productiveness of its soil and the enterprise of its citizens, a wonderful transformation from the wildness that everywhere prevailed but little more than a generation ago.

Mr. Hammet is a man of influence in his community, and before retiring from his farm served as clerk of the school district several years, was overseer of the highway and served as justice of the peace.

In 1905 Mr. Hammet leased his farm and with his family took up his residence in the village of Hawley, to enjoy the well earned fruits of his labors.

In May, 1871, he married Miss Annie, the daughter of Timothy and Priscilla (Dean) Hopkins. Besides William G., our subject, their children are: Augustus, who died in 1903; Lillian, who lives at home, and Edith, who is married to Mr. Rolland E. Shuck, a surveyor of Duluth, Minn.

After finishing his preliminary education in the district schools, William G. studied at the Moorhead State Normal School, then spent some time teaching in his home district and at Georgetown. Later he attended the law department of the University of Minnesota, and after his graduation in 1902 he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of law at Hawley and conducts, in connection with his professional work, an extensive insurance agency.

In 1903 Mr. Hammet married Miss Florence Morton, a native of Reesville, Clinton county, Ohio. Mrs. Hammet is a woman of fine attainments, and prior to her marriage was a successful teacher, and now is an able and invaluable assistant to her husband in his professional and office work.

Hon. Louis Benjamin Hanna.—Successful competition from a political point of view is a good criterion of a man's worth in the estimation of the public if the test comes through a primary elec-

tion like the one recently held for the purpose of securing candidates for public office.

Mr. L. B. Hanna, the choice of the voters of his party for representation of his state in Washington during the next congress, was born at New Brighton, Pa., August 9, 1860. He was the son of Jason R. and Margaret A. (Lewis) Hanna, natives of Ohio and Massachusetts respectively. His father was of Scotch and Irish descent, and his people came to this country in 1750. Jason R. Hanna was a car builder, and served as captain of Company C, Sixty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War. The ancestors on the mother's side, who were of English and French descent, came to America about 1631.

Mr. Hanna received his education in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsfield, Mass., and New York city. He came to North Dakota in 1881 and has been engaged in farming and in financial enterprises since 1886. He founded a private bank at Page, N. D., in June, 1886, that afterwards became incorporated as a state bank, with Mr. Hanna as its president. He also became interested in the First National Bank of Fargo in 1899 and its vice president, and in May, 1908, was elected its president.

Mr. Hanna was elected to the state legislature as a member of the lower house in 1895, and in 1897 he was elected to the senate, and again elected to the state senate in 1905. While representing his state in that law making body Mr. Hanna, ever mindful of the people's interests, strongly advocated the enactment of good pure food laws; and his representation of the rights of the people generally along all such lines has secured for him the best wishes of his party in general, as evidenced by his recent success at the polls.

Mr. Hanna was married in 1885, in Minneapolis, Minn., to Miss Lottie L. Thatcher, a native of Massachusetts. Four children were granted to them as follows: Margaret E. died June, 1894; Jean E., Dorothy L., and Robert L.

Mr. Hanna has filled numerous local offices and is one of the best known men of the state.

Henry C. Hansbrough, senior United States senator from North Dakota, was born in Randolph county, Illinois, January 30, 1848. His parents were Kentuckians, his father a partisan and

close friend of Henry Clay, in honor of whom the subject of this sketch was named. His more remote ancestors were Virginians. Henry was reared upon a farm and given a common school education. His parents removed to California when he was nine years of age, and there a little later he learned the printer's trade. From 1869 to 1879 he was connected with the San Francisco "Chronicle," for the latter portion of this period as editorial writer and as assistant managing editor. His health failing, he removed in 1879 to Baraboo, Wis., where he was engaged in journalism. In 1881 he came to North Dakota, locating in Grand Forks, and was thus one of the pioneer residents of the valley. He was prominently identified with the development of the valley for a number of years. He established the Grand Forks "Daily News" soon after his arrival here. In 1883 he sold the "News" and removed to Devils Lake, then in its embryonic stage. He established the Devils Lake "Inter Ocean" and has continued its publication ever since. It has long been known as one of the foremost weekly papers of North Dakota. Mr. Hansbrough took an active interest in political affairs of the territory, both through his papers and through his personal participation in public affairs. He was one of the active factors in the early history of Devils Lake. When the city was incorporated, in 1887, he was elected as the first mayor and served in that capacity for two terms. He also served the city of Devils Lake as postmaster.

It was during the agitation for division of the territory of Dakota during the latter part of the eighties that Mr. Hansbrough had his entrance into the active political life he has led ever since. He was one of the foremost advocates for division of the territory during the long period of conflict preceding the accomplishment of division. At the territorial convention held in Jamestown in June, 1888, Mr. Hansbrough was nominated and elected as one of the delegates to the national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. The fight was a bitter one and the opponents of division sought to punish Mr. Hansbrough for his active participation. His friends rallied to his support, however, and he was nominated and elected as one of the first congressmen from North Dakota. He was one of the active members of the session and was the author of the anti-

lottery bill which successfully put to rout the Louisiana Lottery Company very soon after its memorable campaign by which it sought to debauch the people of North Dakota. He was defeated for a renomination for congress in 1890, but immediately became a candidate for United States senator and was elected by the legislature of 1891. He was re-elected in 1897 and again in 1903. His term expired in March, 1909.

Christian M. Hansen, of Northwood, N. D., is a native of Denmark, and was born October 24, 1844. His father was Frederick Hansen and his mother's name was Kjerstine (Gertsen) Hansen, both natives of Denmark. Our subject was educated in his native land and first came to the United States in 1865 when twenty-one years of age, arriving in New York November 12 that year. The year following he went to the state of Indiana, and on the 21st day of November, 1866, took out his naturalization papers in Tippicanoe county, but in a short time returned to Denmark, where he was married on April 22, 1869, to Katrine Madsen, and on the 1st of May following came to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, and took up a homestead, where they remained until November, 1884, when they came to Northwood, N. D., and engaged in business in Northwood in 1894; was burned out September 12, 1900, but immediately resumed business and has continued ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have a family of four children: Kerstina, Maria Martinus, Marten and Frederick Hansen.

Nels Hanson, deceased, who was for years a resident farmer of Clay county, Minnesota, was born in Norway about 1845, and came to the United States in the sixties. He lived for a time in Pierce county, Wisconsin, and moved to Minnesota, settling in Clay county, where he took up a homestead claim and lived there until his death, which was caused by an accident on a railway crossing, on November 17, 1897. Mrs. Hanson, his wife, still lives there and the farm is conducted under her wise management.

Mr. Hanson received a good education in Norway before emigrating to America, and worked for a time as a clerk in a store. His first residence in this country was a sod shanty ten by twelve, where he lived for about two years, and where their oldest son, Hans Helgedalen, was born. He later purchased a tree claim

adjoining his present homestead, and immediately set to work preparing lumber for a house. He also built his neighbor's (Andrew Larson) house, and a line of interesting events may be gleaned from Mrs. Hanson of their early experiences in Clay county. Mrs. Hanson was Miss Annie Herum before her marriage, and her husband was the son of Hans Helgedalen, of Norway. They have a family of ten children, nine of whom are living. Mrs. Hanson is the daughter of Soren and Margaret Herum; her grandparents were pioneers of Wisconsin in territorial days. Mr. Hanson was a wideawake farmer, and his beautiful home is among the best in the county. He was for years a director of the schools and a trustee of the Synod Lutheran church, of which he and Mrs. Hanson were charter members. Their family have all been reared in this faith, and Mrs. Hanson still attends as a devoted member.

Mr. Hanson was considered among the leading farmers of his locality, and as a good friend and citizen he ranked among the first.

Oliver Sigvard Hanson, of Grand Forks, N. D., was born in Hanover township, Allamakee county, Iowa, June 3, 1862, son of Hans A. and Maren Hanson, natives of Norway. They came to Iowa in 1851.

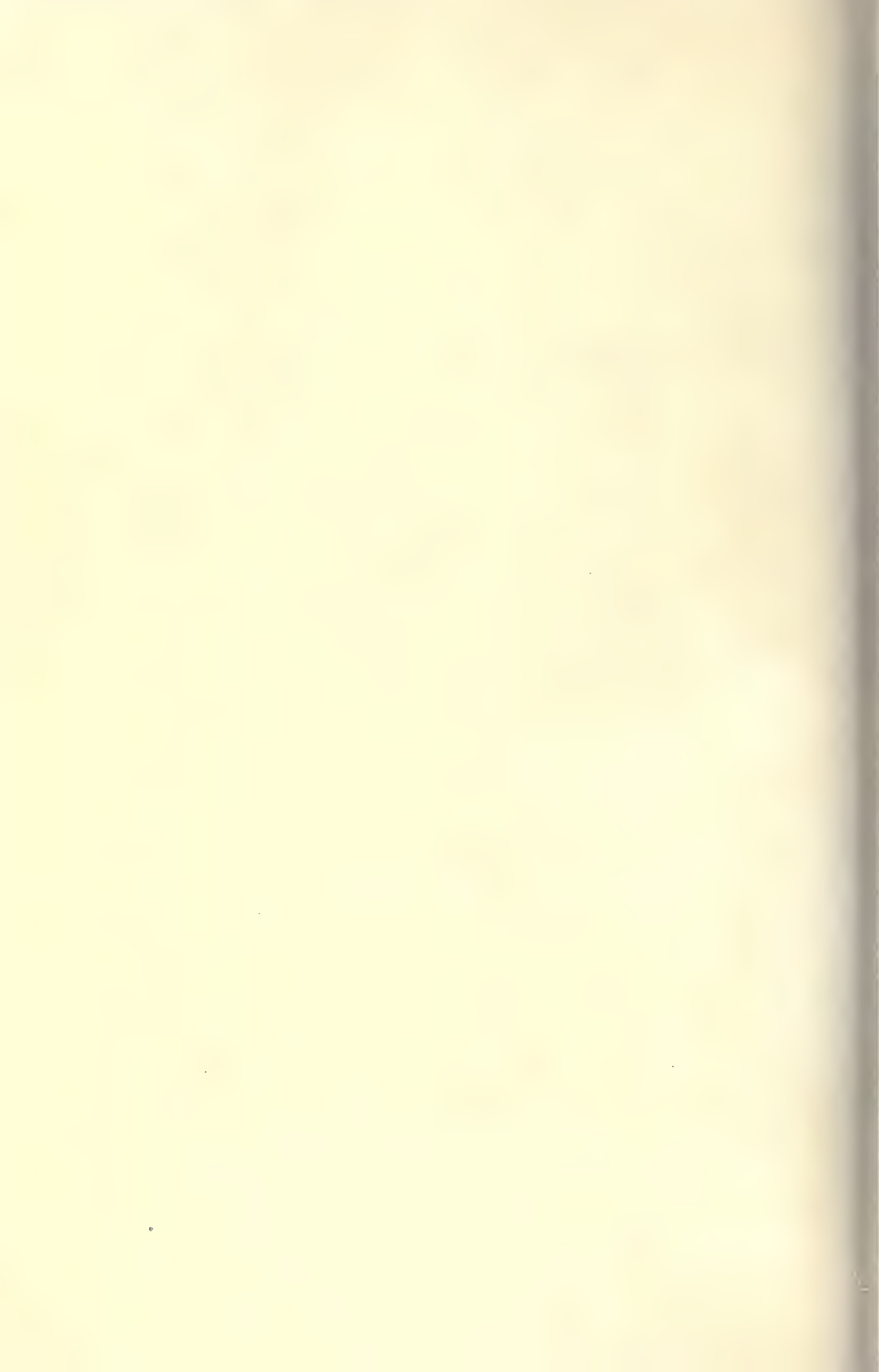
Mr. Hanson received a fair education in the Iowa schools, and since the age of twenty-two has been engaged in the management of banks. He removed to North Dakota November, 1881, and ever since has been identified with the banking interests of the state. He took charge of the State Bank of Buxton in 1884, and is now president of the State Bank of Grand Forks, president of the Scandinavian American Bank of Grand Forks, president of the State Bank of Buxton, and vice president of the State Bank of Grandon, N. D. He takes some interest in politics, though not an office seeker. At the time of McKinley's nomination, at St. Louis, in 1896, he was a delegate to the convention from North Dakota. He is a member of the Grand Forks Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Hanson was married in 1892 to Miss Louise Sorlie, of Hartland, Minn. Their children are named as follows: Harley Irving, Meryn Herbert, Verdine Olive, Charlotte Louise and Caroline Josephine.

Louis K. Hassell, who ranks among the progressive and enter-



Geo. E. Perley.



prising men of Grand Forks, N. D., was born near Hamar, Norway, August 19, 1862, and is one of a family of five children, two of whom are now living, born to Christian and Oline (Fremstad) Hassell, both natives of Norway, though the mother was of German parentage. They immigrated with their family to the United States in the early summer of 1881 and settled in Walsh county, North Dakota, where the mother died and where the father still resides on the family homestead.

Louis acquired his schooling in his native country, and after the family came hither he was for a few months employed in the law office of Mayor Hamilton at Grand Forks, and in the fall of 1881 became editor of the Grand Forks "Tidende," a Norwegian newspaper. Three years later he was made deputy in the office of the city auditor and treasurer, and then from the fall of 1884 till January 1, 1887, served as clerk in the office of the register of deeds for Grand Forks county.

The need of a Scandinavian paper in Grand Forks led him to start the "Normanden," which he conducted till in the summer of 1888, when he sold it. He then worked several months in the office of the county auditor, and in the fall of 1889 was elected on the Republican ticket clerk of the district court, an office to which he was re-elected four times. After his retirement from the clerk's office Mr. Hassell served for a time as deputy sheriff, until he was elected to his present office of county judge of Grand Forks county.

From the time he settled in Grand Forks twenty-eight years ago, Mr. Hassell has made a steady advance, and largely through his own efforts has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of honor and influence. He has been actively identified with the Republican party and more or less prominent in its local councils. He belongs to several benevolent and fraternal organizations, holding membership in the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the United Workmen of America, and Knights of Pythias. In 1886 Mr. Hassell married Miss Sophia A. Anderson, a native of Norway. Their four children are named respectively, Clarence L., Selma L., Olga O., and Agnes F.*

Rev. S. G. Hauge, the minister of the Lutheran church at Hawley, Minn., is a wideawake progressive man and a genuine force

in the religious life of the community. He is a native of Norway and was born in 1875, and there acquired his preliminary education. He came to the United States in 1891, and two years later became a student at Augustine College, Canton, S. D., and later took a course in theology at the Theological Seminary, Minneapolis, where he was graduated with the class of 1900.

On leaving the seminary, Rev. Hauge turned his attention to his chosen work, and on August 3, 1900, was settled in charge of the Scandinavian Lutheran church at Hawley, being the first resident pastor, though the church was organized in 1898. The work has developed rapidly under his wise management and pastoral care, and the organization has grown from a comparatively small body of communicants to an aggressive church of some 300 souls, whose influence is a continual force in the moral and spiritual uplift of the community. Rev. Hauge preaches fifty sermons in the Norwegian language and about twenty-five in English during the year, and besides conducts religious services at four other churches in neighboring townships, having in all nearly 1,000 souls under his spiritual charge.

The Scandinavian Lutheran church in Hawley has an active Ladies' Aid Society which meets every other Monday and is a helpful agency in raising funds for the home church and for home and foreign mission work; as is also the Luther League, an organization of young people, with a membership of twenty-five.

The Sunday school, in which are gathered nearly 100 pupils, taught by seven devoted teachers, is under the superintendency of Mrs. Hauge, who is a true helper in her husband's work, she being a woman of refinement and a graduate of her home high school.

They were married July 25, 1900, at Toronto, S. D., and have three children, viz.: Ragnhild, Norma E., and Haakon.

Dr. Knut Olai E. Heimark, the first white child born in Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota, was born on a farm October 14, 1873, to Endre O. and Sarah (Langeland) Heimark, the former a native of Norway, born in 1844, and the latter born in Muscatine, Iowa. They had six sons and eleven daughters, of whom five sons and seven daughters are now (1909) living, eight married and heads of families.

The father immigrated to this country in 1863 in a sailing vessel, the voyage occupying six weeks. He settled first in Iowa, and engaged as a laborer on the railroad. In 1873 he moved to Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota, and pre-empted a quarter section of government land and there made a home. He experienced all the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life in a new country, but faced them with determination and in spite of adverse circumstances surmounted obstacles that would have appalled a man of less courage.

Beginning with only two dollars, and owing a note of forty dollars, he worked and waited, strong in faith and buoyed by hope, and at one time owned as high as 800 acres of land, and with his boys cultivated as high as 500 acres. He still lives on the homestead and now has a fine farm of 240 acres, worth sixty dollars an acre. Our subject spent his boyhood on his father's farm and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools. At the age of sixteen he entered St. Olaf Academy, where he was graduated in 1894. Then studied two years at the University of Minnesota, and in 1896 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated in 1899 with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Heimark at once began the practice of his profession at Hawley, in Clay county, and his practice has grown with the growth and development of the place, and today he ranks among the leading and influential physicians of the Red River valley.

Dr. Heimark is a Republican in politics and has held various local offices. He was president of the village council in 1906-07, and is now chairman of the board of health. He is president of the Independent Voters' League and takes an active part in securing the election of worthy men to office.

On August 25, 1900, Dr. Heimark married Miss Anna Rebecca, a daughter of John and Ellen (Guilsness) Peterson, of St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and they have two daughters.

Dr. Heimark, besides being a successful physician, is a wide-awake business man and owns a splendid farm of 240 acres, besides his elegant home in Hawley.

Knud Helgeson is another prosperous farmer of Ulen township who began life as a poor boy in a log cabin twelve by fourteen, with sod on the sides. Four of his children were born in

this cabin, in which he lived for about twelve years. By that time he was able to build a larger one. His first trading point was twenty-one miles distant, and by ox teams was his best transportation facilities. He now owns a quarter section of land with ninety acres under cultivation, a good house, barn and other out-buildings, which makes one of the most beautiful country homes in the county. He lived on a rented farm in Dodge county, Minnesota, for about three years, but his ambition was to have the farm in his own right. In 1874 he was married, in Dodge county, and there took out his first naturalization papers, and later on obtained his second papers at Ada, Minn. He came to Clay county in 1882, and has since played an active part in the development of the county.

Mr. Helgeson has always taken great interest in local affairs, is broad-minded and liberal in his views, and ready at all times to support any movement which may be of benefit to his town and county. He served for some years as road commissioner and on the school board. He was well educated in the public schools of Norway, and came to the United States in the year 1871. His parents were Helge Nilson and Bertha (Knutson) Helgeson. They had a family of five children, viz.: Nils, Knud, Corice and Gertrude. Both the parents are now deceased; the father passed away at the age of sixty-five years and the mother at the age of fifty.

Mr. Knud and Mrs. Aasie Helgeson are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living at home, viz.: Helma, now Mrs. I. R. Swenson, lives in Idaho and has five children; Gilbert, Theodore, Christina, Annie, Andrew, Carl, Ida and Nils.

The family are all members of the United Lutheran church, of which Mr. Helgeson is a trustee.

Fred Herring is one of the wideawake citizens of Hawley, Minn., and a popular man in his community. He is a native of England, was born at Sandford-on-Thames, in 1867, and is the eighth child of ten children—five of whom are living—born to William and Eliza (Payne) Herring. He was educated in the higher grade schools at Oxford, and after closing his studies taught some five years in the school where he had been a pupil.

He then took a position as bookkeeper in a grocery store, connected with which was a sub-postal station, affording him an opportunity to acquaint himself with many details of the postal service.

In 1894 Mr. Herring came to the United States and settled at Hitterdal, in Clay county, Minnesota, where he clerked in the store of a cousin until 1901. Removing thence to Hawley, he continued in clerical work some six years, the latter part of that time being assistant postmaster under Mrs. Susan C. Fulton, who succeeded to the office of postmistress on the death of her husband, an appointee of President McKinley. On Mrs. Fulton's retirement from the office, of five candidates for the place Mr. Herring received a majority of twenty-seven votes over his competitors, and in 1907 received his commission and entered upon his duties, being the seventh incumbent of that office at Hawley.

In assuming the duties of his office, Mr. Herring brought to his work a most valuable experience gained in his clerical position in England in early life, and as assistant under his predecessor; and his management and systematic methods in handling the mails have gained for him wide popularity among the patrons of the office. His able assistant, Miss Edna Gibbons, is a valuable helper in the office, and it is worthy of note that in the year 1908 the money order branch of the office amounted to \$22,385.43, a record showing for the town.

Mr. Herring is the only member of his immediate family in this country, and in 1908 visited his native place with his family. He is active in social and religious affairs, being recording steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hawley and deputy superintendent of the Sunday school. He is an active member of the Masonic Order, being secretary of the local lodge. The local telephone system of about 100 subscribers and the village electric light plant are largely due to his persistent efforts, and the freedom from "blind pigs," of which the temperance sentiment is so proud, results from the same cause. His latest fad is the beautifying of the cemetery, which has been somewhat neglected, but will undoubtedly soon show signs of improvement.

In 1899 Mr. Herring married Miss Victoria, a daughter of

James and Emma (Reed) Reed, and a native of Hamilton, Ontario. Her parents celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage in 1907 at Burlington, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring have three bright children, viz.: Madeline E., Bertha E., and William James, named for his two grandparents.

Mrs. Lars O. Hitterdal.—In one of the sightly places fronting the pretty lake of Hitterdal, on the northeast side, is the modern brick residence of ten rooms, surrounded by a beautiful grove of several acres, located in Section 34, Goose Prairie township. Here we find the genial lady whose hospitality has no bounds—always with a word of cheer to any one she may meet.

Mrs. Hitterdal was born in Lunner, Ringerike, Norway, in 1865, the daughter of Klemmet and Christa (Halverson) Helgeson, who crossed with her mother in 1875 to America. (A further account of Mrs. Hitterdal's family is given in the biography of her brother, Mr. Helge Klemmetson, elsewhere in this work.) She was reared amidst humble surroundings, attended the district schools, and circumstances compelled her early training in general housework by her mother, who had herself passed through many years of privations and sufferings of pioneer life. Not so with her daughter, however. The family emigrated to this country when Mrs. Hitterdal was but ten years of age, and, becoming thoroughly familiar with the English language and the ways of the people, she was soon able to move in the best of society. Her marriage was a fortunate one, which occurred in 1883, to Mr. Lars O. Hitterdal, with whom she lived happily until death separated them on November 21, 1900.

Lars O. Hitterdal was born in Norway, April 26, 1858, the son of Ole and B —— (Larson) Hitterdal. The family emigrated to America when the son, Lars, was eleven years of age, in 1869, and for the first two years they lived in Iowa, following the occupation of farming. In 1871—the year of the great Chicago fire—they moved to Minnesota, where Mr. Lars O. Hitterdal took up a homestead in Goose Prairie township, Clay county, and began life like many other pioneers, single-handed. His crops for the first few years were destroyed by the grasshoppers, and he was forced to resort to trapping for early sustenance, and at the same

time working early and late to improve his land, which he broke with oxen. Their first residence was made of hewn logs, in which they lived for some years, and where their first child was born. Patience and perseverance were the principal characteristics of both Mr. and Mrs. Hitterdal, and after considerable exercise of these particular features, success began to dawn, and they were soon classed among the most successful farmers of Clay county, and at his death Mr. Hitterdal owned 500 acres of the richest soil in the county and a beautiful ten-room two-story brick residence, with barns, granary and other commodious buildings to correspond.

The prosperous little town of Hitterdal was named after the venerable old pioneer father of our subject, Mr. Ole Hitterdal, and is one of the thriftiest towns in the Red River valley. It has a local bank, three general stores, grain elevator, a hotel, churches, etc., which are all up-to-date in every respect. It is a good grain center and contains many beautiful homes.

From Mrs. Lars Hitterdal may be gleaned a most interesting history of the early days in this county, having been a resident since 1883, and her home is always open and welcome to a host of warm friends.

Iver Holman, one of the sturdy Norwegian farmers now located in Section 28, Ulen township, Clay county, was born in Hudlund, Norway, in 1851. His father was Hans Peterson, who conducted a flour mill in Norway, known as "Val's Mills." His sons also learned the trade under his preceptorship, and became eminent millers and good business men. He was born about the year 1817, and emigrated to Dakota in 1885. He married Miss Annie Iversen, who died in Norway in 1879. Mr. Holman died in February, 1892, at the age of seventy-five and was buried near Wolcott village.

Mr. Iver Holman's educational advantages were somewhat limited, although he was an apt student in the common schools and took advantage of every opportunity he could get for learning. At an early age he learned the millers' trade and worked for various millers for about ten years, and then purchased a mill of his own in the village of Tottem and Bjaenick, which he operated for about eight years, and during his residence there was

married in 1877 to Miss Ronda Peterson, and she too was born in Hudlund, Norway, January 1, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Holman have a family of five living children: Hans, who was born in Norway, married Miss Ella Sliper, and they have one child, Iver; Peter, the second child, was also born in Norway; Annie and Ingral were born on the Dakota homestead, and Inga Ronda, the youngest, was born in Richland county, North Dakota.

In the year 1883 Mr. Holman set sail for America on one of the Allen line steamships, bound for Mayville, N. D., where he arrived with Mrs. Holman and their two children on the 6th day of June, 1883. They remained here for about two weeks, Mr. Holman in the meantime securing his naturalization papers, and moved to the town of Lakota, where Mr. Holman took up a pre-emption claim, and was among the first to settle in that part of the country. He secured passage with a Mr. Andrew Anderson, a friend, who was also about to make the trip, but his settlement with Anderson took all his surplus money and left the outlook rather gloomy for him. However, he built him a sod shanty, twelve by fourteen, where he resided for about seven years and endured more than his share of hardships in the way of poor crops, and finally decided to make another move and returned from Walsh county, North Dakota, to Richland county, where he took some land on shares close to Wolcott, in debt \$150.00. The first cow he owned cost him \$53.00. He lived on this land for two years and in 1892 moved to Clay county, Ulen township, and purchased 240 acres at \$10.00 per acre. Here he built a nice residence, and out-buildings, planted about five acres of trees, and now has one of the most beautiful country homes in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Holman and family are all members of the United Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Holman is trustee. He served one year on the board of supervisors, and is considered one of the most popular citizens of his community.

James Holes, of Fargo, N. D., owner of the Pioneer farm, and himself the pioneer farmer of Cass county, was born January 29, 1845, at Warren, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. His parents were James and Mary Holes, natives of Derbyshire, England, they were born respectively in 1795 and 1802, and came to the United States in 1832, and first settled near Ithica, New York

state; and later moved to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where our subject was born.

His first school days were spent in a little school house on his father's farm, and was continued at the district school at Owego, N. Y., where his parents settled after leaving Pennsylvania. He made several trips to the Red River valley in 1868 and 1869, while in the employ of the government as a freighter, and on July 18, 1871, settled in Cass county, North Dakota, where he has resided ever since, and was the first man to demonstrate that farming in North Dakota was a paying proposition, and for many years has been considered authority on all matters pertaining to agriculture in the Red River valley.

Mr. Holes was married on July 20, 1887, at Fargo, to Miss Rhoda Harrison. Their children are James Harrison Holes, born September 23, 1888, Bernard Rupert, born December 20, 1890, and Marguerite Virginia, born July 28, 1893. Mr. Holes is president of the American Society of Equity, and has served as county commissioner of Cass county for nine years.

Ben F. Holt, now manager of the shoe and clothing departments in the store of Norby & Solum, of Barnesville, Minn., is a promising young business man of this place. He was born in Wilkin county, Minnesota, October 15, 1882, the son of Brady Holt. His father is now deceased, and his mother married for the second time to Mr. Ole E. Vanderborg, who also died in 1908. Three children were born to them, viz.: Antone, George and Bertha.

Mr. Ben Holt attended the district schools and later took a commercial course in the correspondence school of Scranton, Penn., and in about 1900, he came to the city of Barnesville and secured employment in the department store of Norby & Solum, where he has remained continuously with the exception of a few months when he clerked in the grocery department of Y. Gunness & Company. He is a young man of thrift and enterprise, and his ideas are broad and liberal concerning many local questions of interest in the town. He owns a farm in section —, and is highly esteemed by his employers for his faithfulness and veracity. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

Andrew O. Houghlum, county auditor of Clay county, is one of the hustling and popular young business men of Moorhead, Minn. He was elected to his present office on the Republican ticket in November, 1908, and has since served with perfect satisfaction to the people and with dignity and credit to himself.

Mr. Houghlum was born in Becker county, Minnesota, April 19, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of his county, also a graduate from the Minnesota School of Business, and, possessed with rare business qualification and more than ordinary ambition for an active career, he promises to be one of the leading citizens of his community. His first public office was deputy county auditor for Clay county, in which capacity he served some eight years, his manly and upright business methods warranting him his present position.

Newton K. Hubbard.—There is one man in the Red River valley whose business course in life has always been straight forward. He is the well known citizen of Fargo, Newton K. Hubbard.

Mr. Hubbard is the sone of George J. and Marian Hubbard, of West Springfield, Mass., where he was born December 17, 1839. His father was a farmer and reared a family of five sons, Newton being the youngest. His grandfather was Captain George Hubbard of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Hubbard received a common school education, and at the Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I. In 1859 he moved to Painesville, Ohio, where he taught school two years, when he enlisted in Company D, of the Seventh Ohio Infantry, and served three years and three months, participating in many of the battles waged by the Army of the Potomac, and by the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Hubbard spent some time in rebel prisons, and after serving full time in the army, returned south and was made purveyor for General Casement's brigade. He opened his first store in Raleigh, N. C., after the Yankees entered the city, and was there at the time of the surrender.

September, 1870, he took a claim at the mouth of the Elm river, North Dakota, and in the spring of 1871 opened a store on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Detroit Lake, and furnished supplies for that railroad during the two following

years, the firm being Hubbard & Raymond. He also operated stores at different places along the line, his last one being at Moorhead, where he carried on business for some time. He also operated a store with E. S. Tyler, in Fargo, who was his book-keeper, and in 1872 Hubbard & Tyler built the Headquarters Hotel, at Fargo in sixty days, and opened it at a cost of \$20,000. He bought out Mr. Tyler's interests in 1880, and in 1882 he sold the hotel property, since which time he has been mostly engaged in the real estate business, carrying it on in various parts of the state. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Fargo, of which he was the first vice-president. He purchased the first three lots in Fargo, being the southwest corner of Front and Broadway, for \$175. The First National bank built on the corner, purchasing it from Mr. Hubbard for \$700.

Mr. Hubbard never aspired to political prominence, but was, up to the time of his failing health, an active worker in the ranks. He was one of three delegates to the Chicago National Convention of 1888. He has always been a consistent Republican.

Mr. Hubbard belongs to the usual number of societies incident to the life of a busy man. He was one of the charter members of the Masons, in Fargo, and is an honored member of the Grand Army Post. He has borne a very active and important part in the development and up-building of the Red River valley, and is one of the best known citizens of the Northwest.

Adison Irvin Hunter, of Grand Forks, N. D., was born July 29, 1860, at Freetown, Ind., son of Cyrus R. and Margaret M. Hunter, of Scotch and Irish descent.

Adison attended high school at Southport, Ind., and then spent two years of study at Depauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., 1879 and 1880. He came to North Dakota in 1883 and went into the real estate and loan business in partnership with E. L. Emery, until 1887, when he carried on a livery business for ten years. In 1897 he engaged in brick manufacturing. He is now president of the Red River Valley Brick Company, president of the North Dakota Fair Association, member of the Commercial Club, Elks, and M. W. A.

On February, 6, 1889, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Alice

C. Bailey, of Indianapolis, Ind. They have one daughter, Alice M. Hunter.

Kenneth Campbell Hunter, contractor and builder, of Grand Forks, N. D., is a native of Huron county, Ontario, Canada, where he was born January, 28, 1858. His father, Kenneth Hunter, was born in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1825, and at this date, 1908, is still living. Ann Campbell Hunter, mother of our subject, was of Scotch ancestry, and was born in 1827, and died January 31, 1902.

Our subject's opportunities for securing an education were very limited, the county being sparsely settled and the distance to school a great handicap. He learned the carpenter trade and removed to North Dakota in the fall of 1881, and engaged in contracting and building, in which he has continued ever since. From 1884 until 1889 he lived in Crookston, Minn., and then returned to Grand Forks. Mr. Hunter has served as alderman for the Fifth ward, and is a stock holder in the Grand Forks Building and Developing Company, owners of the Empire building, one of the finest in the city. He is a member of the Grand Forks Commercial Club, Grand Forks Builders' Exchange, Banner Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., Grand Forks Lodge No. 9, A. O. U. W., and the M. W. A. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hunter was married at Crookston, Minn., June 5, 1884, to Margaret E. Willow, of Thessalon, Ontario, Canada. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Herschel A., Eldred T., Sylvan Ann, and Kenneth R. are living, and Alvin is deceased.

Andrew Johnson, who is counted among the prosperous and progressive citizens of Hawley, Minn., has attained his position by faithful work and strict adherence to conscientious business methods.

He was born in Norway in 1857, and received his education there, and when twenty years old, in the spring of 1877, emigrated to this country and settled at Ettrick, Wis. Here he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and wagon maker, some two years, and in 1879 removed to Hawley, then a mere hamlet, and the following year opened a carpenter's shop. Mr. Johnson worked and prospered and in 1881 associated with himself Mr. Peter Larson, and under the firm name of Johnson & Larson con-

ducted a planing mill and lumber business. This relationship continued till 1886 when the partnership was dissolved. The following year Mr. Johnson added merchandising to his other interests, buying the store of Messrs. Veum & Storaasle.

The business, which then occupied a small building, 24x50 feet, under Mr. Johnson's able direction, grew and developed into the present magnificent department store, occupying a building, erected by Mr. Johnson, 100x75 feet, thoroughly equipped and being the most complete and up to date store in Clay county. Besides a full line of dry goods, the house carries light hardware, furniture, farming implements and harness; employing a force of ten experienced men, besides numerous helpers.

Mr. Elbert Johnson, a son of the proprietor, and a young man of thorough business training, is now (1909) manager of the business, his father having various other interests to occupy his attention. As a specialty, the house handles automobiles.

Mr. Johnson, senior, is a practical man of affairs, who takes an active interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of his community. He is at the present time treasurer of The Hawley Lumber Company, a director of the First National bank, and also has an interest in an elevator, which has a capacity of twenty thousand bushels.

The Johnson block, containing the First National bank and a fine market on the first floor, a public hall and a temporary music hall above, was built by him. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree.

Fred Johnson is the well known decorator and painter of Moorhead, who conducts the largest enterprise in this line of any in the Northwest. He is a hustling business man, ever ready to assist in any movement for the improvement of his home town and county, and is considered the most artistic painter and decorator in the city.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Denmark, born March 6, 1855. He was educated there in the public schools, and in 1872 he came to the United States and was a student for some time of the St. Peter College, at Northfield, Minn. He was employed for some months, however, previous to this, by the Western Wisconsin Railroad, at Eau Claire, Wis. In 1874 he went to St. Paul, Minn.,

and there learned the painter's trade and continued in that business until 1879, when he moved to North Dakota and continued in the same business in Fargo until the year 1881 and then took up his residence in Moorhead, Minn., and opened the largest establishment in the city in his line, conducting the business in both cities, Fargo and Moorhead, on a large scale, and is indeed a most progressive and substantial citizen.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he joined the Northern Light Lodge, in Fargo, in 1881, and is now a member of the Advance Lodge No. 69, of Moorhead. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Manstrom, of Fargo. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, viz.: Henry Walter and Minnie Elizabeth.

John F. Johnston, without whose sketch any history of the Red River valley would be incomplete, was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, May 6, 1830, and was the fourth son of a family of six children born to Dr. Alexander and Marian (Forest) Johnston. He received a good education in his native land, and when about twenty-five years of age, crossed over to Ireland, and for nineteen years devoted himself to farming there. In 1874 he came to the United States in the interest of M. Howard Gilliat, a wealthy merchant of London, England, and settled in Elmwood township, Clay county, Minnesota. While looking after Mr. Gilliat's affairs, he pre-empted a claim for himself, and also became president of a land company, selling thousands of acres to pioneer settlers in Clay and Wilkin counties.

Mr. Johnston was a far-sighted and energetic business man, able and methodical and withal conscientious and honorable in his dealings. About the year 1880, he purchased a rich tract of 237 acres in section 2, Glynden township, a half mile north of Glynden, and there made his home. A lover of forestry, he planted a great variety of shrubbery and thousands of trees and called the place in memory of his Scottish home, "The Terrace," and it was in very truth a home of refinement and culture and domestic happiness. Here Mr. Johnston lived and labored, a man of commanding influence in the community and universally beloved, until 1903, when he passed to his reward, mourned by all who knew him.

In 1860 Mr. Johnston married Miss Mary Ann, a daughter of John Ross and Catherine (Young) MacVicar, who was born in 1836, near the "Bridge of Allan," Scotland, and educated in Edinburgh. She was a woman of noble qualities, a true helpmeet to her husband, cheerfully enduring the privations and hardships incident to settling on the frontier, and enjoying the friendship and love of a wide circle of devoted friends.

Mrs. Johnston was called to rest in 1891. Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, the first, Marian; the third, William; the fifth, Jane H.; the sixth, and Robert, the eighth, are deceased. Catherine, their second child, is married to Mr. Foster Paige and lives at Fargo, N. D. Annie Y., the ninth, and Flora M., the tenth child, now own and live on the family homestead, where Alexander, the seventh child, also resides.

Their fourth child, John R. Johnston, was born in Ireland, in 1865. He was reared on his father's farm and received his education at the Glynden schools. He owns a fine farm near Sabin, which he received from his father. This farm is in charge of a tenant, while Mr. Johnston for some twenty years has devoted much of his time to operating a threshing machine and saw mill.

In 1891 he married Miss Annie R., daughter of John R. and Annie (Reese) Lewis, who were among the early settlers of Clay county, being of the 1872 colony, and the father being for many years county surveyor.

Mr. Johnston is a prominent man in the community. He has served on the board of supervisors of his township, and is active in local affairs. He belongs to Lodge 126, Moorhead, of Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Julius C. Johnson is a resident of Moorhead, Minn., and a prosperous and progressive man of affairs. He was born in Duluth, Minn., on February 24, 1875, and is the son of John and Carrie Johnson, both natives of Norway. They came to the United States in the early 60's, and at the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Johnson enlisted and served until the end of the war. In 1872 they moved to Duluth, and remained there until March 1, 1882, and moved to Moorhead, where Mr. Johnson has since been engaged in the contracting business. Mr. and Mrs.

Johnson are the parents of three children, Julius C. being the oldest of the family.

He was educated in the public schools of Moorhead, and in the Concordia College, where he obtained a substantial foundation for a business career. After finishing school, Mr. Johnson immediately secured the position of manager of the Shellbarger Lumber Company, and continued in this capacity for three years. His next employment was with the Valley Lumber Company as a bookkeeper until 1902, since which time he has been associated with the Wheeler Land Company.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics, and has served in various local offices. In 1907 he served as secretary of the Clay County Republican Committee, was chairman of the same committee in 1908; was city assessor and member of the sewer commission in 1907, and for the past three years has been a trustee of the Concordia College. Mr. Johnson was also an active member of the building committee, when the new main building was erected, and belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, and Modern Brotherhood.

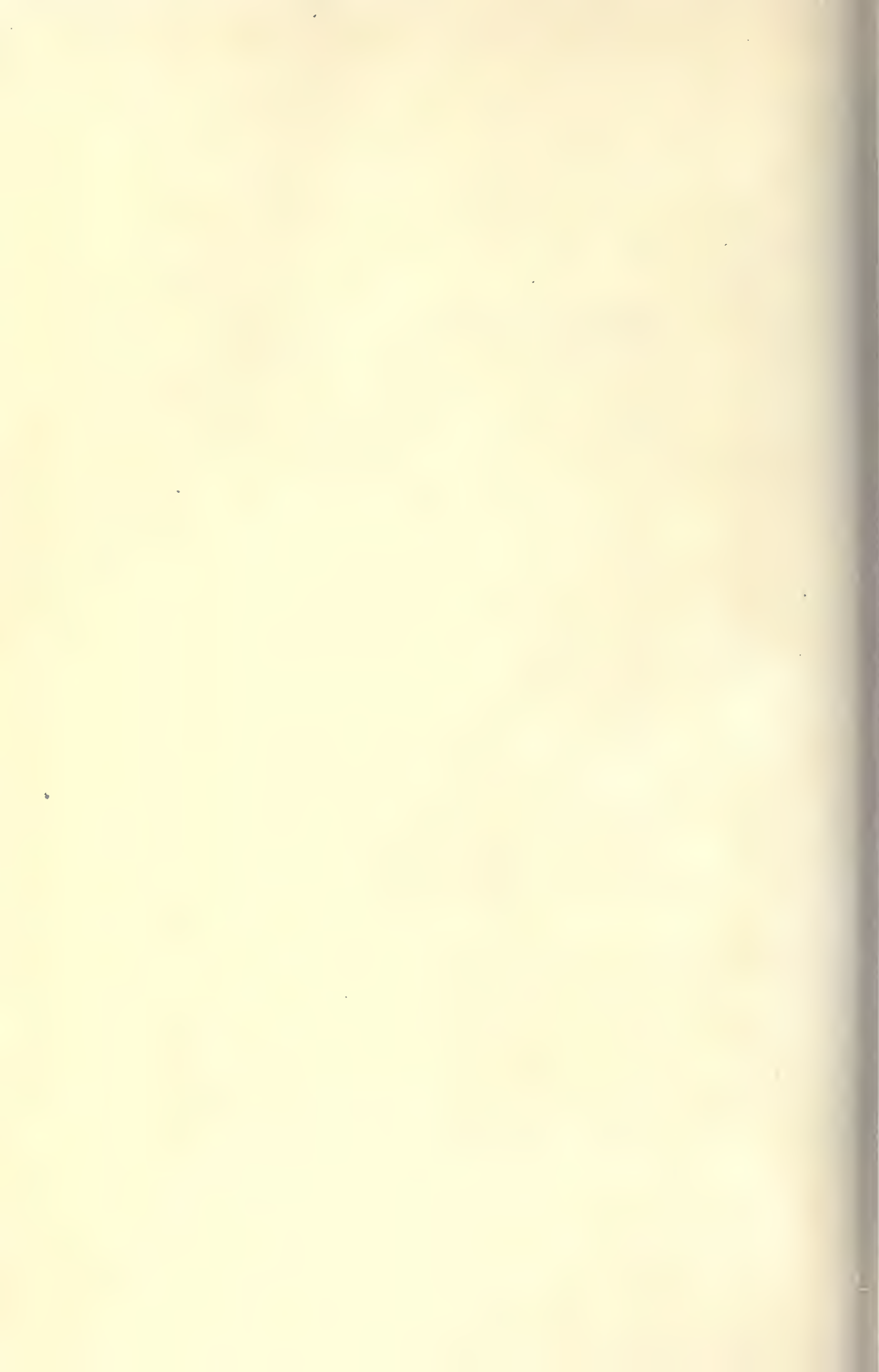
Mr. Johnson is a public-spirited and ambitious young business man, always interested in the best welfare of his town and county and the public at large.

James Kennedy, of Fargo, state senator from the Ninth district, North Dakota, is one of the best known men in the state, and as a contractor is known all over the United States. He was born in Ireland, on December 11, 1857, and emigrated with his parents to America in his early youth. They settled in New York state, and educated their son, James, in the schools of Medina county. On March 17, 1880, he came to Fargo, N. D., where he has always been prominent in the civic and political life. He has been a contributor to all worthy causes, and is a man of quick and generous charity.

Mr. Kennedy's motto all through life has been to keep busy, and busy he is all the time with important contracts in various parts of the country, with farming 3,000 acres of land in Cass and Ransom counties, and with other important business interests in Fargo. He has done millions of dollars' worth of contract work in this and other states, and has been one of the largest employers



Thos. H. Pugh



in the state. His contract work has extended as far west as Salt Lake City, where he has completed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of public works.

In addition to being state senator from the Ninth district, Mr. Kennedy is national chairman from North Dakota for the Republican party, and was in charge of the last national campaign when Taft received a splendid majority in North Dakota. He enjoys the confidence of Republican leaders all through the country, as he does of all public men everywhere. His word is as good as his bond, and his friendships are fast and true.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy live in a handsome home on North Broadway, and theirs is an ideal existence, surrounded by a happy family of eight children, consisting of five boys and three girls.

Philip Henry Kiefer, a substantial citizen of Barnesville, Minn., is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and a son of Philip and Sally (Honetele) Kiefer. His father was a pioneer settler of Milwaukee and helped to clear the site of that city of timber, in the early days. He was a prosperous farmer, and lived on his farm in Wisconsin till 1863, when he removed to a farm in Hennepin county, Minn.

Philip Henry, who is one of a family of eleven children, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and gained his education in the public schools, being ten years old when the family settled in Hennepin county. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it for a number of years in early life. A desire to better his condition and perhaps a longing for adventure, led him to go to Montana, February 10, 1876, where he spent some eight years, teaming and freighting, the first year being in the employ of the government, and during this time he had some thrilling experiences, being with General Nelson A. Miles at the time of the capture of the Nez Perces Indians.

In November, 1883, Mr. Kiefer returned to Minnesota and spent six years at Moorhead, and in 1889 settled at Barnesville and established himself in the hardware trade, to which he has devoted his attention ever since with marked success.

At the time of his arrival in Barnesville, it had much the appearance of a frontier town, his store occupying the only building

on his side of the street. But the town grew rapidly, and in 1899, Mr. Kiefer erected his present commodious and modern building, the main store being 25x80 feet, with a warehouse 20x40 feet, one story in height. Besides a full line of hardware, paints and oils, he carries a general line of stoves, and in fact, everything to be found in an up to date hardware establishment.

Mr. Kiefer is independent in politics, but has taken no active part in political affairs, more than to perform his duty as a good citizen.

In 1890 married Miss Catherine Mulcahey, and they are members of the Assumption Catholic Church, of Barnesville, of which he has been a trustee.

Mr. Kiefer owns, besides his store building and home, other property in Barnesville, and is counted one of her thrifty, prosperous and public spirited men.

He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, at Barnesville, and is also a member of the Knights of Columbus at Fargo.

Elling Klemmetson, who owns a fine farm in section 2, Ulen township, containing 160 acres, nearly all under cultivation, came to Clay county, Minnesota, on March 1, 1880. He is the brother of Mr. Helge Klemmetson, another prosperous farmer of Ulen township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this history. He was born in Lunner Ringereg, Norway, on May 13, 1861, and when but a boy, came with his mother and six other children, to America, taking four weeks to make the trip; his father having previously passed away, leaving his mother a widow with seven small children. They first settled in Spring Grove, Houston county, Minnesota, where the mother toiled to rear her family and endured the extreme privations known to pioneer life, until her children reached the age where they were able to share her labors. They lived in Houston county for five years, and then moved to Clay county, succeeding Mr. Helge Klemmetson, who settled in Ulen township the previous year. Here our subject took up his homestead in section 2, built a log house and broke the land with oxen. He now has a fine residence, with commodious barns, granaries and other out-buildings to correspond, and ranks among the most prosperous and progressive citizens of the county. His farm is well stocked and his water is pumped

by the force of a good windmill, and in short, his is a beautiful country home, up to date in every respect and quite superior to his home of earlier days. He was married in 1885 to Miss Segre Severson, who is also a native of Norway, born December 1, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Klemmetson have a happy family of ten children, viz.: Carl S., Christina, Henry, Carolina, Oscar E., Edward, Anita, Bertha E., Inga and Mada.

Mr. Klemmetson has always been a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, public-spirited and always willing to aid in any movement for the betterment of his town and county. He has served for several years on the school board as treasurer, and the family are members of the Lutheran Church, of Ulen township.

Helge Klemmetson.—One of the best improved farms in Clay county is that of Mr. Helge Klemmetson, located in section 22, Ulen township, two miles north and east of the village, which has been brought from the state of wilderness to a beautiful country home, well ditched, and protected by a fine grove against winter, and serves as a park in summer. The farm contains 200 acres of highly cultivated land, and is well stocked with the best breed of cattle, horses, hogs, etc., and is valued at \$100.00 per acre. This farm, with fifty acres for meadow and pasture, must be seen to be appreciated, and represents the faithful and tireless efforts of both Mr. and Mrs. Klemmetson, who for many years toiled together in the hope of bringing about their present comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Klemmetson is the present treasurer of Ulen township, and has held this office since 1901. He was born in Lunner Ringereg, Norway, on February 24, 1854. His parents were Klemmet and Christi (Halverson) Helgeson. His father died in Norway, leaving his mother a widow with a family of seven small children, and in the humblest of circumstances. Mrs. Helgeson was a lady of thrift and ambition, and decided that her only chance to rear her family under her own care, was to bring them to America, and accordingly, in 1875, she started on a steamship for Houston county, Minnesota, which took four weeks, including boat and rail, to reach her destination. She settled in

Spring Grove township, where for five years she struggled for a livelihood for herself and little ones, and endured the extreme privation known to pioneer life. Her children, however, attended the district schools, and as soon as they were large enough, the older ones began to share her labors, and thus life became easier for her. In the year of 1883, her daughter, Ingeborg, married Mr. Lars O. Hitterdal, whose sketch may be found in this volume, also that of her son, Elling, brother of our subject. In 1880 they moved to Clay county, and settled in Ulen township. Helge Klemmetson went to Winneshieck county, Iowa, in 1878, and located on a farm which he rented for about one year. In 1879, being interested in the favorable reports from Clay county, he decided to make that his next venture. He was married in Spring Grove, in 1875, to Miss Gor Olson, who was born in Nas Hallingdal, Norway, June 25, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Klemmetson had a family of nine children, of which three are dead. Those living are Christina, Helmer, Olaf, Sarah, Bella and Gyda. In 1879 the family arrived in the new country with an ox team, and located at the Gilbertson place. Mr. Klemmetson immediately took up his homestead in section 22, and set to work to build a log house, and improve his farm. This house was 12x13 and afforded the usual comforts of a log cabin, and here they lived for several years. One cow and the team of oxen were the principal holdings of Mr. Klemmetson outside of his farm, and together he and his faithful wife, toiled for the comforts they are enjoying to-day. Their children were born in the log cabin, and attended the district schools. In 1895, Mr. Klemmetson erected his present modern residence 16x26, with a later additional room 14x14. In 1900 he erected a fine large barn, and his granary and other out-buildings correspond, and his home is considered among the best in this part of the Red River valley. Mr. Klemmetson was the second settler to locate in his portion of the township, and one year later his brother, Elling, located in section 2. Mr. Klemmetson has sisters and brothers living as follows: Elling, Andrew, Mrs. John Groten, Mrs. Lars O. Hitterdal, Mrs. Ole Erickson and Mrs. Lars Moebeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Klemmetson and family are members of the

Synod Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Klemmetson is the efficient secretary; began in office November 9, 1887, was re-elected in November, 1892, and still holds the office.

Oliver Knudson, a prominent business man and farmer of Michigan City, N. D., first engaged in the grain business here in 1884, and has since continued, and in addition, owns and conducts a number of farms, both in this state and in Minnesota.

Mr. Knudson was born August 9, 1861, at Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota, and was educated at Granite Falls, in that state. Oliver left home shortly after reaching his majority, and in 1885 he married Miss Diana Rodline, of Canton, Minn., and they have two children.

In politics Mr. Knudson is a strong Democrat, and has served in various official capacities. In 1907, he was appointed state examiner, by Governor Burke, and served four years as sheriff of Nelson county. He was a member of the State Democratic Central Committee, and was a nominee of his party for railroad commissioner, and has been an active worker in Democratic ranks for many years, and is considered one of the most influential men in the county. Mr. Knudson also has a line of elevators on the Soo road, which are operated under his supervision, and his farms in North Dakota and Minnesota are among the best in the valley.

Oscar C. G. Knudson, who is counted among the wide awake, and successful business men of Grand Forks, N. D., is a native of Faribault, Minn., and was born October 17, 1872, and is a son of A. Knudson. He acquired a good English education in the public schools of Grand Forks, and after finishing his schooling was for a number of years variously employed.

On May 1, 1902, he took the position of clerk in the Columbia Hotel, at Grand Forks, under the efficient and successful proprietorship and management of his father, and has filled that office continuously and ably to the present time, 1909.

Mr. Knudson is popular in the social life of his city, and takes an interest in various fraternal and benevolent organizations, being actively identified with the Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights of Pythias.

November, 1900, he married Miss Louise Torguson, of Alma, Wis., whose womanly traits and accomplishments make her a social favorite among her many friends.

Judson LaMoure, the only member of the state senate who has served continuously since statehood, was born in the village of Frelighsburgh, County of Missisquoi, Province of Quebec, Canada, March 27, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of his town and attended two terms in the Frelighsburgh Academy.

On March 2, 1859, at the age of twenty, Mr. LaMoure left his home and went to Davenport, Iowa, where he obtained employment and remained for a few months, and in the spring of 1860 he embarked for Pike's Peak, during the gold excitement, but remained only until the fall of that year, and then went to South Dakota, and settled in Union county. His principal occupation during the next ten years in South Dakota was farming, but in the meantime he entered the employment of H. D. Booge & Co., in the transportation business, with headquarters in Sioux City, Iowa. He worked for this company until 1865, at which time he was appointed sub-agent of the Lower Brule Indians, located at the mouth of White Earth river. Five years later he moved to Pembina, where he again engaged in farming until 1872, and was then elected to the territorial legislature.

Mr. LaMoure was married on December 3, 1874, to Miss Minnie Nelson, and they had a family of six children, three of whom are deceased. In 1876, he was elected to the territorial council, and two years later engaged in the mercantile business at Pembina, which he later transferred to Neeche, N. D., and is still being conducted under the firm name of J. LaMoure & Co. In 1880, he was re-elected to the legislative assembly, and re-elected to the territorial council in 1884. In 1889, he was elected to the first state legislature, as senator from the First district, to which office he has been re-elected, at each succeeding four years, to the present time.

Mr. LaMoure is indeed, and has been for many years, the leading man of affairs in his community, and to his wise judgment and faithful efforts may justly be credited much of the growth and development of North Dakota, and no man more thor-

oughly understands its financial condition than Senator LaMoure. He has given the finances of the state so much deep thought and study, that his is the master mind when it comes to this important department of state. His political views are broad and liberal, and his good deeds and charitable acts are multitudinous. He is a keen observer of legislative proceedings, a guardian of the state's finances, and what he has to say on the floor of the senate is terse and readily comprehended. He has been chairman of Republican State Conventions, and for years has occupied a prominent seat in the councils of his party, and has been one of the greatest factors in the state in shaping the policy of his party.

George N. Lamphere, journalist, was born in Mystic, Conn., August 23, 1845; served in the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment during the Civil War; was later employed in government departments, in Washington, D. C., until 1882; then settled at Moorhead, Minn., and there owned and published the daily and weekly "News," after 1883.

He is author of a book, "The United States Government," published in 1882; he was director and treasurer of the State Normal School Board, Moorhead, 1891-92; he was a commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, in 1893, and was secretary of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, from 1900 to 1907, residing at St. Paul, during this time.

He removed in the last named year (1907) to Palouse, Washington, where his son, George N. Lamphere, Jr., resides.

Arthur Bernette Landt, cashier of the First National bank, Northwood, N. D., is a native of Wisconsin, and was born on January 26, 1870, at Big Springs. His parents were S. S. Landt and Margaret A. Landt, they being of German and English descent, respectively.

Mr. Landt of this sketch acquired his education at the high school, at Friendship, Wis., and engaged in the banking business in 1890. He removed to North Dakota, August 13, 1891, and was with the First National Bank of Hillsboro, until October, 1901, when he removed to Northwood, and entered the First National bank as cashier, which position he still retains.

Mr. Landt was married on June 1, 1893, at Friendship, Wis., to Miss Gertrude Gunning. The birth of two daughters, Dorothy E. and Margaret W., has blessed their union.

Newel Green Larimore, of Larimore, was born August 29, 1835, in Bourbon county, Kentucky. His father was Wilson L. Larimore, and his mother, Harriet Berry Larimore. His father's great grandfather came to Kentucky from the eastern shore of Maryland. Early ancestors on his father's side were Huguenots, in France. Ancestors of his mother came from England to America in the Mayflower.

The subject of the sketch was reared on a farm in St. Louis county, Missouri, and later attended and graduated from the Wymans High School, in St. Louis. When but twenty years of age he was married, September 2, 1855, to Miss Susan Ashbrook. Two sons, Walter L. and Clay, blessed this union. His first wife died July 25, 1862. Mr. Larimore was married again on April 4, 1867, to Miss Mollie E. Jameson, a niece of his first wife, making Walter and Clay cousins of their stepmother. One son, Jameson, and one daughter, Cora, were born to them.

At the close of the Civil War Mr. Larimore and brother organized the St. Louis Warehouse Company, which erected a building covering an entire block. On its completion, the use of the warehouse was donated for two months to the ladies, to hold Southern Relief Fair, through which about \$60,000 were realized and turned over to the proper authorities, for the relief of those made destitute by the war.

In 1870 the Central Elevator Company was organized in St. Louis by Mr. Larimore. Several large elevators were built, and the company continued handling grain until 1885. In 1873 the first telephone line in St. Louis was built, to connect the company's office and three of its elevators, and was about one mile in length.

During the early seventies the city of St. Louis was controlled by a ring of grafters. The citizens held a mass meeting, and demanded that the board of trade select seven men to be elected at large, for the upper house of the city council, for four years. The demand was acceded to, and Mr. Larimore was one of the members elected. During that four years, contracts for granite street

paving were let, which required ten years to complete and grafting was barred for at least ten years. Mr. Larimore was a charter member of the St. Louis Club, the first and still the most exclusive in St. Louis. He was also a charter member of the Veiled Prophets, a rival of the New Orleans Mardi-Gras. In 1879 he went to Paris to order the costumes for the order.

In 1880 Mr. Larimore, with others, organized the Elk Valley Farming Company, which began farming operations in Grand Forks county in 1881, and which has developed one of the largest and most successful farming enterprises in the country, comprising about 12,000 acres of cultivated land adjacent to the city of Larimore.

Mr. Larimore was president of the board of trustees of the University of North Dakota under Governor Shortridge. He has been one of the trustees of the Red River Valley University, and Wesley College, since its organization. For about eight years he was president of the North Dakota Chautauqua Association. He has been for about five years a member of the National Irrigation Association, and is local vice-president of the American Sunday School Union. He has been a member of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress since its organization, and vice-president for twelve years. The object of this organization is largely to induce congress in making appropriations for internal improvements, to recognize the fact that the trans-Mississippi country is on the map, and part of the United States. Prior to the organization of the Trans-Mississippi Congress the section of the country east of the Mississippi river had absorbed all of the appropriations for internal improvements. For years little attention was given the congress, but more recently requests of this body of business men have received respectful attention. The organization pushed through congress the opening of Galveston harbor, and the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, affording an outlet for the grain of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Southwest; also for the cotton of the South, relieving the congestion of the railroads east of the Mississippi river, thus preventing a continued advance in rates.

Robert S. Lewis, lieutenant governor of North Dakota, and vice-president of the State National bank, Fargo, is one of the few men

under adverse circumstances in life who has risen by his own perseverance from poverty and obscurity to wealth and social prominence. The "North Dakota Magazine" says he has risen to prominence by attending to his own affairs and practicing strictest honesty of word and deed.

He was born in Tennessee August 15, 1856. His parents were Josiah and Mary (Steele) Lewis, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Louisiana. His father was a college professor and was connected with the state female seminary. He, with his parents, removed to Minnesota in 1868, where his father was county superintendent of schools of Wright county for many years. Both parents died in Minnesota.

Robert S. Lewis was reared and educated in Minnesota and began his career as a clerk in Minneapolis, which occupation he followed one year, and in 1882 went to Fargo, where he entered the employ of the Red River National bank as clerk. He held this position a year and a half and was then made teller, which position he held two years, after which he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier and in 1891 was made cashier. He held this position until 1897 and was then elected vice-president and held that office until 1902, when he was chosen president of that institution. He was director of this bank when it liquidated and its assets merged with those of the First National bank, in which latter institution he is now a director.

Lieutenant Governor Lewis was married in Minnesota in 1879 to Miss Alice Carpenter, a native of that state. Three children have been born to Governor and Mrs. Lewis as follows: Roy C., who graduated from the academic department of Columbia University in 1905 and will complete a law course in June, 1906; Olive M. and Alice.

He has been active in educational matters and served as president of the board of education and on the board of directors of the Agricultural College. He is a member of various fraternal orders, among them being the Knights of Pythias, and has passed the 32nd and Scottish-rite degrees of the Masonic order. Politically he is a Republican and takes an active interest in all public matters. Was a member of the state convention several times. He was elected a member of the state senate in 1900 and was an



T. D. Wisner



efficient and active member of that body for four years. He proved himself to be a most valuable member and was the author of a number of important measures, which afterward became laws of the state.

He is one of those men who is interested in the advancement of everything that will be beneficial to his city and the state in which he resides. That he is one of the prominent financial business men of the city is evidenced by the fact that he is president of the Fargo Commercial Club and is now serving his second term. He is the owner and operator of over 7,000 acres of land, being one of the leading farmers of the northwest territory. In 1906 he was nominated and elected lieutenant governor, a position which he is eminently qualified to fill, and since his inauguration has merited the confidence in which he is held by his associates, and has won the esteem of all members of the senate, the body over which he presides.

Hon. Martin Victor Linwell, one of the members of the North Dakota Constitutional Convention and for six years mayor of Northwood, was born in Rush City, Minn., on April 2, 1857. He is the son of John and Anna Linwell and he was raised a farmer. His parents emigrated from Sweden to this country in 1848. Mr. Linwell obtained an Academic education in Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minneapolis, and St. Croix Valley Academy, Aston, Minn. He began life for himself at the age of thirteen years without resources and in 1880 he arrived in Fargo with \$10.00. In 1881 he opened up a loan and land office at Mayville, and in 1883 an office for the same business at Larimore. In 1887 he was admitted to the North Dakota bar and practiced his profession at Northwood until 1891. During that same year Mr. Linwell began the banking business at Northwood, and subsequently at Aneta and Ray, N. D., promoting the Northwood Trust and Safety bank, the Aneta State bank, and Linwell's State bank at Ray, N. D.

Mr. Linwell began the retail lumber business at Northwood after 1893 and opened up a line of yards west of Minot since that time. He was also the promoter of the Farmers' Elevator Company at Northwood, and became interested in other elevators in the state. He has been an extensive operator of farms near

Northwood, including the stock farm of Hereford cattle, of which fifty are registered. Mr. Linwell is also president of the Linwell Hardware and Lumber Company, Ray, N. D., also of the M. V. Linwell Lumber Company, Palermo, N. D. He organized a company which was incorporated for \$75,000.00 paid up capital, of which he was the principle stockholder, for the purpose of operating a wholesale and retail department store at Ray, N. D. This company opened for business, November 2, 1908. In 1886 Mr. Linwell was married to Anna Paulson, daughter of the late Henry Paulson, Hillsboro, N. D. The children born to this marriage are Wendell H., a graduate of the University of North Dakota, 1908; Emmons V. and Delia H.

Mr. Linwell has always been much interested in the welfare of his adopted town. He was one of the first aldermen of the city and served as mayor six years. He has always been interested in the public questions of the day, has extended aid on several occasions to the Northwood City Schools, and has served as chairman of the school board for several terms.

Benjamin F. Mackall is a prominent citizen of Moorhead, having been engaged in the drug business here since the pioneer days of the early seventies. Beginning a business partnership in 1873, he continued this connection under the firm name of John Kurtz until 1875, when the firm name became Kurtz & Mackall. The business was conducted under this head until 1880, when Mr. Mackall assumed entire control, becoming the leading pharmacist of Moorhead, a distinction which he still retains. His store was originally a small establishment situated at the corner of Fourth Street and First Avenue north, where the European Hotel is now located. In 1874 Dr. Kurtz erected a brick building on Fourth Street—the first brick building in Moorhead—where the business was carried on until 1883. From that date to 1890 Mr. Mackall occupied a store in the Mason block, corner of Front and Fifth Streets; he then erected and moved into the brick building where he is now located.

Except for an interval of three years between 1886 and 1889, when he was conducting business interests in Duluth, Mr. Mackall has been a continuous resident of Moorhead, zealously furthering its commercial, social and religious life.

He has served his community in various civic capacities. He was the first treasurer of the village of Moorhead; he served as auditor and treasurer of Clay county for a number of years; he was postmaster from 1884 to 1886 (when he resigned to go to Duluth); he has often been a delegate to important political and ecclesiastical conventions, and is now (1909) serving as vice-president of the Commercial Club.

In religious matters he has been a constructive leader. He is senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, and has been a lay reader in that parish and in Gethsemane Parish, Fargo, since their foundation. Indeed, he has not only been a constant friend and liberal supporter of both churches, but was practically their founder.

Socially Mr. Mackall occupies a unique position in the community. A man of refined tastes and cultured antecedents, he exemplifies the polite graces of a gentleman of the old school; and his home has always been distinguished for its liberal hospitality.

Very briefly the chief events in Mr. Mackall's life may be sketched as follows: He was born at Wilna, near Elkton, Md., October 9, 1851. He was educated in the private schools of Elkton, and at the Elkton and West Nottingham Academies; and received his college training at Georgetown College, Georgetown, D. C. On February 13, 1884, he was married in Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Mary H. Kurtz, daughter of Colonel John D. Kurtz, of the United States Engineering Corps. Mrs. Mackall died on January 27, 1902. One child, Henry Clinton, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mackall on February 18, 1885.

One of the pioneer settlers of the Red River valley, a man of solid business integrity, educated, polished and high-minded, Mr. Mackall has been a positive force in moulding the institutions of the community in which he lives.

Edward J. Madison, of the Moorhead Plumbing and Heating Company, has been in business here since 1907, and is one of the popular young business men of the city.

Mr. Madison was born in Chicago, Ill., October 6, 1876, the son of Johnson and Ellen Madison, also born in Illinois, and died when their son, Edward, was an infant, leaving a family of four,

our subject being the youngest, only six months old. His father was drowned while employed on a government boat—man-of-war, operating on Lake Michigan, and the mother died soon afterward. Edward was cared for by relatives until he was large enough to be placed in a training school, and was taken to Glenwood, Ill., where he remained until he was adopted by Mr. C. E. Hull, who took him to Huron, S. D. Here he remained until 1888 with Mr. Hull, and then decided to become his own support and embarked for Fargo, N. D., where he engaged in the butcher business and followed it until 1903. In the fall of that year, he went into the plumbing and heating business which he followed for several years and then took a position as fireman for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; but in June, 1907, he moved to Moorhead, Minn., where he has since been engaged in the plumbing and heating business, and is considered a prosperous and substantial citizen of that city.

Mr. Madison is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, having been connected with the order for thirteen years, and also belongs to the Society of Eagles. He was a member of the volunteer fire department while in Fargo, N. D.

In 1891 Mr. Madison experienced the most important event of his life, of being found after being lost in a blizzard in Harwood, N. D. After some wandering and nearly freezing to death, he finally made his way to a house and thus recovered himself. In the meantime, the local papers reported him frozen to death.

On May 10, 1903, he was married to Miss Reginald Syverson, daughter of Ole Syverson, of Ulen, Minn.

Charles S. Marden, lawyer, Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. He was born October 2, 1864, at Randolph, Vt., son of Riley H. Marden and Emily (Clifford) Marden. His father was born in 1832 and served through the Civil War in the Fourth and Ninth Vermont Regiments. He moved to Fergus Falls, Minn., in 1882, where he continued his law practice. He died July 22, 1900.

Charles S. Marden was educated in the public schools and at Benton's Academy, in Bristol, Vt. In 1882 he moved to Fergus Falls, Minn., and engaged in school teaching. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Elizabeth, Minn., until

June, 1891, when he moved to Barnesville, Minn., where he now resides. Mr. Marden was elected county attorney of Clay county, Minnesota, in 1900 and served until January 1, 1907. He was married January 2, 1886, to Elise E. Cayo, of Alma Center, Wis. They have two children—Irene E. and Edith J. Mr. Marden is a member of the Masonic Order Blue Lodge, at Barnesville, Chapter and Commandery at Fergus Falls, and Osman Temple at St. Paul. He is also a member of the Elks, at Fargo, N. D., and Knights of Pythias at Barnesville, Minn., and of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

James Henry Mathews was born October 10, 1846, at Woodgrange, county Down, Ireland; came to the city of New York with his parents when a little more than a year old. His father's name was Hugh Henry Mathews, by occupation a carpenter. His mother was Scotch. Her name was Jane Sturgeon and she was a lineal descendant of the old Scotch Montgomery family.

His grandfather served under the Duke of Wellington and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. His father served in the Ninety-eighth New York Regiment during the Civil War.

He attended school at Newburgh, N. Y., until he was eleven years of age, and after the panic of 1857 he left home and worked in a store for fifty cents per week and his board for about seven months, when he hired for twenty-five dollars per year and three months' schooling, and fifty dollars the second year without any schooling.

In 1862, when fifteen years of age, he enlisted in the Third New York Infantry, but was stopped by his father from going to the front, after which he again enlisted in the Thirty-sixth New York and was again stopped by his father on account of being too young. Shortly afterwards his father enlisted in the Ninety-eighth New York Regiment, and James H. Mathews again enlisted in the Seventh New York Independent Battery, in which company he served two years and seven months, participating in several different engagements with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, being slightly wounded twice. Received his discharge on the 26th day of July, 1865, and engaged in the retail meat business for himself the following September. In 1867 he formed a partnership with J. A. Sneed and engaged in the whole-

sale butcher business under the firm name of Mathews and Sneed, retaining the retail business, which he carried on until 1870, at which time he sold out his business at Newburgh, both retail and wholesale, and moved to West Point, where the United States Military Academy is located, taking a contract with the government to furnish the post with the supplies used by the troops. He remained there for two years and returned to Newburgh, N. Y., where he engaged in the wholesale smoked meat and provision business, forming a partnership with Edgar C. Barnes, of Newburgh, N. Y., under the firm name of Mathers and Barnes. This business was carried on under that name until 1883, when, his health giving out, he sold his interest in the business.

In September, 1878, having read considerable about the Red River valley he came to Grand Forks, where he became interested in some Grand Forks real estate and some farm lands, spending a part of each year thereafter in Dakota and part in New York, until 1883, when he sold his interests in New York and in 1884 moved with his family to Larimore, N. D., where he now resides, and opened up a bonanza farm which at one time contained 7,000 acres, but has since been reduced until he now has in the neighborhood of 4,000 acres.

In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention which formulated the constitution for the state of North Dakota, and has since always taken an active interest in politics in the interest of friends, but never would accept any office for himself.

He was married in 1870 to Mary Elizabeth Taylor, at Cornwall, N. Y., on June 8, to whom five children were born: Lizzie Jane, Maud Inez, Josephine Coldwell, Edgar Carlisle and Sadie P. Josephine died when about eight months old, Edgar Carlisle was killed when eight years old, in May, 1888, by being kicked by a horse.

Lizzie Mathews married Walter L. Larimore, the eldest son of N. G. Larimore, of Larimore, N. D. Maud and Sadie still reside at home on the farm.

Mr. Mathews belongs to the Masonic, Odd Fellows, G. A. R. and several other orders. Is a member of the Hudson River Commandery, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Elzagle Temple, Fargo, N. D.; the Highland Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 65, of Newburgh, N. Y.

He has been engaged extensively in the land and loan business since he first settled in North Dakota. Has been a director in the Elk Valley Bank of Larimore, N. D., since its organization under the state banking laws, and is manager of the farm loan department of the bank. He is the owner of the New York farm, consisting of about 4,000 acres, which he manages himself, and several other farms which he rents out. Is president of the Pembina Coal Company, Ltd., the mines being located on the Pembina river, near Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; vice president of the Elk Valley Land & Colonization Company, vice president of the Pioneer Life Insurance Company, of Fargo, N. D.; has been a stockholder in the Northwestern Fire & Marine Insurance Company, formerly of Grand Forks, but now of Minneapolis, and was one of the executive officers during the first two years of the company's existence. He has been a stockholder in the First National Bank of Grand Forks since 1882. He is a member of the firms of Larimore, Mathews & Stonehouse, J. H. Pifer & Co., and with J. E. Burchard and A. Stonehouse is interested in about 15,000 acres of land in the Saskatchewan Valley, Canada. He has been interested extensively in stock, growing both horses and cattle, ever since he took up his residence in North Dakota. Is now extensively engaged in the real estate business, having an office in St. Paul and one in Larimore, N. D.

Arthur Augustus McCartan is a prominent real estate dealer and land owner of Barnesville, Minn. He was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, October 3, 1868, to Bernard and Mary (McNamara) McCartan, the former a native of Ireland, born in 1826, and the latter a native of Buffalo, N. Y. The father came to this country in 1845, and settled in Dubuque county, Iowa, and was married there in 1849, the mother having removed thither when a child of two years. He was for many years overseer of a lead mine; that metal being found in abundance in and about that section and many acquiring wealth from mining it on their farms. The family removed from Dubuque county to Pocahontas county, Iowa, in 1870, where the father held numerous local offices, being chairman of the county commissioners, school treasurer, etc.

He was always prominent in his community, and was a man of wide influence. His house was the meeting place for religious

worship before a church building was erected, and the priest came from Ft. Dodge to say mass there. He had thirteen children, of whom six sons and four daughters are living and well to do. His death occurred in 1887.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and attended the common schools and the high school at Fonda, receiving a good English education. On attaining his manhood, he continued farming and also for some years dealt extensively raising and buying and selling stock, and was well known as a wideawake, practical and prosperous farmer. In 1900 Mr. McCartan disposed of his interests in Iowa and, removing to Barnesville, Clay county, Minn., engaged in the real estate business.

The change proved a great benefit to him, both from a standpoint of health and in a business way. He was at first employed in the real estate office of W. T. Meagher, whose interests in the business he purchased in 1892. He was also associated with Messrs. Horton and Whittlesey, and while in the employ of others carried through numerous speculative deals of his own in Dakota lands.

Mr. McCartan now owns some 1,500 acres of land in Wilkin, Norman and Clay counties. One farm of 240 acres, which cost him \$4,800 in 1903, is now (1909) valued at fifty dollars per acre. It is a beautifully located farm, five miles out on the principal road running to Barnesville, with a rich, productive soil, especially adapted to the raising of cereals, and being improved with a comfortable house of six rooms, with outbuildings, including a granary with a capacity of six thousand bushels.

His prairie lands near Rosseau, in Norman county and in Clay county readily sell for twenty dollars per acre, and are rapidly increasing in value.

Mr. McCartan's firm makes a specialty of handling lands and farms for non-resident owners, and through his businesslike methods and the success that has come to him since settling in Barnesville, he has come to be known as one of the best posted and most competent real estate men in his section.

Robert H. McCoy, of Grand Forks, was born January 7, 1859, in Green county, Wisconsin. His father, James McCoy, was a native of Scotland and a farmer by occupation. His mother, Mar-

grete McCoy, was a native of the north of Ireland. Mr. McCoy's early life was that of other farmer lads. He received his early education at Madison, Wis. He entered a business career early in life and was for years identified with the great timber industries of his native state, which he learned from A to Z. He came to North Dakota in May, 1879, locating in Grand Forks. Here he organized the Grand Forks Lumber Company and has ever since been the president and active manager of this the largest industrial enterprise of the Northwest. He is a man of large executive ability and the enterprise under his guidance has been a signal success and has been an important factor in the development of the Northwest. The company gives employment to several hundred men and has an output of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of products annually. Mr. McCoy is also interested in the Bonners' Ferry Lumber Company, of Bonners' Ferry, Ida., and has other extensive interests here and elsewhere.

Mr. McCoy was married, in St. Paul, May 15, 1886, to Caddie E. Scribner. Two sons have been born to them, Lawrence R. and Harold J. McCoy.

Aaron McDonald.—The McDonald family is an old one and well known throughout the state of North Dakota. Aaron McDonald, now a resident of Fargo, was born April 17, 1853, in Cass county, Michigan, but he has lived in the valley during the past thirty years. He is the son of William McDonald and Catherine Wagner. His mother was born in Germany and came to this country when thirteen years of age. She died in 1906. William McDonald moved from Pennsylvania to Michigan, where he followed agricultural pursuits in Cass county till his death in 1862.

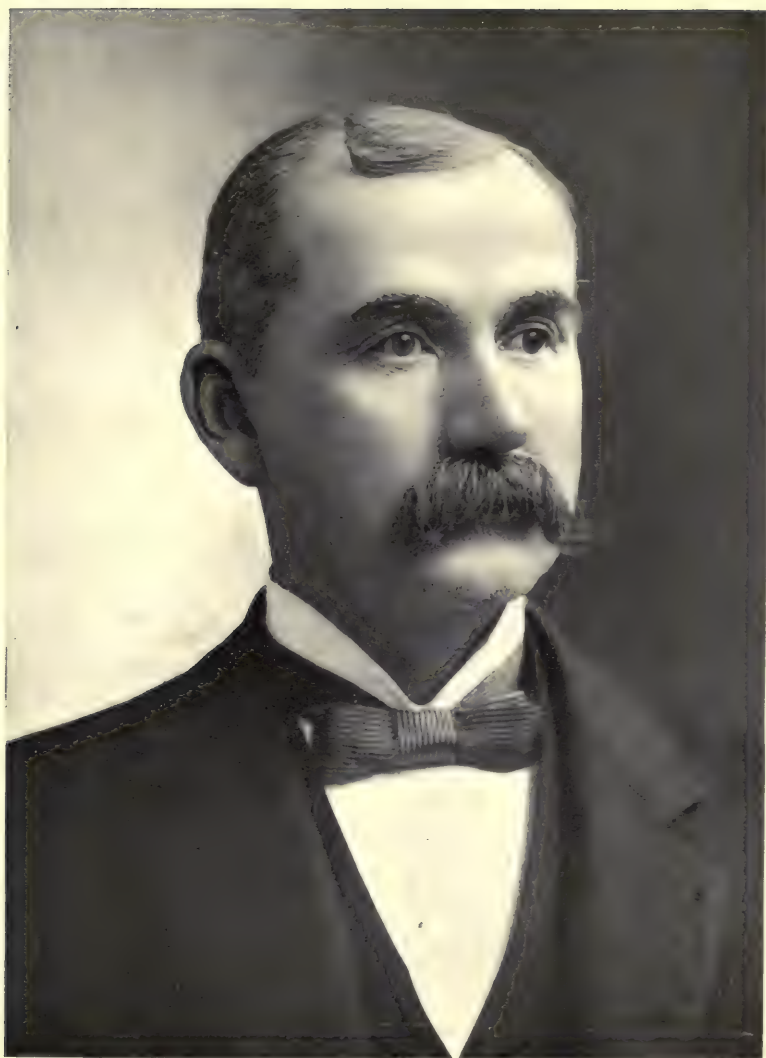
Aaron McDonald has always been a farmer. He came to Fargo, April 2, 1879, but four years afterwards moved to Sheldon, this state, and lived there until 1907, when he returned to Fargo. He ran for sheriff at one time, coming within fifty-three votes of being elected to the office, but aside from that venture he has never taken any part in politics but to vote the Democratic ticket.

April 8, 1875, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Martha E. Brady. They have four children. Their names are Clarence Leroy, Guy, Fred and Frank, and all are married except the old-

est. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Presbyterian church.

Donald McDonald.—The subject of this sketch is of Scotch descent. His parents, Duncan McDonald and Janet McIntosh, both being from the Highlands. They emigrated to Canada in early life. Donald was born in that country in 1850. The following year the family removed to Dubuque county, Iowa, where they engaged in the farming and milling business. The father died in 1858, and in 1863 the mother with the family moved to Butler county in the same state. Mr. McDonald's early years were spent in this section. In 1873, imbued with the same spirit as most western boys, he went to South Dakota, spending a few years there, and in 1878 came to Grand Forks, where he has since resided. He was married in Iowa in 1876 to Addie Leete, whose death occurred in September, 1904. He has two sons, Dr. A. L. McDonald, of the University, and Bruce, aged sixteen, a student in the high school.

Shortly after coming to Grand Forks, Mr. McDonald bought from George H. Walsh the only newspaper then in the north half of the state, the Grand Forks "Plaindealer." This he successfully published for two years, when he sold it. In April, 1879, he was appointed postmaster, holding the office until June, 1888. During his term the postoffice grew from a fourth to a second-class, and he had the novel experience of having received mail by all of the well known methods of carriage, dog train, horseback, stage coach, steamboat and railway. At first the mail, that is the mail from and to the East, was carried by stage on the old Fargo-Pembina route. At this day it seems like a long journey to Fargo by team, but the old Blakely-Carpenter Company, and later the Gilmer-Salisbury people, used to make the distance in fifteen hours, so that we were only about twelve hours farther from the Twin Cities than we are now. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, built to the east side of the river in the fall of 1879, and railway mail service began on December 1 of that year. Mail was however carried along the old stage route until 1882, when the building of the lines of railroad on the west side of the Red river made the star route service no longer necessary. In October, 1879, the late Senator W. N. Roach opened up the



DONALD McDONALD

route between this city and Fort Totten. The following winter, 1879-80, was one of the most severe in the history of the country, and Mr. Roach was obliged to resort to every thing possible in order to get the mail through, and tried all of the frontier methods, and was successful in keeping the route open.

The postoffice became presidential in 1880, and Mr. McDonald was commissioned by President Hayes and later in 1884 by President Arthur. After retiring from the postoffice, he engaged in business in the city. For the past few years he has conducted an undertaking establishment, which he sold out in January, 1907. At present his regular business is the manufacture of tents and awnings. In 1906 he was elected county treasurer, a position which he now holds.

Dennis F. McGrath, the present popular postmaster at Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of Appleton, Wis., and was born in December, 1858, the son of Dennis and Ellen (Cashman) McGrath.

He acquired his schooling in the public schools of Steele county, Minnesota, and on attaining his majority in 1879, moved onto a claim of 100 acres he had taken up in section eighteen, Barnesville township, in Clay county, and worked it some two years.

In 1881 Mr. McGrath associated himself as a partner with Hon. Peter E. Thompson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work—in the lumber trade. The firm did a prosperous business, amounting in 1885 to \$40,000, the shipments that year being 116 carloads of lumber, eight of lime, ten of brick and two carloads of windows, doors, paints, oils, etc. Closing his interests in the lumber business in 1886, Mr. McGrath purchased from Mr. Frankiroz his hardware business with a \$10,000 stock of goods, and in connection with the hardware trade bought and shipped produce, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., and placed fire insurance, representing five companies. He has always been an active man of affairs, and, settling at Barnesville when its site was little more than a swampy marsh, he has identified himself with the growth and development of the town. He has served as president of the village board, was town treasurer two years, has held the office of justice of the peace, and during three terms, 1895-97-99, was a

member of the state legislature, and in 19— received his commission and entered on his duties as postmaster of the town. In politics he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In January, 1885, Mr. McGrath married Miss Anna McGuire, of Owatonna, Minn., a woman of fine literary attainments and broad culture.

Of nine children born to them, Edward, the eldest, and Charles, the youngest, are deceased. The others in order of their birth are: Dennis F., Jr., Margaret, Arthur, Maud (assistant in the post-office), Ethel, Paul and Elizabeth.

John McGrath, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, was born in Greenville, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, October 20, 1857, and is a son of Dennis and Ellen (Cashman) McGrath, both natives of Ireland. The father acquired a good education in county Cork, and after coming to the United States taught school and served as county superintendent of schools of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, where he settled in the pioneer days. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, and participated in many battles.

He returned to Wisconsin after the war, and in April, 1867, sold his land in Outagamie county and moved to Steele county, Minnesota, where he bought a farm and where he was accidentally killed July 17, 1867. His widow survived to the age of seventy-two years, her death occurring February 14, 1896. They had seven children, viz.: Alice, now the widow of Mr. G. Erickson, of Black Hills; Mary, wife of Mr. Patrick Coulon, of Sacramento, Cal.; Thomas, who died in 1897, and whose sketch appears in this work; Johanna, wife of Mr. John Welch, Steele county, Minnesota; John the subject of this sketch; and Dennis F., the present postmaster at Barnesville.

Our subject acquired his education in his native place and in Steele county, Minnesota, whither the family moved when he was nine years old. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-two, in 1879, in company with his brother Thomas, started out on his own account. Taking three horses, they made the journey across the country to Barnesville, in Clay county, where they built on their homestead claim the first claim

shack in that region. Our subject worked as a section hand, and with Thomas, under the firm name of McGrath and McGrath, opened a butcher's shop and market. In 1880-81 he taught school, and two years later bought the St. James Hotel, and during the eighteen months that he conducted it he built near the railroad depot what was known as the Central House, at the same time carrying on a prosperous trade in the meat market.

Mr. McGrath, being early on the ground, was able to make profitable investments and acquired title to much valuable land, owning now some 1,500 acres, besides his home. He moved from his farm into the village and devoted his attention largely to the firm business, which grew to large proportions, comprising besides the meat market the operating of an elevator with a capacity of 25,000 bushels. He was also interested in the business of L. H. Clark & Company, dealers in groceries and coal and wood, and in 1885, with his brother, opened and carried on a large trade in farm implements.

After the death of the brother, John, in January, 1897, his estate's interest in the business continued till 1904, and in 1907 Mr. Leo McGrath, a son of John McGrath, and a young man of brilliant promise, came into the firm.

Mr. McGrath has done much to build up and develop the town of Barnesville, and is known as a generous and public-spirited man. The ten acres devoted to a public park, on the west side of town, was a gift from him. He was the first trustee of the village, has served on the school board, was city treasurer thirteen years, and for seven years mayor of the city. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as chairman of numerous county, state and congressional conventions, and in 1895 was elected to congress from Clay county and re-elected in 1908. He is vice president of Barnesville National Bank, belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum.

On September 25, 1895, Mr. McGrath married Miss Alice Brislane, and there have been born to them seven children: Frances, the eldest, born at Barnesville, is an alumna of the Moorhead Normal School; Alice, born at Barnesville, is a teacher at Grand Forks; Lucy lives at home; Celia is a student in the high school

at Grand Forks, while Ruth, John, Jr., and Robert Harold are attending school at Barnesville.

Thomas McGrath was one of the pioneer settlers of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, who did much to develop the community in the early days. He was a native of Appleton, Wis., a son of Dennis and Ellen (Cashman) McGrath, and a brother of the Hon. John F. McGrath, whose sketch appears in this work. With his brother John he took up a homestead claim near Barnesville, coming hither with three horses and being among the first settlers of this section of Red River valley, theirs being the first claim shack in the region. Barnesville was then a mere hamlet. They opened the first meat market in the place and he carried on that business until his decease in 1897.

He was a thrifty man, prospered in a financial way, and acquired considerable property, owning at the time of his death a finely improved farm of 360 acres north of Barnesville, a good farm of about the same size west of the town and a large tract of unimproved prairie land southwest of the village, besides personal estate. Mr. McGrath married Miss Julia Brislain. Of five children born to them, the eldest, Cornelia, is the wife of Mr. H. C. Hendrickson, of Grand Forks; Ella, the second child, is married to Mr. Frank Miller and lives at Grace, Ida.; Edward, the fourth child, is a student at St. John's University; and Grover, the youngest, lives at home. Leo McGrath, their third child and eldest son, was born at Barnesville in May, 1887, and there acquired his preliminary education in the public schools. He then spent two years in the high school, leaving during the senior year to enter St. John's University, where he completed the commercial course and took a one year's course in scientific studies. After leaving the University, he turned his attention to business, for which he was well equipped, and for one year was in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Clark & Company. After his father's death, in 1898, he became a member of the firm of McGrath & McGrath, with which his father had been connected, being then the youngest man in active business in the town.

The firm conducts a general grocery store and meat market, and operates a grain elevator dealing in various kinds of produce and doing a prosperous and thriving business. He is actively

identified with the M. B. A., a member of the Assumption Catholic church and a young man whose popularity and high standing in the community give promise of a successful career.

James Conkey McKendry, of Fargo, N. D., was born May 13, 1854, at Newton Stewart, Scotland. His parents were Thomas and Ann (Agnew) McKendry, both natives of Scotland; family immigrated to Carlton, Orleans county, New York, when James was six months old.

He was educated in the district schools and at Albion Academy and Brockport Normal and Training School. After completing his studies he worked his father's farm, and in November, 1881, came to North Dakota and farmed in Cass county for a number of years, and then engaged in the grain, flour and feed business in Fargo.

He served for ten years as a member of the board of education of the city of Fargo. During his terms of service much was accomplished in the way of suitable buildings and necessary appliances that have brought the Fargo schools up to their present high standard. He served as aid-de-camp with rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Roger Allen. Mr. McKendry is a member of all of the Masonic bodies and a member of the Masonic club.

He was married at Gaines, N. Y., to Miss Jennie R., second daughter of Senator A. Hutchinson.

John D. McPhee, mayor of Crookston, Minn., came from Bruce county, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on May 14, 1856, of Scottish ancestry. His parents were John and Esther McPhee, who came to Ontario from Scotland, in 1847, and there spent their active lives following the occupation of farming, and experienced the usual privations of pioneer life. They reared their children on the farm and educated them in the public schools.

In the spring of 1879 John D. moved to Crookston, Minn., and later to Winnipeg, but soon returned to the Red River valley and Polk county, Minnesota, and in November of the same year he secured a homestead in Walsh county, North Dakota, but continued farming in Polk county and serving as foreman on the Keystone farm for a number of years; then was promoted to manager for the same company on their Lockhart farms in Norman county, Minnesota, which position he held for fifteen years,

until the farm was divided up into smaller farms. In 1902 he moved to Crookston and engaged in the real estate business and became a partner in the Red River Valley Land Company, in which he has ever since been interested.

Mr. McPhee began life as a poor boy, but the same industry, good judgment and well-directed ambition has crowned him through all his years. He never feels better than when fully occupied and thrives under strains to which weaker mentalities would succumb. His political views are favorable to the Republican party, and in 1906 he was elected to the office of mayor of Crookston, and in 1907 was re-elected for a two-year term, and during his entire office term he has exhibited an unflinching fidelity to the people in general.

Mr. McPhee is a member of the Commercial Club of Crookston, the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1888 he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Cheeney, of Bellevue, Iowa.

O. C. Melbye, the subject of this sketch, is one of the principal promoters and developers of Ulen village and Clay county. He came to America in 1877, from Christiania, Norway, where he was born in 1852, educated and fitted for the struggles of life.

After receiving what education the public schools afforded him, Mr. Melbye entered the Military Academy at Christiania, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1876, and then took up newspaper work and did considerable writing and editorial work for the next year, and, being impressed with the favorable and glowing reports of his brother from Becker county, Minnesota, he decided to try his fortune there. He first located in Lake Park, where he worked on a farm a year, and then bought out a claim in Highland Grove, a short distance from Hawley. The first couple of years he did some trapping, as fur was plentiful in those days, but spent most of his time in proving up and improving his land. Hawley was his trading point, and he remained here until 1887 and then moved to the new village of Ulen, where he had previously built a comfortable residence—the first one built in the village—and immediately engaged in the grocery business, later handling a stock of farm machinery, and has ever since enjoyed a lucrative business. He sold his farm some two

years later. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster of Ulen and served in that capacity for about fourteen years, under Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley, and always having a pleasant word for every one, he handled the office with entire satisfaction. He erected the first postoffice building for that purpose.

Mr. Melbye has also been engaged in the insurance business for a number of years and represents three of the best companies—the German-American, of New York; the Home, of New York, and the Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn.—in America. He has indeed been a valuable factor in the development and progress of his community, and has always been active in every movement for the advantage of the people, and has always been active in bringing about better facilities for educational work in the county. He was township clerk of Ulen, and served six years prior to its incorporation, and served as assessor for the township and village of Ulen in all about twenty terms. He married Miss Annie Burgerson, of Becker county, Minnesota, in 1879, and they are the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters. They are members of the Lutheran Synod church. Mr. Melbye was its secretary from 1888 to 1892. Mr. Melbye is also greatly interested in the electric light plant of the village.

Mr. Melbye has always been a staunch supporter of republican principles, and his name can justly go into history as the “backbone” of Clay county, a public-spirited, generous man with a host of substantial friends.

William H. Merritt, contractor and builder, of Moorhead, is one of the most popular men of the city in his line of business, having followed the trade of a contractor for some thirty years.

Mr. Merritt was born in Hastings, Mich., on September 20, 1854, the son of Alexander and Betsey Merritt, both natives of New England, and came to Minnesota in an early day and settled in Goodhue county, where Mr. Merritt was engaged in farming for a number of years. He died at Northfield, Minn., on March 6, 1894. Mrs. Merritt, mother of William, died November 11, 1885.

William H. Merritt is practically a self-made man, his education being limited to the common schools of Northfield. His ambitious nature, however, covered all his deficiencies in this line, and he made the most of every possible opportunity to acquire

knowledge of business operations. At an early age he began the carpenter's trade in Northfield, and has for the past thirty years been a contractor. In 1883 he went to Helena, Mont., where he remained for eleven years and worked at his trade, erecting numerous buildings there and in Vancouver, British Columbia and Puget Sound. He first came to Moorhead in the seventies and for the last fifteen years has permanently resided in this city.

Mr. Merritt is a member of the Masonic Order, Scottish Rites, and a Shriner, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and A. O. U. W.

On July 26, 1882, he was married to Harriet E. Syron, daughter of Michael Syron, a pioneer of Moorhead. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have a family of three children, viz.: Frances, Lillian and Edna.

Charles E. Miller was born at Alexandria, in Douglas county, Minnesota, in 1872, and is one of a family of three children born to Sophus N. and Julia E. (Thompson) Miller, both natives of Norway. The parents of Sophus N. Miller were Prosper P. and Sophia (Bent) Miller, natives of Germany. They moved to Norway in early life and there Prosper P. worked at the cooper's trade. His wife died in 1854, and in 1855 he immigrated to this country, but soon returned to Norway and there died in 1860, leaving four children, viz.: Frederick, Dinah, Torval and our subject. Father Sophus N. Miller acquired a good education in Norway and at the age of fourteen spent one year on the sea as a sailor.

Returning home he spent four years clerking in a hardware store, and in 1863 came to the United States and for a few months was employed on the railroad at Cambridge, Wis., and on a steamboat on the Mississippi river. He next spent four years clerking in a drug store at Janesville, Wis., after which he moved to Alexander, Minn., and spent two years in mercantile trade. He sold his business in 1870 and opened a general agency, and as local representative of numerous financial concerns did an extensive and prosperous business. He was sole agent of the Freehold Land & Mortgage Company, of London, capital \$5,000,000; the Scottish American Mortgage Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland; also agent for the Land Mortgage & Investment Agency Company of Amer-



W. H. Murritt

ica, with headquarters in London, England, capital \$5,000,000; and for fifteen years was agent for the Corbin Banking Company of New York, and in that time handled business for it to the amount of \$1,500,000, without the loss of a dollar.

He made large purchases in land and owned a finely improved farm of 300 acres. He was a man of fine social standing and an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, and in religious belief was affiliated with the Lutheran church.

His elegant home just beyond the city limits on the shore of Lake Winona, one of the beauty spots of the county, was a center of culture and refinement.

In 1866 he married Miss Julia S. Thompson, who died in 1877, leaving, besides our subject, two daughters, Minnie E. and Carrie S.

Charles E. Miller acquired a good education, finishing his schooling at Northfield, Minn., and grew up in his father's business, where he received most valuable training and experience in financial matters. He is recognized as among the leading financiers of Clay county and his counsels are widely sought and relied upon. He is executor of the Peter Thompson estate of Barnesville and in its management has shown executive ability of a high order.

He is a member of the Northwestern Mortgage Security Company of Fargo, and also is identified with the Hawley Mercantile Company, and is rightly counted among the wideawake, progressive and reliable business men of his city.

Harvey Chase Misner, of the firm of Wheeler, Misner & Company, of Crookston, Minn., was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on January 9, 1854. His parents were Ira P. and Irvilla (Chapin) Misner, who had a family of four children, Harvey being the second child. The family resided in Wisconsin during the greater part of their lives and followed the occupation of farming until 1867, when the family left the farm and moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., where they made their home and Harvey obtained a public school education. In the year 1870 he entered the employ of W. B. Barker, and worked as clerk in the general merchandising business for about nine years, obtaining in the meantime some valuable experience which enabled him, at the expiration of

that time, to open a business of his own. Forming a partnership with Mr. A. L. Lindsley, they opened a fine grocery store in Fond du Lac in the spring of 1879, but remained here for only about three months, when they moved the business to Fourteen Mile Switch, now Euclid, Minn. Here they erected a temporary store building fourteen by twenty-six, which served as the store and bachelor's lodging, but reverses overtook them here and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Misner then, in 1881, associated with Mr. E. Taylor, the firm being E. Taylor & Company, with Mr. Misner in charge of the business, and his brother, Wells C. Misner, a joint owner until his death in 1894. Our subject then purchased the entire business, but soon afterward sold a half interest to Mr. A. H. Pitkin, and it was thereafter conducted under the firm name of H. C. Misner & Co., and in 1899 the firm of Misner, Chapin & Fish was organized, and in 1904 Mr. Misner became a member of his present firm of Wheeler-Misner Loan Company, of which he has since been the secretary-treasurer, this being one of the leading real estate, loan and insurance firms of the Northwest.

Mr. Misner is liberal and far-sighted in his political views, rather in favor of Republican candidates and Republican principles. He has given much attention to local and state public affairs, giving his support at all times according to his own best judgment. He was the first clerk of Euclid township and served in that capacity for about seventeen years, and is one of the most prominent, influential and substantial citizens in Polk county. He is president of the Commercial Club of Crookston, and fraternally is a Shriner and thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Elks Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married in 1881 to Miss Ida M. Taylor, of Lyons, Iowa. They are the parents of three children, Harvey W. Misner, of Pasadena, Cal., and two of whom are deceased. In 1896 they adopted a daughter, Helen M.

Birt Elsworth Mitterling, proprietor of the Larimore Machine Works, is a native of LaPorte, Ind., where he was born September 24, 1874. His parents were Solomon C. and Sarah Mitterling. His father was a contractor. He was of German descent, and our subject's mother was of English ancestry. Birt received but a limited amount of schooling, and commenced to make his way in

the world by acquiring a thorough mechanical training, in which he has worked himself up step by step. First in the employ of the Sprague Company of Chicago, where he spent five years as a machinist, and from that to the construction of steam plants, which he followed for two years. He was then connected with the Sullivan Machine Company in the building of hoisting machinery until March, 1896, when he removed to Larimore, N. D., and established the industry of which he is the active head.

Mr. Mitterling was married in Chicago, on June 3, 1899, to Miss Anna Frick, of the same city. They have one son, Ebin, who is at this date six years old.

William J. Mooney, of Langdon, was born in Watertown, Wis., September 29, 1858. His father, John Mooney, was a native of Queens county, Ireland, and his mother was a native of ——— county, Ireland. Both left their native land, however, and came to America while young. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the College of the Sacred Heart at Watertown, Wis., in 1875, when but seventeen years of age. After teaching for two years he read law and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar. He came to North Dakota in 1881, locating at Bathgate, Pembina county. He engaged in the practice of law with John D. Stack, of Bathgate, and the firm of Stack & Mooney for years held a prominent place in the front ranks of the Pembina county bar. In 1884 Mr. Mooney circulated a petition for the organization of Cavalier county, and with P. J. McHugh later perfected its organization. They also secured the right of way for the extension of the railroad from Park River to Langdon, and induced the company to build the extension which resulted in the development of the county. Mr. Mooney took an active interest in building up that section from the first and was instrumental in bringing many settlers from other states into the county. He was the owner of the townsites of Langdon, Milton, Osnabrock and Edinburg. Mr. Mooney was president of the Cavalier County National Bank, formerly the W. J. Mooney State Bank of Langdon; president of the Citizens' State Bank of Wales, N. D.; president of the North Oak Land and Townsite Company; director of the Northern Insurance Association of Detroit, Mich., and many other corporations. He also had extensive farming interests in Cavalier

county, owned several large summer resort hotels in Michigan and had other real estate interests. Mr. Mooney had been twice married. He has one son, John B. Mooney, who is now assistant bank examiner of North Dakota. Politically Mr. Mooney was a lifelong Democrat and always took a prominent part in the counsels of his party. He many times refused political preferment, however, his extensive private interests requiring too much of his time to permit the sacrifice. Mr. Mooney traveled extensively during the past few years, having visited nearly all the important parts of the world. While on an extended European trip in the winter of 1908, Mr. Mooney was killed by a collision of the steamship Florida, his body going down with the ill-fated Republic, upon which he was a passenger.

Michael F. Murphy ranks among the leading citizens of Grand Forks, N. D. He is a native of Dubuque county, Iowa, and was born March 28, 1858, to Patrick and Ellen (Manning) Murphy. He acquired a good common and high school education, and supplemented it with a course at Bayles' Business College of Dubuque. He then taught five terms in district schools in Iowa and Minnesota, after which he went to Fargo, N. D., arriving there March 12, 1879, and until August of the following year was employed as bookkeeper for Messrs. Porrett and Rossiter. The next one and a half years he was bookkeeper for Messrs. L. D. Burger & Company, then spent a year as salesman for Messrs. Peterson and Sargent, dealers in farm machinery and implements, and from 1883 to 1886 traveled for the Ames Iron Works, as salesman, collector, etc.

On January 1, 1886, Mr. Murphy associated himself with Mr. Stephen Collins, under the firm name of Collins & Murphy, and with headquarters at Grand Forks opened a general farm implement and fuel business, which, under their wise management, grew to be the largest of its kind in the state, when, on January 1, 1893, Mr. Murphy sold his interest to his partner.

On leaving this business Mr. Murphy became general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in charge of its loan department, and as financial agent of the company has built up and is carrying on the largest loan business west of Chicago. Mr. Murphy is essentially a man of action,

who for years has been interested in and closely identified with public and civic affairs. He has served in the city council of Grand Forks, and in 1889 was president of that body. Elected to the school board in 1893, he served continuously for twelve years, six years of that time as president of the board. Since 1904 he has been on the Grand Forks City Park board, is one of the regents of the University of North Dakota, and from 1897 to 1901 was a member of the state senate, and has been active in the councils of the Democratic party, as member of the state central committee, delegate to the national convention, etc. He was one of the organizers of the North Dakota Bankers' Association, served as its president in 1904, and is now (1909) on its executive committee.

Mr. Murphy is also president of the State Bank of Reynolds, N. D.; president of the State Bank of International Falls, a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Jamestown, of the State Banks of Hoople and of Concrete, and also a director of the North Dakota Railroad Company.

He is interested in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus.

On May 2, 1882, Mr. Murphy married Miss Margaret E. Bowler and they have had eight children, of whom three, viz.: Mary, Louis and Margaret, are living. Mrs. Murphy was one of the victims of the disastrous collision between the steamships Republic and Florida on January 23, 1909, and, though seriously injured, displayed such fortitude and bravery as to evoke great praise from officers and fellow passengers on the unfortunate vessel, and high commendation from the press of New York and other cities.

William C. Nash is one of the pioneer residents of East Grand Forks, having located here on his present homestead in the year 1870, and was the first settler in this region. He was engaged in carrying United States mail in the early days from Fort Abercrombie to Pembina, using dogs and sleds for the purpose, and served for about four years as postmaster of East Grand Forks. His home was used by the early settlers as a temporary fort.

Mr. Nash was born in Newcastle, Pa., June 1, 1833, and was the son of Ephriam and Lois (Warner) Nash, who were natives

of New York state and moved to Pennsylvania, where they farmed for several years, and then returned to New York, where they both died. The family originally came from Massachusetts. Two of their sons now reside in Washington state and one other besides William C. resides in Minnesota. William spent most of his youthful days in New York and Michigan; he attended school at Adrian, Mich., for three years, and in 1854 he went to Harrisburg, Ky., where he engaged in general merchandising and followed the business until 1860. He then accompanied General Hatch on his campaign through the Northwest after Indians, as far as Pembina, N. D., spending the winters of 1863-4 in Forts Garry and Pembina, Canada, and while there acted as agent for the government and succeeded in bringing Little Six and Medicine Bottle, two Indian chiefs, back to the United States under arrest. The following summer he spent in Chicago, and in the fall was appointed sutler at Fort Abercrombie and held that position five years, during which time he was contracting, and in 1870 built the post at Pembina and made the first brick used in Dakota.

Mr. Nash was married in St. Peter, Minn., in 1869, to Miss Ida V. Slaughter, a native of Ohio; her family was one of the old families of Virginia. Seven children—four sons and three daughters—were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nash. Mr. Nash has been a prominent member of the Masonic Order for the past fifty years and is highly esteemed in the order. He is a Democrat in political sentiments, but has never sought or held public office. He is a man of broad and liberal views, and is considered one of the most substantial and influential citizens of the Red River valley.

Knud Nedburge, one of the self-made men of Clay county and a representative agriculturist of Goose Prairie township, is a brother-in-law of our genial county treasurer, Chris Paulson, whose sketch also appears in this history.

Mr. Nedburge was born in Norway in 1865, the son of Lars and Ingabor Nedburge, also natives of Norway, where the mother died and the father still resides. They had a family of nine children, our subject being the only representative of the family in America. He was educated in the public schools and worked on a farm until 1885 in Norway. He then decided to try his fortune in this country, and settled first in Twin Valley, Minn., but remained but

a short time, and the same year moved to Clay county, where he worked at farming by the month for about five years. In 1890 he married Miss Clara Nykreim, and together they purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 4, Goose Prairie township, one mile south from Ulen village, for which they paid a small price per acre, with no buildings except a log house and granary. Eight years later Mr. Nedburge erected his comfortable farm residence of fifteen rooms and a barn forty-eight by sixty, and a granary sixteen by twenty-six, with sheds and other commodious out-buildings. His farming is general and his land well fenced, with a fine herd of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, etc., and a few thoroughbred Angora goats.

Mrs. Nedburge is the eldest child of a family of seven, and was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, October 26, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Nedburge are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. They are members of the United Lutheran church.

Mr. Nedburge has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party; he served one term on the board of supervisors and has been school treasurer for a number of years.

Christopher E. Nelson, real estate dealer, is a resident of Barnesville, Minn. He was born in Denmark in the year 1869, came to this country as an emigrant in 1887 and settled in Calhoun county, Iowa, worked as a farm hand for three years. In 1892 he was married to Miss Lorena Gould, daughter of Henry and Margaret Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson settled on a farm near Manson, Iowa, where they remained for four years, moving to Manson in the spring of 1896; there he engaged in the implement business until 1901, when he moved with his family to Barnesville, Minn. Here he engaged in the real estate business, in which he has continued up to the present time. Mr. Nelson is considered a thorough business man in every respect.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have a family of five children, viz.: Erlice, Grace, Ewart, Elsie and Henry.

Thomas Nisbet is a prosperous business man and land owner of Grand Forks, N. D. A native of Delhousie, Ontario, he was born December 24, 1843, and is a son of William and Christina

(Lindsay) Nisbet. He attended the public schools of his native place during his boyhood, and lived on his father's farm until he was seventeen years old, and then worked at blacksmithing until a little past his majority.

In 1865 he removed to Winona, Minn., and after working at his trade there thirteen years, he, in 1878, went to Polk county, Minnesota, and settled on a 400-acre tract of railroad land near Mallory, which he purchased for \$1,500. He broke up 300 acres, erected buildings and supplied the necessary equipments and carried on farming here some five years, selling the place in 1883 for \$9,600. During the next thirteen years Mr. Nisbet made his home in Mallory and dealt extensively in farm lands. In 1895 he removed to Grand Forks, purchasing and furnishing the elegant and commodious home where he now lives.

During these years he has had many real estate transactions that have been financially successful, and now owns in Polk county 2,000 acres of fine farming land, to the cultivation of which he has given his personal attention.

Mr. Nisbet is a clear-sighted and far-sighted man of affairs, and his judgment in the matters to which he has given his principal attention for many years is unerring. For years he has been actively identified with Masonry and now holds the thirty-second degree, the highest in the order.

On December 30, 1873, Mr. Nisbet married Miss Jeanette, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Robertson, of Winona, Minn. Of five children born to them, four, viz.: Ada, William G., Jennie and May, are living. The second child, Maggie, is deceased.

Moses Norman is one of the wideawake business men of Grand Forks, N. D., who has attained success by faithful, honest work. He was born at Henderson, in Sibley county, Minn., September 9, 1863, and is a son of Nelson and Mary (Riley) Norman, the former of French and the latter of Irish lineage. He traces his ancestry back to the colonial days, his great-great grandfather Norman being a soldier in the Revolutionary War and losing his life in the battle of Bunker Hill. His parents were married and lived in Rome, N. Y., and moved from there to Minnesota in 1847. A sister of Mr. Norman's father has for fifty-five years been Mother Superior of Hotel Dieu St. Joseph, a Catholic hospital at Mon-

treau, Canada. She is a grand niece of Mgr. Plessit, bishop of Quebec.

Our subject acquired a common school education, and at the age of nineteen, in 1882, left home and settled at Grand Forks and engaged in farming some two years. In 1884 he went to Lakota, in Nelson county, and was in business there as an undertaker and funeral director until 1901, when he returned to Grand Forks and established the undertaking and furniture business to which he has since devoted his attention.

Mr. Norman has always been more or less active in public and civil affairs, and been honored with numerous positions of confidence and trust. He has served on the local school board continuously since 1895 and has been absent from only four board meetings in that time. He is president of the Furniture Dealers Association of North Dakota, president of the Irish American Club of Grand Forks, and holds membership in Grand Forks Lodge No. 255 Elks, and No. 1260 Knights of Columbus. In politics he has always been a Democrat, while his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church.

On June 2, 1886, Mr. Norman married Miss Ella Clara Lynch, the wedding ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Mexter at St. Michael's church. Of six children born to them, Paul V., the eldest, is associated with his father in business; Gertrude is attending high school, where she will be graduated in June, 1909; Legare is a student at Union Commercial College; Keneth and Lawrence are in the eighth grade at the Wilder school, and Helena, the youngest, six years old, is at home.

S. M. T. Nykreim, one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens of Clay county, was born in Norway, March 11, 1842, the son of Thorga and J. Nykreim, who were the parents of three sons and two daughters, viz.: Thorga and Anna are both living in Norway; Martha, deceased; Rev. P. Nykreim is now pastor of the Lutheran church at Park River, N. D., and our subject, who died in Ulen, on October 11, 1905. Mrs. Nykreim, his widow, still survives and resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Clara, now wife of Knud L. Nedburge, whose sketch appears in this work; Ragnelle Petrine, now wife of Christ Paulson, county treasurer, whose sketch may also be

found elsewhere in this work; Theodore, Annie, wife of Andrew Aubolee; Laura Christina; Thora Mathilda, wife of Henry San-nan, of Ulen; and Sofus Martinus.

In 1868 Mr. Nykreim came to the United States and settled first in Illinois, where he remained a short time and moved to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and taught a Norwegian school for some time. He was well educated in his native country and worked for a number of years as clerk. He was married about 1871, in Goodhue county, to Miss Martha Kopperdal, also a native of Norway. Her father was born there in the year 1800, and died in Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1884. Mrs. Kopperdal died while yet a young woman, leaving a family of six children, four of whom crossed this country with their parents in 1866. Miss Annie Kopperdal now lives with her sister, Mrs. Nykreim, and is now in her seventy-fourth year and a very interesting lady.

In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Nykreim, with three children, came by rail to Lake Park, and by horse team to Clay county. Mr. Nykreim had made a previous trip to his claim, paving the way for his family, in Goose Prairie township. The first house they lived in was a substantial fourteen by twenty-two cabin, which they erected, and later built on an additional room twelve by sixteen. Four of their youngest children were born in this house. He later erected a good barn and other outbuildings, and the family among them own the homestead. In 1897 Mr. Nykreim moved to Ulen village and engaged in the hotel business, and erected a good comfortable and attractive house in Ulen. His hotel was the City Hotel, situated opposite the bank, which was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1907.

Mr. Nykreim was a member of the village council for some time and trustee of the United Lutheran church. He was an extensive dealer in real estate also. He was the teacher of the first Sunday school in the United Lutheran church of Ulen.

Christian Paulson, county treasurer of Clay county, is a resident of Moorhead and was elected to his present office in 1908 on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Paulson is the son of Paul and Kjesti (Kjilson) Revision, who came to the United States from Norway in the early sixties and lived for a time in Forest City, Iowa, where their son Chris-

tian was born on April 30, 1868. Soon after this they moved to Minnesota and settled on a farm in the southern part of the state, where both died when our subject was about three years old. Christian then went to live with an aunt, who gave him the best opportunities possible, but at an early age he became his own support and began a busy life, in the meantime taking advantage of every possible chance to obtain an education. In 1886 he moved to Ulen, in Clay county, where he followed farming, dealt in wheat and later engaged in the electric light and telephone business, of which he has since been the owner and promoter, and recently disposed of to the telephone exchange. From 1888 to 1889 he worked in a store as clerk in Forest City, Iowa, and attended the Lutheran Academy, in Albert Lea, Minn., where he graduated in 1892.

On January 13, 1908, Mr. Paulson was appointed to the office of county treasurer to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Mr. H. P. Strate, who had served that office for the past twenty-three years, and in November, 1908, was duly elected. During Mr. Paulson's residence in Ulen, he served for a number of years as recorder, later resigning the office. He has long been credited with being the leader in the growth and advancement of Ulen, and as a citizen, neighbor and friend is held in the highest esteem by the people of Moorhead.

Amasa Parker Peake, adjutant general of the state of North Dakota, was commissioned brigadier general and appointed adjutant general January 7, 1909, by the governor of North Dakota.

General Peake was born in Crow Wing, Minn., in 1861, when that point was the extreme northern frontier. His father, the Rev. E. Steele Peake, being a missionary of the Episcopal church to the Chippewa Indians from 1856 until the Indian uprising and massacre in 1862, at which time he, with his family, made his escape from the Indian country and took refuge at Fort Ripley, Minn. In August, 1862, General Peake's father accepted the chaplaincy of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, sending his wife, Mary Parker Peake, and his young son to spend the next three years with friends and relatives in New York state. In the fall of 1865, after the muster out of his regiment, the Rev. Mr. Peake accepted the rectorship of the Episcopal church at

Austin, Minn., but his health had been so injured by service in the south that the following year, August, 1866, saw him installed as rector of Trinity church, San Jose, Cal., where he resided until 1871, when he took charge of St. Luke's church, San Francisco. Thus twelve years of the boyhood and youth of General Peake were spent on the Pacific coast and the greater part of his early education was had at St. Matthew's Military School at San Mates, Cal., where he received the instruction which gave him so strong a military bent. Later, upon the removal of the family to northern Minnesota, he continued his school work at Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn.

In June, 1881, at the age of nineteen, General Peake located in Valley City, N. D., and has ever since resided there. After working for a year in a general store, he secured a position in one of the banks of that town, and in 1886 became its cashier. In 1889 he abandoned banking for the more free and lucrative business of handling real estate, collections and loans, and in this he was very successful.

In 1897 he became interested in the Lignite coal industry, and at this writing owns half interest in the Consolidated Coal Company, operating on the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1906 he ventured into the copper mine industry in Butte, Mont., and there gathered together the property now known as the Butte & Superior Copper Company, which promises to be one of the heaviest dividend payers ever organized in Butte.

General Peake was married in June, 1888, to Anne Teale Hollister and has a family of six children: George T., who is at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; Esther A., Elizabeth H., Charlotte L., Amasa Parker, Jr., and James Edgar, ranging in age from nineteen years to eight years.

During his life as a student in military schools, General Peake became much interested in military affairs, and at the organization of the Territorial National Guard, in 1885, he joined the company organized at Valley City and was chosen its first sergeant. In 1889 he was promoted to captain, two years later received his majority. In 1893 he became lieutenant colonel and in 1895

colonel of the First Infantry Regiment North Dakota National Guard, which position he held until promoted to brigadier general and made adjutant general in 1909.

He was for eight years president of the board of management of the State Normal School at Valley City, N. D., and has served his district as a member of the legislature. He takes a great interest in educational work and believes thoroughly in compulsory physical training for both boys and girls. He has been successful in his undertakings and in his service when called upon by the state.

Joseph Dexter Peirce, a progressive and wideawake citizen of Larimore, N. D., was born December 5, 1857, at Newburgh, N. Y., and is a son of Henry T. and Mary E. (Chapman) Peirce. After finishing his preliminary studies in the public schools of Newburgh, he attended Phillips Exeter Academy a short time, then studied Latin and Greek at Heighland Institute, Newburgh, under Professor Merryfield, afterward president of the University of North Dakota, and closed his schooling with a course of study at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie.

His ambition was to attend and graduate from Harvard College, but ill health and naturally delicate constitution compelled him to abandon his purpose and led him to take up his residence in North Dakota. Before this, however, he spent three years as a clerk in the dry goods jobbing house of Heazen, Todds & Company of New York, and it was in the spring of 1883 that he went to Cass county, North Dakota, and bought a relinquishment of a claim near Hunter. This he sold early in 1885 and bought a fine large farm some six miles north of Larimore, and there carried on stock raising and grain growing eleven years with good success.

In the spring of 1896 Mr. Peirce moved into the village of Larimore and established the real estate, loan and insurance business that has since engaged his attention, and in which he has attained marked success. Mr. Peirce is an active man of affairs, and has figured to some extent in local politics. He is a leading progressive Republican, and was sent to the third legislative assembly of the state, where he served as chairman of the committee on engrossing, and as a member of the committees on judiciary,

education, agriculture, immigration, apportionment, and the joint standing committee on joint rules. He has also served as city treasurer, assessor and police magistrate.

He is actively identified with numerous fraternal and civic organizations, being a member of North Star Lodge No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, North Star Chapter No. 32, O. E. S., and the Commercial Club. He assisted in organizing and is now assistant chief of the Larimore fire department. As chairman of the good roads committee of the Commercial Club, he originated and secured the first state good roads convention which was held at Larimore June 3, 1908.

Mr. Peirce is especially interested in farmers' institutes and is president of the Western Grand Forks County Farmers' Institute Association; and, with the aid of the late Thomas F. Eastgate, in the face of many obstacles and discouragements, brought to pass the second farmers' institute held in the state. This institution, which has come to be the largest and most popular of any in the state, except the grain growers' convention at Fargo, now holds a midwinter fair and is exerting a wide influence and doing a vast amount of good throughout the farming communities of the state, and its phenomenal success is largely attributable to the untiring and effective work of Mr. Peirce.

George E. Perley, a long time resident of Moorhead and one of her prominent and solid professional and business men, was born and reared on a New Hampshire farm, where conditions were not altogether easy, but where the best early training for life and its problems is readily found. He was graduated from Kimball Union Academy and Dartmouth College, and was principal of the Charlestown, N. H., high school for two years, and studied law at Claremont, N. H., in the office of Hon. Ira Colby. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire, and a few months later was admitted with credit to the Boston bar. He immediately commenced the practice of law in Boston, which he continued until May, 1884, when the call of the West becoming loud and insistent, he emigrated to the Red River valley and Moorhead, first marrying and bringing with him the girl of his choice, Miss M. Etta Jones, of Windsor, Vt. Here he formed a partnership with John B. Wellcome, late of Butte, Mont., deceased, in



J. Dexter Peirce

law, insurance and investments, and upon the removal of Mr. Wellcome to Montana, continued the business alone. He is the proprietor and manager of the George E. Perley Farm Loan Agency, with main office at Moorhead and several branch offices at other points in northern Minnesota.

Mr. Perley has twice represented Clay county in the legislature, and has served two terms as Alderman of his city. In the legislature of 1905 he was the author and promoter of the famous "Perley Bill," divorcing the State University from the board of control, which became a law. In politics Mr. Perley is a Republican, and in church affiliations a Congregationalist; in public affairs a progressive and liberal-minded citizen. He has been for many years a member of the city board of education, and for much of the time its president. He is trustee of the Fargo College, of Fargo, N. D.; secretary of the public library board, and a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He is a forceful speaker, a versatile writer and an enthusiastic musician. Mr. and Mrs. Perley have one daughter, Grace.

Axel W. Peterson, who is recognized as one of the progressive business men of Hawley, Minn., was born in Sweden in 1870, and is one of a family of seven sons and three daughters born to Nels and Johanna Peterson. The family immigrated to the United States when our subject was but six months old and settled in southern Minnesota; but a year later moved with others to Becker county, Minnesota, and settled on a tract of government land some five miles north of Lake Park.

Our subject grew up on this farm and attended the district schools and afterwards was graduated from the commercial department of Curtis Business College at Minneapolis. In 1892 Mr. Peterson left home and coming to Hawley worked as a clerk in the store of Messrs. Rudser and Larson, general merchants, until January 4, 1894, when their store was destroyed by fire. Being thus thrown out of employment, he had no regular work for a time, but turned his hand to any honorable employment by which he could earn an honest dollar, and finally found a position as clerk in the store of Mr. C. E. Lunquist, for whom he worked four years, after which he opened a store on his own account. This business was carried on with good success under the firm name of

Peterson Eid & Company, until 1902, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Peterson associated with himself his brother, Mr. M. F. Peterson. Since April 1, 1902, the business has been carried on under the firm name of Peterson Brothers. The business, which at first occupied but half the present store building, has grown to large proportions under the careful and wise management.

Mr. Peterson believes in advertising, and often appear in the local papers full page advertisements, original in character and attractive, that bring to the business a vast amount of trade that else would not come.

Mr. Peterson is a careful buyer, knows what he needs to meet the demands of his trade, and has the reputation among traveling salesmen of being a man who can say no, and mean it, and at the same time retain their friendship and good will by his courtesy and gentlemanly deportment. Mr. Peterson has found it necessary to devote himself closely to his business, to the neglect of many social enjoyments. He, however, is an active member of the Modern Woodmen of America and has filled official positions in the local lodge. He also belongs to the American Brotherhood of Yeomen.

In 1895 Mr. Peterson married Miss Lena, a daughter of Mrs. Elene Grue, a pioneer settler of Hawley, and proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel, and they have four children, viz.: Irving, Allen, Jewel and Belle May.

Joseph R. Poupore.—One of the busiest and most genial of men in the Red River valley is Mr. Joseph R. Poupore, our well known county commissioner and heavy railroad contractor.

Mr. Poupore seems to have been well fitted for managing large bodies of men and carrying on large enterprises. He is a native of Pontiac, Canada, in the province of Quebec, where he was born in 1860. When a youth only sixteen years of age he was placed in charge of crews handling logs for the lumber market in Quebec. His father and uncle were large lumbermen in Canada, employing hundreds of hands. In those days trees would be felled, then scored square and hewed smooth before rafting down the Ottawa to Quebec, the great lumber port at that time. It was in those early days Mr. Poupore obtained experience in the manipulation of labor and which so eminently fitted him for bringing to suc-

cessful conclusions very many quite extensive enterprises undertaken by him in these latter times.

It was in 1881 when Mr. Poupore first found his way to the vicinity of Grand Forks. His first attempt was at farming. He bought and operated a quarter section of land for a few years, but subsequently following the inclinations of his nature was soon contracting for railroad jobs and other extensive enterprises.

The work of excavating streets, grading for railroads, building county bridges, buying and selling large land estates for timber purposes, has been, with the exception of a few years in political life, the work he has been called to do since coming to this part of North Dakota. In 1882 to 1891 he farmed extensively, working one and three-quarter sections of his land on Forest river, in the county of Grand Forks, and renting two quarter sections more near Grand Forks. In one year he raised 29,870 bushels of wheat, first grade, which sold for eighty-four cents per bushel, and averaging thirty-three and one-fourth bushels to the acre. From 1883 to 1904 he engaged extensively in the threshing business, wearing out five costly threshing machines during that time. One year for twelve days he averaged 2,990 bushels per day. The most he ever threshed being 3,680 bushels in one day. In 1887 he began railroad construction work, and as usual carried on that business on a large scale. He was one of the promoters of the Grand Forks Central Creamery and manager of the Poupore & Kennedy Brickyard the first year of its establishment, both of which are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

As a dealer in wood, he employed hundreds of men and in his time bought and cleared several sections of land. This timber land which he bought was railroad property on the Minnesota side. His custom was to buy a section, employ 100 men or so, reduce it to wood for fuel purposes and cart it to the city. As many as 4,000 cords of wood would be cut and sold in one year.

In 1903 Mr. Poupore was elected county treasurer, and held that office four years. In 1905 he was elected county commissioner, which position he still holds.

Mr. Poupore was married in 1885 to Miss Teresa Landon, of Ottawa. Ten children have been born of this union, six of whom have died.

William J. Price, of Fargo, N. D., is president of the well known Fargo Plumbing & Heating Company, which he established here in 1890, after having worked at the business for a time in nearly all the principal cities of the United States. He learned the plumbing and heating business, in the meantime attending night school in Pittsburg, Pa., for three years, and upon the expiration of his apprenticeship there he moved to Chicago as his first venture, and from thence he traveled on, reaching Fargo in the spring of 1889; he left again soon, however, and returned in the fall of the same year, and that winter opened his present plumbing and heating plant where he has since conducted a thriving business.

Mr. Price was born in England, at Stockton-on-Tes, August 16, 1868, and was raised and received a common school education in Bradford, Yorkshire, and while a youth in his teens emigrated to the United States and located in Pittsburg, where he immediately set to work preparing himself for the independent business career he has since followed. He was married on January 10, 1895, to Miss Alice M. Purcell, of Faulkton, S. D., and they are the parents of three sons.

In political ideas Mr. Price has always been a Republican and has served in various local offices with due respect to his party and credit to himself and his electors. He was a member of the board of education of Fargo for three years and active in all its proceedings; he was a member of the board of trustees that opened the school for the feeble minded at Grafton. In 1900 he served as president of the North Dakota Firemen's Association, and was elected as representative from the ninth district to the eleventh legislative assembly.

Mr. Price is also a Mason of high degree, being a member of all the bodies, both York Rite and Scottish Rite, and a Shriner, and in the Fargo Lodge No. 260, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he is past exalted ruler.

On general business topics, as on all matters of interest to his town and county, Mr. Price's opinion is sought and treated with the greatest respect, and he is considered one of the leading citizens of Fargo.

Thomas Hilliard Pugh is a wideawake member of the legal profession at Larimore, N. D., and during twelve years of residence there has risen to an honored place in his profession. He is a native of Peterboro, Ontario, and was born July 6, 1868, to John and Sarah Jane (Edger) Pugh. He acquired his preliminary education at Port Perry, Ontario, and spent four years teaching school; he pursued his law studies in the office of Charles R. Henry at AuSable, Mich., and in 1891 passed his examination and was admitted to the bar of that state.

Mr. Pugh practiced his profession in Michigan some five years, and in 1897 settled at Larimore, where he has since made his home and established a lucrative practice. Mr. Pugh has devoted himself to his profession, and is known as a careful, thorough lawyer, a safe counsellor and an able advocate. He is actively identified with the Masonic Order and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

On August 26, 1896, Mr. Pugh married at Alpena, Mich., Miss Jessie, daughter of George and Mary Taylor, and they have three children, viz.: Mary, Evadne, Thomas Douglas and Jessie Gayle.

Ole E. Reiersgord, editor of the "Ulen Union," has been a resident of the village since 1898, when he purchased the printing plant of Mr. E. J. Taylor. In 1909 he also purchased the "Becker County Journal," of Lake Park, Minn., and with the new machinery which he has lately purchased he is doing a lively business in Ulen in the printing line—his two papers having a circulation of over 1,000.

Mr. Reiersgord was born in Norway, July 23, 1875, the son of Even and Gwri E. (Bentehaugen) Reiersgord, who emigrated to America when their son Ole was nine months old. They spent their first year and a half in Houston county, Minnesota, and in 1878 moved into Clay county. Two years later they settled on a homestead claim in Hagen township, where our subject received his common school education and worked on the farm. In 1890 he entered the Moorhead high school, where he spent three years, leaving in his senior year to take a commercial course at the business college. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1894, thoroughly equipped for an active business life, which he has since followed. He taught school for about three years, prov-

ing a most successful teacher, and then entered into the publishing business, at which he has made a grand success. The circulation of the "Ulen Union" has greatly increased under his management, as well as the "Becker County Journal," and as a newspaper man he is methodical, up-to-date and second to none in the business. His work in the job printing line cannot be excelled, and to keep pace with his increasing business he has recently established the most modern facilities for handling a large amount of printing, and his papers give full account of all public matters of interest to the entire community.

Mr. Reiersgord is a public-spirited man, full of ambition and energy, and always ready with his support in any movement for better conditions in general. In 1902-3 he was a member of the Clay county Republican committee, and in 1899 was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he filled till the spring of 1909 with perfect satisfaction. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the village, and was village recorder for a number of years. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the United Lutheran church.

On January 3, 1897, Mr. Reiersgord and Miss Clara Bjerke, a native of Minnesota, were married. Mrs. Reiersgord was born September 9, 1878. Their children are: Alice G., Erwin N., Cora A., Lila M., and Ruben I., all living at home.

Even Olsen Reiersgaarden, the subject of this sketch, was born December 1, 1851. His parents were Ole and Anne Olson, whose homestead was a farm called Reiersgaarden, Hallingdal, Buskerud Amt, Norway. Even Olsen received a good common school education in the schools held in the farm houses in terms of about six weeks in each year during winter. He worked for various farmers from six years of age until reaching his majority. He was naturally a brilliant pupil and always stood at the head of his class both in school and at confirmation. He has one sister and two brothers: Anne, the eldest of the family, still lives in Norway; Ole was the third child and Torger the youngest. Ole came to Clay county in 1881, where he lived until the spring of 1898, when he died; Torger came to Clay county a few years later and still resides here.

Mr. Even Reiersgaarden was married in Norway in 1874, to

Miss Guri Ellingsen Bentehaugen. In 1875 their eldest son, Ole, was born. Even left the same year for the United States, Mrs. Reiersgaarden following in 1876. They located in Houston county, Minnesota, where they lived about one year. In 1877 they came to Clay county and lived one year with Bjorn Hendrickson, and the following year he took up a tree claim in Section 10, in the town of Ulen, but abandoned this claim and took up a homestead in 1880 in Section 10 in the town of Hagen, and lived here for more than twenty years. In March, 1888, his wife passed away, leaving him with six small children, viz.: Ole, Annie, Ellen, Julius, Carrie and Oluf, and for the next two years it was no small struggle for Mr. Reiersgaarden to keep and rear his children together and at the same time improve his farm. In 1891 he married Miss Julia Halvorson, who proved a good wife and mother to his children, owning a whole section of land, well improved, and four more children were born, viz.: Edward, Gilbert, Bertinus and Hilman. In 1898 Mrs. Reiersgaarden was seized with diphtheria and died, but by this time they were left in better with comfortable buildings. In 1902 Mr. Reiersgaarden bought a house and some lots in Thief River Falls, and went there to live. Two years later he bought 160 acres of land six miles northwest from Thief River Falls, and here he lived for two years, and then distributed his land among his children for a small consideration, and lived in the vicinity of Ulen for two years more. In 1907 he went to Sask, Canada, where he took up a homestead, and has since lived alone. He is a man of excellent character and will power, and in his face plainly shows the hardships and experiences of his earlier life. He was considered in Ulen one of the best citizens in the community.

Luther B. Richardson was born at Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass., March 22, 1836. When he was five years old the family moved to Plattsburg, N. Y., and later to Lowville, N. Y., where Mr. Richardson lived until shortly before his removal to Grand Forks in 1882. During this time he was engaged in financial and real estate work, and he was a man of excellent standing in his home town.

In 1882 he arrived in Grand Forks, in what was then Dakota Territory. The town was small and new, but Mr. Richardson saw

the opportunities for growth which existed, and he immediately took up the work of aiding in the development of the western country. He was one of the organizers of the Union National Bank, and was later elected its president, a position which he held until he insisted on being relieved in order that he might devote more attention to his personal business, which had grown to be very large. It was in no small measure due to his combination of enterprise with prudence that the bank owed the prosperity and stability which has always characterized it.

Mr. Richardson took great interest in public affairs and he was an active member of the Republican party. He was appointed secretary of the territory of North Dakota in 1889, and filled the office with credit. He was mayor of the city of Grand Forks from 1890 to 1894, retiring in the early part of the latter year because of failing health. His business experience and wisdom were of great service to the city during this period, when many perplexing problems presented themselves for solution. He was a companionable man who made warm friends, but he was at all times, nevertheless, a gentleman. His dignified, scholarly manner surprised many people who, on their western trips, had expected to find only the raw and the uncouth. He died in Grand Forks on July 20, 1901, leaving a widow and one son.

Samuel G. Roberts, of Fargo, N. D., who has borne an important part in the development and upbuilding of that city, was born in Brooks, Me., March 10, 1843, and was reared and educated in that state, supplementing the knowledge he acquired in the common schools by an academic course. In 1861, at the opening of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service with that regiment until August 10, 1864, when he was mustered out. Coming to Stillwater, Minn., he again enlisted, in 1865, in Company A, Ninth United States Veteran Volunteers, known as Hancock's Corps, and was with that command on guard duty at Washington, D. C., and Indianapolis, Ind., for one year. During his previous service he took part in the battles fought in North and South Carolina, mostly small engagements, and was wounded at three different times. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant.

After his final discharge, Mr. Roberts remained in Indian-



L. B. RICHARDSON



apolis for over a year, and then returned to Minneapolis, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was engaged in practice there for two years, and then, in January, 1872, came to Fargo, N. D., taking up a quarter section of land on which the city now stands. Forming a partnership with S. G. Comstock, he engaged in the practice of law at Moorhead, Minn., for some time, and then returned to Fargo, where he has followed his chosen profession almost continuously since. He was interested in the founding of the First National bank, and was one of its stockholders for years. He also assisted in starting the Fargo foundry and the Republican Newspaper Company, which have since gone out of existence.

In October, 1872, Mr. Roberts married Mrs. Jennie Baldwin, a native of Canada, and they have one daughter—Ruth, now attending the state university. In his political views, Mr. Roberts has been a life-long Republican, and assisted in organizing the party in this state. He has ever taken an active and prominent part in public affairs, serving as a member of the territorial council in 1879 and 1883, a member of the territorial committee on emigration in 1875 and 1876, state's attorney for Cass county in 1877 and 1878, and county superintendent of schools for some time in the early 70's. He also served as municipal judge during the existence of that office in 1896, and has been a member of the city council three terms, and city attorney three terms. He is one of the public-spirited and enterprising men of Fargo, and has proved a very popular official.

Albert P. Rounsevell, who ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of Grand Forks county, North Dakota, is a native of Tompkins county, New York, and a son of Nelson and Betsey (Patch) Rounsevell. He acquired a good English education in the public schools and at the Courtlandville (New York) Academy, and fitted himself for his professional work at the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Rounsevell began his professional life at Elysian, Minn., in 1871. In 1873 he went to Ontonagon, Mich., and practiced there till 1877. The next year he went to Delano, Minn., and practiced till 1882, and then removed to Larimore, and established

the practice which has engaged his attention during the past twenty-seven years. Dr. Rounsevell has been eminently successful in his professional work and attained a name and place among his professional brethren of which he may justly be proud.

From 1884 to 1903 Dr. Rounsevell served continuously as coroner of Grand Forks county, and since January, 1907, to the present time—1909, has filled the same office. He is actively identified with numerous fraternal and patriotic organizations; being prominent in the Masonic order; past chancellor, Knights of Pythias; past chief ranger, Independent Order of Foresters; high physician of high court of Foresters; past commander of Appomattox Post No. 24, Grand Army of the Republic, and was department commander in 1895-96.

In 1873 Dr. Rounsevell married Miss Flora F., daughter of J. C. York and Elizabeth (Ward) York, at St. Peter, Minn., and they have three children, viz.: Arthur H., Fred L., and Guy K.

Mathias Runck, a retired farmer of Casselton, N. D., is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, was born January 1, 1843. In 1868 he came to this country and settled in Winona county, Minnesota. He later purchased and settled on a farm in Waseca county, Minnesota, and lived there till 1882, meantime, in 1880, buying from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company a tract of land in Maple River township, Cass county, North Dakota, which formed the nucleus of what is widely known as one of the finest and best improved farms in the Red River valley. Moving hither in 1882, Mr. Runck was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and has been active in developing the resources of the county and making it, as it is, the garden spot of the state.

Mr. Runck has always been a hard worker, and by his industry and thrift and wise foresight has been enabled to add to his original purchase, and now owns more than a thousand acres of the most fertile and productive land in Cass county. Mr. Runck having retired from the farm to his beautiful home in Casselton, the place is successfully carried on by his son, Joseph, a wide-awake, practical and up to date farmer, who received a practical education at the Fargo Agricultural College, and together with his brother, John, was one of the first students of that institution in its early days.

Mr. Runck was married in 1873, and of five children born the eldest, Rosa, conducts a millinery establishment at Dickinson, N. D.; Joseph carries on his father's farm; John and Nicholas conduct a general store, including farm machinery, at Kathryn, N. D., and Anna is married to Mr. Andrew Tahmert, a farmer of Pratt, Minn.

Mr. Runck has been prominent in local affairs. He assisted in the organization of the township, has served as chairman of the town board, and for some years was town treasurer. Since living in Casselton Mr. Runck has acquired considerable city property, and is actively engaged in improving and beautifying the same, and it already yields him a handsome income. He is also interested in one of the local banks and is one of its directors.

In political sentiment he is a Democrat; and with his family, in religious faith affiliates with the Catholic Church.

Hans Rushfeldt, a substantial business man of Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota, who has aided in its development, was born in Norway, October 5, 1849. He acquired a limited education in his native land and when twenty years old, in 1869, came to this country with his family. He began work on a construction train in southern Minnesota in 1870, and the next year, with his parents and two brothers, came with ox teams to the Red River valley, and for four years engaged in railroad work on contracts at Hawley, Glynden and other sections.

In 1875 he went to Black Hills and spent several months hauling freight with ox teams, from Bismarek, N. D., to that place. Tiring of the hardships of the frontier life he returned to Clay county and proved up his homestead and tree claim, and until 1880 cultivated his land. He then left the farm, and moved to Hawley,—then a hamlet of 100 inhabitants, with two stores,—and opened a hardware store, adding farm machinery and implements a little later.

The business thus started has since been conducted under various firm names; first Rushfeldt, Southwell & Co., which in 1886 was changed by the sale of Mr. Southwell's interest to N. Nelson and Charles Miller to Rushfeldt & Co. The business developed with the growth of the town, new lines being added from time to time, comprising light and heavy hardware, farm

implements and machinery of all kinds, and a full line of household furniture.

In 1905-6 the firm name was Rushfeldt & Nelson, but again changed in 1907 to Rushfeldt & Burrill, under which the extensive business is now (1909) conducted. Mr. Rushfeldt is also president of the Hawley Mercantile Company, also of the Hawley Cemetery Association, holds an interest in the flouring mill, and is director of the State Bank of Hawley.

He has been active in fraternal and benevolent organizations many years. In 1888 he became a charter member of Twilight Lodge No. 142, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed through all the various chairs. He is also a member of the Yeomen.

He has always been a staunch Republican and has been active in the local councils of his party, and in 1906 was elected treasurer of Clay county. His religious affiliations are with the Norwegian Lutheran Church, which he has served as trustee and on various committees.

On January 13, 1882, Mr. Rushfeldt married Miss Helen, a daughter of the late Bernard Olson, of———. Mr. and Mrs. Rushfeldt celebrated their silver wedding in 1907. Of nine children born to them, Eleanor, the eldest, a graduate of the High and Normal schools, is now a teacher. Elisa is a student at the State University; Albert is attending the Business College at Fargo; Helen is a student in Hawley High School, as are also Alma and Ruth, while three younger children, Agnes, Nina and Harry, are pupils in the grammar school.

George Clinton Russell, of Inkster, N. D., was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., May 14, 1876. His ancestors came from England at about the time of the Revolution.

Luther S. Russell, father of George C., was one of the first settlers of this vicinity. Arriving in the spring of 1882, he settled on the Forest river. He was the leader of the first brass band organized in the city of Grand Forks.

George C. received his education in the graded schools of Inkster, and at the East Side High School of Minneapolis, graduating from the latter on June 4, 1906. He first came to Inkster in 1886 with his parents, remaining six years, then went to Min-



A. P. Rounsewell



neapolis in 1892, returning to Inkster in 1898. July 15, 1902, he engaged in the men's furnishing business, in which he met with success. Mr. Russell has served his home town in an official capacity, having filled the office of justice of the peace from 1902 to 1906, has been city auditor from April, 1905, to the present time, and has been clerk of Inkster School District No. 103, from July, 1905. He is district deputy grand master, I. O. O. F., and treasurer of Brown Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., of Inkster.

On May 25, 1903, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Dora A. Mooney. They have two children, George Irving, born July 19, 1904, and Mary Louise, born May 16, 1907.

Samuel W. Rutledge, M. D., was born on December 31, 1852, at the village of Bellefontaine, Ohio. He was the son of Thomas Rutledge, who moved the family to Minnesota, settling near Rochester when Samuel was two years old, and when in early manhood he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri at St. Louis in 1876. He practiced for some time at Cresco, Iowa, where he married Miss Mirian Fuller, who survives him.

In 1881 the young couple came to Grand Forks and have been residents of the city since that time. There were born to them three children, a son who died in infancy, and two daughters, Ruby, who is the wife of Dr. F. J. Roberts, of Cando, N. D., and Georgia, who is at home with her mother. Dr. Rutledge's mother died some years ago, but his father is still (1908) living, making his home in Cando.

Dr. Rutledge was one of the early physicians of Grand Forks, and first of the Homeopathic School. He was well and favorably known and a trusted friend and advisor. He held an honorable place in the profession and was a member of the state and other official boards. His death occurred February 3, 1907.

Andrew Sandager, of Lisbon, Ransom county, North Dakota, has been one of the principal promoters and developers of this place. For many years he has been president of the State Bank of Lisbon, the senior partner of the general merchandise firm of Sandager & Hangan, and for many years connected with the Enterprise Milling Company.

Mr. Sandager was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, August

31, 1862, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Endre P. and Ragnil (Hanse) Sandager, both natives of Norway, and settled on the old homestead in Iowa, where the mother is still living. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Sandager entered a drug store in Decorah, Iowa, and became a registered pharmacist. The first business of which he took charge was a drug store in Madison, South Dakota. He stayed here about two years, and went to Grafton, North Dakota, in the fall of 1881, and with a brother engaged in the general merchandise business until 1884, and then purchased an interest in a general merchandise business in Lisbon, which he still retains. In 1890 the State Bank of Lisbon was organized with Mr. Sandager as shareholder, director and later president. Three years later the Enterprise Milling Company was formed and the mill was erected and put in active operation, which proved a great success from the outset, it being surrounded by a country unsurpassed for its quality of wheat, and the mill thoroughly equipped with all the facilities for handling a vast amount of business.

Besides his interests in the above enterprises, Mr. Sandager has attained no little prominence in the political world. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, and took a seat in the senate in the first session of the legislature, and as a delegate to state conventions he became thoroughly identified with the political interests of the state. He is prominent in secret society circles, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Sandager has aided materially in the upbuilding of the city, and its present name as a beautiful residence and business place is due largely to his labors and influence. He owns a tract of twenty-five acres of land close to the main street, ten acres of which he donated to the city for a park, and Sandager Park is one of the most pleasant little retreats in the state.

E. Y. Sarles, the ninth governor of North Dakota (1905-1907), was born at Wonewoc, Juneau county, Wis., January 15, 1859. He was the third son of Rev. Jesse D. and Margaret Thompson Sarles, who came to Racine county, Wis., from New York state in 1842. E. Y. Sarles received his education at the public schools

at Prescott and Sparta, Wis., the Galesville (Wis.) University. For two years he was bank clerk in Prescott and one year bank clerk in Sparta; at the age of twenty he was secretary and treasurer of the Wonewoc Wagon Manufacturing Company, which position he held for two years, moving to Hillsboro, N. D., in May, 1881, engaging with his brother, O. C. Sarles, in the banking and lumber business. In 1885 he and his brother (O. C. Sarles) organized the First National Bank of Hillsboro, and afterward started the banks at Grandin, Caledonia and Shelly, and is vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Northwood, N. D. He has two brothers and two sisters living, namely: O. C. Sarles, of Hillsboro, and Dr. W. T. Sarles, of Sparta, Wis.; Mrs. H. A. Stillman, of Joliet, Ill., and Mrs. D. S. Clark, of Eau Claire, Wis. His family consists of a wife (Anna York Sarles); Earle R., born October 1, 1886; Duane York and Doris York Sarles, born May 14, 1895, and Eleanor, born February 11, 1899. Mr. Sarles is a thirty-second degree Mason and is the Exalted Ruler of the Grand Forks Lodge of Elks, and is also a Knight of Pythias.

Mark Tunis Scarff, president of the Michigan City bank, of Michigan City, N. D., is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of Nelson county. His native town is New Carlisle, Ohio, where he was born on April 5, 1855, reared and educated in the public schools. His parents are John J. and Mary E. Scarff. His father was born in January, 1825, in Virginia, and moved to New Carlisle, Ohio, at the age of eight years, where he has since lived, and at this time (1909) is enjoying good health. Mrs. Scarff was born in April, 1830, in the state of Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio at the age of six years. She, too, is living at their home in New Carlisle.

Mark T. Scarff, as his first venture on his own account, started for California with \$35.00 to the good. When he landed there he worked for one year on a fruit ranch, and then rented a small fruit ranch, where he made his first thousand dollars, and success crowned his efforts generally from that time on. He came to Nelson county in 1882, and to Bartlet, N. D., when that town consisted of only two tar-papered shanties, and three months hence it was a town of 1,500 inhabitants, which three

months later was destroyed by fire. After some considerable search for a substantial location he settled in Michigan City in 1883, where he engaged in the hardware business, and in 1893 he organized the Michigan City bank, of which he has since been president. Besides his banking interests Mr. Scarff engaged in the hardware business, which he followed for a number of years, and also owns and has farmed some 1,500 acres of highly improved North Dakota farm land.

In 1885 Mr. Scarff married Miss Allie Warren, of Minneapolis, Minn., who died in the following year. In 1893 he married Miss Nannie Shigley. Mr. and Mrs. Scarff have one child, Mark Tunis Scarff, Jr.

Mr. Scarff has always been a Republican in politics, but would never accept a public office above local duty, such as school and city treasurer, of which he has served for many years. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason, and a trustee of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Scarff attended the first meeting of the board of county commissioners when Nelson county was organized. This meeting was held under a tent where Lakota now stands, and his was the first vote cast in Michigan City township. Mr. Scarff was also the first subscriber to the first paper published in Nelson county.

Edward Carl Schroeder, who is widely known as one of the most wide-awake and thorough business men in the Red River valley, has attained his high position by faithful and intelligent work and honorable methods. He is a son of Henry Schroeder, who is known as the "Potato King," and was born in Elmwood township, six miles from his present home, on June 14, 1880. He grew up on his father's farm and acquired his primary education in the district schools. Later he attended the Concordia College at St. Paul, and also took a commercial course at Fargo.

After leaving school he traveled for his father some four years and when twenty-two years old in 1902, began farming on his own account, on what, under his skillful and practical management, has come to be known as one of the model farms of the Northwest, located six miles east of Fargo, N. D., and three miles west of Glyndon, at Watts, in Clay county, Minnesota; it

comprises 500 acres of fertile land most favorably situated as to shipping privileges, and is improved with an elegant and commodious dwelling house and barns and out-buildings to correspond, and equipped with every variety of machinery and implements required in operating an up to date farm.

Mr. E. C. Schroeder cultivates as high as 260 acres of potatoes, his specialty being "Early Ohios" and "Bliss Triumphs." By an intelligent system of experimenting with change of seed he keeps his products up to a high standard, and is constantly making new discoveries and improvements, being in touch with the experimental stations throughout the country. He not only deals in his own products, but also buys vast quantities from other growers, and in 1908 shipped more than 220 car loads of potatoes for seed purposes, into the states of Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and ten or twelve other states.

Mr. Schroeder also devotes much attention to dairying and to the breeding of pure blood cattle, and his splendid herd of some 100 Holsteins have made his name famous as a producer and shipper of milk. He is also interested in breeding pure bred Percheron horses.

Mr. Schroeder is also largely interested in horticulture and tree culture, and his beautiful home, where he has growing, of his own planting, 35,000 trees, both for protection and ornament, is one of the wonder places of the valley. In his orchard he has several hundreds of apple, plum and cherry trees, all healthy and thrifty, and besides has a small vineyard and a variety of small fruits. Mr. Schroeder, though a young man, has accomplished vast results during the seven years he has been operating this farm, and is counted among the most clear-headed, far-sighted and progressive business men of the Red River valley.

In 1902 he married Miss Magdalena, daughter of Bendix Kuehl, who was born in Germany, but who came to this country with her family when she was ten years old. Of four children born to them the first, Luella, and the second, Helen, are deceased. The other two are named respectively, Irene and Edward Carl, Jr.

Henry Schroeder, who is a native of Rendsburg, Holstein,

Germany, was born August 31, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Wilhelmine (May) Schroeder. He acquired his education in his native land, and when about sixteen years old, in 1871, came to the United States, and settled at Alexandria, Minn., whence he moved to Clay county, in 1878, settling on a tree claim of 160 acres, near the town of Sabin.

Early discovering the productiveness of the soil in the locality, and its adaptability to the growing of potatoes, Mr. Schroeder, beginning on a moderate scale, increased his acreage of seed potatoes from year to year, and soon became known as a potato king. With the passing years his reputation as an expert in his special line of farming brought greater demands for his products, and although he made the potato the principal crop of his gradually increasing acres, he found himself hardly able to supply the great and constantly growing demand made upon him.

Mr. Schroeder, rich in farm lands and city realty, cultivates 2,000 acres of ground, of which one-third is devoted to growing seed potatoes. In this connection it is proper to state, that through Mr. Schroeder's influence, and under his advice, his two sons, Edward C. Schroeder, whose sketch appears in this work, and Theodore Schroeder, both men of influence and high standing, have become widely known as successful potato growers and shippers; and that the combined acreage of father and sons, of 700 acres, in 1908, yielded 109,000 bushels of the famous early Ohios and Triumphs, which were shipped to distant markets throughout the southern states, to Alaska, and other northern points. During those years of activity Mr. Schroeder has made his specialty a subject of constant study and experiments, with the result that he has become and is recognized as an authority on potato culture throughout the Red River valley and in regions far beyond and has justly earned the soubriquet of "Potato King," commonly applied to him, and it also is to his enterprising and prosperous sons.

Mr. Schroeder is a public-spirited citizen and is ready always to advocate and help along any enterprise or cause looking to the welfare and progress of his community, and is ready to back his actions and his words with his money. He has always been a hard worker and richly merits the success that has come to him

as the result of his intelligent, well-directed and honorable endeavors.

While there has accrued to him a handsome fortune as the fruit of his frugality, enterprise and thrift, he is a man of unselfish motives, and is rightly classed among the men whose firm faith in the future of Clay county and whose untiring work in developing its resources, have given to the Red River valley the far-reaching and enviable fame for the fertility and productiveness of its soil, and the thrift and enterprise of its citizens, it everywhere enjoys.

Mr. Schroeder is vice-president of the State bank, at Sabin, and a director of the First National Bank of Moorhead, and is rightly regarded one of the strong financial men of Clay county.

John W. Scott, who has been a public official of Grand Forks county, North Dakota, is a native of Ontario, Canada, and was born October 21, 1849, and is one of a family of four sons, born to George and Elizabeth (Noyes) Scott. The father emigrated from Ireland, his native land, in 1835, and settled in Canada, where he died.

John W. moved to Wisconsin with his mother and younger brother when young, and grew up on a farm. He was engaged in farming in Wisconsin till he was thirty years old, and in 1879 removed to Grand Forks county with his family, and settled on a quarter section homestead claim, fifty miles from a railroad, which he improved and converted into one of the model farms of that region.

Mr. Scott interested himself in public affairs soon after settling in his new home, and as a staunch Republican, became active in local affairs of his party. In 1881 he was elected county commissioner, the first commissioner elected from the Fifth district. Three years later he was elected to the general assembly of the then territory of Dakota, and served one term. Mr. Scott remained on his farm till 1892, when he was elected auditor of Grand Forks county, and moved into the city. If anything were needed to show Mr. Scott's popularity, and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, the fact of his continuous holding of this office by repeated re-elections, since 1892, a period of eight years, would speak louder than any words of commenda-

tion. He was an efficient and faithful public servant, and the confidence of the community in him is unbounded. Mr. Scott has prospered in his affairs and in addition to his finely equipped farm, where he first settled, nearly thirty years ago, and now resides, he has added by purchase, 640 acres, and has at present 900 acres under extra high state of cultivation.

In 1875 Mr. Scott married Miss Ella Harshman, who died in 1891. Of eight children born to them, those surviving are: Roy, Charles, George, Ruth and Harry.

In 1895 Mr. Scott married Miss Hannah Varner, of Jordan, Minn., and they have four children, viz.: Hannah, Leona, Ada and John W.

Mr. Scott had little advantages in the way of schooling, and acquired his education outside of school rooms, and learned to write by going to night writing school, years after he had to quit school to make a living and help support his mother and younger brothers.

James H. Sharp, judge of Clay county, and one of the editors of the "History of the Red River Valley," was born and raised on a farm in western Pennsylvania, and is one of six brothers, who served in the Civil War. In 1870, taking Horace Greeley's advice to young men, to go west, he came to Minnesota, and in October, 1871, located in Moorhead, where he has resided ever since.

In 1872 he opened the first dry goods store in either Fargo or Moorhead, and was successful in business until 1891, when he was unfortunate in losing everything except the courage with which he started over again. Mr. Sharp has always stood for the best things, and has taken an active and intelligent interest in school work, having served thirty-three years continuously on the board of education, and was in 1904 elected president of the State School Board Association, and has earned the reputation of making good in every position he has occupied. He is serving his fifth term as judge of probate in Clay county, and has always been identified with the interests and improvements of his town and county.

Judge Sharp has an interesting family of nine children, and is considered one of the best citizens of the county.

Halvor L. Shirley, leading banker and business man of Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, was born in 1862, in Solor, Norway. His parents emigrated to America, in 1869, settling in Winnesheik county, Iowa. Ten years later the family moved to Minnesota, locating near the present village of Rothsay, in Wilkin county.

Our subject acquired his education in the district schools and grew up on his father's farm. In 1888 he moved to the village of Rothsay, and served as grain buyer for an elevator company. In the fall of 1890 he was elected register of deeds of Wilkin county, and subsequently moved to Breckenridge, the county seat. He was re-elected to this office five times, serving in all as register of deeds, twelve years. In 1902 he became interested in the Merchants' State Bank of Breckenridge, and was made its cashier. Later he became the president of this bank. In 1907 the business of this bank was absorbed and taken over by the First National Bank of Breckenridge. Mr. Shirley was chosen vice-president, and placed in active charge of this bank; Mr. F. E. Kenaston, of Minneapolis, an old resident of Breckenridge, being its president. The First National Bank of Breckenridge is the oldest and largest bank in the county, with a surplus and capital of \$70,000, and is a thoroughly substantial institution in its line, doing a large and profitable business.

Mr. Shirley is also heavily interested in farm lands and city property. In 1907, when the city of Breckenridge was incorporated, he was elected without opposition, its first mayor, and he is now serving his third term. Many valuable reforms have been inaugurated under his administration, among which have been the raising of the liquor license fee from \$500 to \$1,000, and strict enforcement of the laws regulating its traffic. The saloons have been reduced in number, and the business is being conducted along legitimate lines. The city's credit has been built up, and all floating debt funded, and approximately \$20,000, paid off on the indebtedness in three years. The city is now preparing to install a modern filtration system of its water supply, and great progress is the achievement along many other lines in the city.

Mr. Shirley has served as a member of the board of education of his city for more than ten years, and is its present treasurer.

A Democrat in politics, he has been active in the council of his party in many conventions, and is at present an executive committee member of his party, in Minnesota. In 1902 he was the candidate of his party for state treasurer. Was one of the delegates of the state, in 1908, to the National Democratic Convention, at Denver. He is also actively identified with the Masonic and other fraternal societies.

Mr. Shirley was married in 1886 to Miss Bertha Kaupang, of Nicollet county, Minnesota. This union has been a happy one, and has been blessed with six children, named in order of their birth, Louis, John, Clara, Alma, Halbert and Earl. They own a beautiful home in the city of Breckenridge, where the hosts of friends of the family are always hospitably received.

Ole Skalet is one of the substantial and self-made men of Clay county, Minnesota. A native of Houston county, he was born October 14, 1861, and is one of a family of eleven children born to Knut and Helga Skalet, who were among the pioneer settlers of southeastern Minnesota.

Ole grew to manhood on his father's farm and acquired such education as the district schools of the time afforded, and after attaining his majority in 1883 located a homestead claim of 160 acres and a tree claim of forty acres in Keene township, Clay county, and lived there two years in a frame shack fourteen by sixteen feet, with seven-foot posts and sod roof. This was afterwards enlarged and the sod replaced by a shingle roof, and other improvements made as necessity required. The farm is especially adapted to raising small grains and yields an average of fifteen bushels of wheat and thirty-five bushels of oats per acre. There are now on the place one wheat granary, with a capacity of 2,500 bushels and two oats granaries with a capacity of 2,800 bushels.

Mr. Skalet lived on his farm till 1901, and while there served as assessor of the township, chairman of the town board, and for three years as school director.

After leaving his farm he was for a time proprietor of a restaurant in the village of Felton, but soon sold it and settled in

Ulen, where, in addition to looking after his personal affairs, he has been agent of the Monarch Elevator Company of Minneapolis, handling annually more than 100,000 bushels of grain. The elevator has a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and an average output of seventy-five cars.

Prior to 1908 Mr. Skalet was engaged in general merchandising for eighteen months, and then sold out to Mr. C. M. Bakkum. He served as president of the village from 1907 to 1909, and during his term of office numerous street improvements were made. He is now president of the Ulen Farm Telephone Company, and as a wideawake public-spirited citizen takes an interest in whatever relates to the betterment of the community.

On January 12, 1885, he married Miss Martina Martinson, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Ulen, and fifteen children were born to them, seven sons and eight daughters; nine are now living.

Bardi G. Skulason.—Mr. Skulason, the subject of this sketch, was born in the northern part of Iceland, January 19, 1871, and immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1876. They came by way of Quebec and the Great Lakes and the Great Northern from Duluth to its then terminus, Fisher's Landing, what is now Fisher, Minn. At the latter place the immigrants were put on board river boats and carried to Winnipeg. His parents lived in Manitoba until July, 1880, when they moved to Pembina county, settling on a farm about a mile and a half north of Mountain, where his father still resides on the old farm. During the four years' stay in Manitoba everything was lost, and the family came to North Dakota very poor. In January of that year Mr. Skulason began teaching school in Pembina county, and on October 31 of the same year he entered the preparatory department of the State University at Grand Forks. His father was unable to give any pecuniary assistance during his attendance at the university, so that he was obliged to work his way through by teaching school in vacations, selling books and threshing in the fall. This usually resulted in the loss of the fall term at the university, but he managed to keep up with his class and graduated in 1895 with the degree of B. A. from the classical course, and finished at the same time the normal course and received a normal diploma. In the fall of 1895 he was elected principal of the

Tower City schools, in Cass county, and at the same time began the study of law. In the spring of 1896 he resigned his position at Tower City and accepted the position of principal of the public schools at Hillsboro, which position he held until the spring of 1897, in the meantime reading law in the evenings, when he again resigned and devoted the spring and summer to the study of law. On September 13, 1897, he was admitted to the bar at Fargo, upon an examination before the supreme court, immediately after which he opened an office at Grand Forks, where he has been practicing ever since.

Mr. Skulason was instrumental in founding the Icelandic Library at the State University and is president of that association. He is an able speaker and during the last fifteen years has spoken all over the state.

September 11, 1896, he was married to Charlotte L. Robinson, of Coal Harbor, McLean county. They have two children, a boy, born October 9, 1900, named Rolfe W., and a girl, born July 9, 1904, named Dagmar A.

Since about the opening of the law department of the State University in 1899, he has been connected with the law school in the capacity of lecturer on private corporations, with occasional lectures on other subjects. He has been assistant state's attorney of Grand Forks county since December, 1902. In November, 1908, he was elected to the state legislature as a Republican from the sixth legislative district and served in the house of representatives of the eleventh assembly.

Peder Sliper, is the oldest settler that settled and remained on his farm in Ulen township. He was born in Norway, May 3, 1842, and emigrated to the United States in 1866. After the close of the Civil War he settled in Houston county, Minnesota, in the township of Spring Grove. His father, Nels Sliper, and mother, Jocomina Sliper, came to the United States in 1868. Peder Sliper was married on January 6, 1867, to Miss Ellen Tatley, who was born in Norway, March 9, 1846, the daughter of Johanes Tatly. Mr. Sliper spent the first two years of his life in America in Spring Grove, with his wife, where he farmed it with little success, and they decided to move to Iowa. They lived there until 1871 and again took up their belongings and crossed overland to

Clay county, Minnesota, and settled in the town of Goose Prairie, where they lived about three years, and in 1874 took up a pre-emption claim in Ulen township, and here he has continued to live ever since. His first four years' crops were taken by grasshoppers; he lived in the log house which he built in the spring of 1874 and was burned the following February 6. The next spring he erected his present residence, which was then fourteen by sixteen, to which he has since added more room. His daughter, Miss Caroline Sliper, was born January 16, 1875, and was the first white child born in Ulen township. Mr. and Mrs. Sliper now contemplate the erection of a fine new residence of which the foundation is already laid. Their farm now consists of about 440 acres, with some 140 acres under cultivation; a beautiful country home that cannot be surpassed by any in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Sliper celebrated their silver wedding in 1892, the first event of the kind in Ulen township. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living. Their religious affiliations are with the United Lutheran church, of which Mr. Sliper is trustee and sexton.

Mr. Sliper is a man of shrewd management, a good neighbor and friend, and is considered one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens of his neighborhood.

At the time that their house was burned, as mentioned in the above sketch, the weather was bitterly cold and the children were hastily wrapped up in whatever was handy and carried to the log stable for safety. When the excitement of the fire was over, it was discovered that Caroline was badly frozen, but by wrapping her in cotton and with careful nursing she entirely recovered.

Otto Sougstad, secretary and treasurer of the Northwood Hardware Company, Northwood, N. D., is a native of Christiania, Norway, was born March 23, 1876, son of Johannes E. and Ingeborg (Laond) Sougstad. Parents were both natives of Norway and were descendants from a long line of farmers. Our subject attended the schools of his native town, and after coming to the United States in 1885 studied in the common and high schools of Belmond, Iowa, and at the Business College of LaCrosse, Wis.

After finishing his studies he was employed for several years by different mercantile concerns, and after gaining a practical

business training, in July, 1895, he came to Northwood, N. D., and was employed for eleven years by Nick Halverson. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served for two years in the Philippine campaign, and rose from the ranks to be first sergeant of his company, which position he held at the time of his discharge. He also served as clerk of the provost court at Manila, P. I. After his return he served as chief clerk of the North Dakota house of representatives, session of 1905, and as assistant chief clerk in the session of 1907, was elected city judge in 1901 and served two years; was appointed city assessor in 1907.

He was married to Miss Ida Johnston, daughter of Paul C. Johnston, merchant of Northwood, N. D., on March 2, 1901, and now (1908) they are the parents of two children, named Palmer Joseph, age six years, and Irene Sophia, age one and a half years.

Burleigh Folsom Spaulding, associate justice of the North Dakota supreme court, was born December 3, 1853, in Craftsbury, Vt. His parents were Benjamin Pendell Spaulding and Ann (Folsom) Spaulding. His father was a Methodist clergyman in Vermont and New Hampshire and died in Fargo in 1906. The subject of the sketch is a descendant of the eighth generation from Edward Spaulding, who migrated from England to Jamestown in 1619, and thence to Massachusetts in 1630; and is also a descendant of the eighth generation from John Folsom, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1638.

Judge Spaulding received his education in the common schools, Lyndon Literary Institute, Lyndon, Vt., and Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., graduating from there in 1887. He left home when eleven years of age and worked on a farm for his board, clothes and three months school per year until sixteen years. For the next four years he worked in a country store, going to school for three months each winter and working nights and mornings. He had decided in the meantime to get an education and attended the Lyndon institute and later Norwich University, paying his way by teaching, working on a farm and canvassing for books during vacation. He was principal of Albany Academy in 1877-8, and then read law in Montpelier, Vt., paying his expenses by

serving as a clerk in the legislature, by canvassing and in other ways. He was admitted to the bar in Vermont in March, 1880, and on March 31, 1880, arrived in Fargo, N. D., where he has resided ever since. In May, 1880, he entered into a law partnership with S. G. Roberts. In 1881 C. F. Templeton, now Judge Templeton, succeeded Mr. Roberts and continued in partnership with Mr. Spaulding until 1877, when Judge Templeton was appointed to the bench. The firm has since been successively Newman, Spaulding & Phelps, Newman & Spaulding, Newman, Spaulding & Stambaugh, and last Spaulding & Stambaugh.

Judge Spaulding has always been an active member of the Republican party, and was chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1892-4. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Republican Good Government League of North Dakota and served as its chairman until appointed to the supreme bench in 1907.

Mr. Spaulding served the people of Cass county as superintendent of schools in 1882-4, but declined a renomination. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889. He was nominated by the Republicans and elected in 1898 to the fifty-sixth congress. In 1900 he was tendered a renomination if he would support a certain slate being made up. He declined to accept the terms and the nomination went to Mr. Marshall. In 1900 he was again nominated and elected to the fifty-eighth congress. In 1902 a combination was effected which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Gronna to succeed him. While in congress Mr. Spaulding served on the committees on banking and currency, war claims and territories. One term he was chairman of the sub-committee having in charge revision of the laws relating to Alaska, and of several other important sub-committees. He was also a member of the sub-committee which drafted the statehood bill. He secured the adoption of an amendment to the apportionment bill giving North Dakota two representatives instead of one. He was instrumental in securing a reduction of the tariff rate between Porto Rico and this country to fifteen per cent of the Dingley rate. He passed the bill in the house opening the Fort Buford reservation to settlement, adding half a million acres to the available farming land of the state. This was said to be

the most important bill any new member secured during the fifty-sixth congress.

On February 1, 1907, he was appointed judge of the supreme court without solicitation on his part, and is filling this high office with distinguished credit to himself and the commonwealth.

Judge Spaulding was one of the organizers and is still a director of the Merchants National Bank of Fargo. He is a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, a noble of the A. A. O. M. Shrine, and is a member of the Elks and the University and Commercial Clubs of Fargo and the University Club of Washington. He was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Alida Baker, daughter of David and Emily Cutler Baker. Five children have been born to them: Deane Baker, Frances Folsom, Roscoe Conklin, Burleigh Mason and Carlton Cutler Spaulding.

William Spriggs, who is a native of Elyria, Ohio, was born July 3, 1863, and is a son of Joseph and Lucy (Fretter-Harrison) Spriggs, both natives of England. They settled in Rice county, Minnesota, in 1863, and the mother died there in January, 1886. The father's death occurred in May, 1908.

Our subject acquired a common school education in Rice county, and in 1884 attended the Business College at St. Paul. After finishing his studies young Spriggs took a position in the office of Mr. J. T. Holmes, who carried on a plumbing business and dealt in heating appliances at St. Paul, and during the five years he was thus employed gained a thoroughly practical knowledge of that line of business.

In 1890-91 he traveled as salesman for the Western Supply Company of St. Paul. During the year last named, associated with Mr. Black and his brother, R. C. Spriggs, under the firm name of Spriggs, Black & Company, and so continued till Mr. Black's retirement from the firm in 1898, the firm name changing to Spriggs Brothers, which name is still continued, though the business was incorporated March 11, 1907, Mr. R. C. Spriggs becoming president, Mr. S. S. Harrison vice president, and Mr. William Spriggs, secretary and treasurer.

The concern is doing a general plumbing and heating business, carrying a complete line of everything relating to that trade, and takes the lead in all that relates to the construction and in-

stallation of steam and hot water plants, ventillation, plumbing, etc.

Mr. Spriggs is first vice president of the Grand Forks Commercial Club and president of the State Association of Builders and Traders Exchanges. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the city council. He is actively identified with fraternal and benevolent organizations, being a member of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of North Dakota; also a member of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On January 20, 1897, Mr. Spriggs married Mrs. Jennie Cross, nee Taylor, widow of William A. Cross, deceased, by whom she had two children, viz.: William A. and Lillian Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs have two children, viz.: Alva J., born September 11, 1899, and Louise M., born July 3, 1903.

Norman H. Stadum, a prosperous business man of Glynden, Minn., was born at Farmington, Minn., February 22, 1878, and acquired his schooling at Barnesville. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he taught the district school at Humboldt two terms, working between times in a drug store.

During the latter part of 1895 he worked in the First National Bank at Barnesville, Minn., but left that position in February, 1896, and until the following August was employed in the machine shops of the Great Northern Railroad Company at Barnesville. His next position was as bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Barnesville, which he filled till the organization of the Glynden National Bank in 1902, which was reorganized April 1, 1908, as the First State Bank, with a capital of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$500, and with Mr. Charles R. Olsen president, Mr. P. J. Shea, vice president, and our subject cashier.

One valuable feature of this bank is its burglar-proof deposit vault, which, if meddled with, rings an alarm both outside and inside the building. Besides a general banking business, this bank represents steamship companies in the sale of tickets, places insurance in the best companies, collects all manner of claims and negotiates farm loans.

Mr. Stadum is also president of the Farsdale Land Company,

which makes a specialty of handling property for non-residents. He is also agent for the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and since 1899 has held a commission as notary public.

He has always shown a commendable interest in civic affairs and is at present (1909) councilman of Glynden, and also treasurer and a director of the Glynden Telephone Company, which was organized February 16, 1908, and furnishes both local and long distance service.

A man of thrift and clear foresight, he has accumulated considerable, and owns, besides his comfortable home in Glynden, a fine farm of 160 acres in Spring Prairie, under a good state of cultivation and well improved.

In June, 1903, Mr. Stadum married Miss Edna, the accomplished daughter of Miranda Morris, of Minneapolis, and they have one child, Edward Morris, born October 12, 1907.

Mr. Stadum is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Fred Stalley, register of deeds, is descended from Huguenot ancestors who sought refuge in England after "Black Friday," the most dreadful day in French history. He first saw Minnesota in 1873 and located near Muskoda, Clay county. Returned to England in 1876 and came to Clay county a second time in 1882, engaging in farming and sheep raising.

For a number of years he was interested in the Muskoda flour mill. Was a member of the town board of supervisors of Hawley township for five years, served thirteen consecutive years as justice of the peace, and was for many years a member of the Muskoda school board. In 1877 he moved to Moorhead and later served three terms as city auditor during the stirring times of charter revision and consequent reduction of the huge city debt. In 1899 commenced abstracting land titles in the office of the register of deeds, and for more than six years last past has had the entire charge of the abstract work. Since January, 1903, he was deputy register of deeds with the late B. B. Hetland, at whose death, in December, 1907, Mr. Stalley was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and in November, 1908, was duly elected to the

office on the Republican ticket with the largest majority in the history of Clay county for that office. He takes a commendable interest in public and political affairs and is in sympathy with whatever relates to the best interests of his town and county.

Mr. Stalley is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias Order and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

He was married in 1878 in England, to Miss Elizabeth Butcher, who died three years later, in 1881. On January 11, 1890, Mr. Stalley was married to Miss Nellie H. Axtell, of Troy, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Stalley have two children, Frances C. and Harold A.

Jerry E. Stevens, one of the self-made men of the day, came to North Dakota on July 21, 1881, and engaged in farming. He now lives in Northwood, where he conducts a thriving general merchandise business.

Mr. Stevens is a staunch Republican, and was born near Elgin, Ill., on April 8, 1854. His opportunities for education were limited, except what he obtained in the public schools of forty-odd years ago, and these he attended only occasionally until he was fifteen years of age, and about that time he entered the great university of "Hard Knocks," and has taken most of the degrees of that institution, and quite recently he declared he took a post-graduate course and says there may be other degrees to follow, but, thanks to a clear conscience and a good constitution, he feels able to make his way through. He is now senator from the fifth legislative district. He has served as a school and township officer, and passed through a hot primary fight at the time of his victorious election to the legislature.

He is a shrewd, level-headed and hardworking senator, and one of the leading members of the upper house. He was married in Minnesota, January 10, 1883, to Miss Mazie Rank, and has a family of two children, viz.: Joy E. Stevens, sixteen years old, and Maud C. Stevens, aged thirteen years.

Louis T. Stodder, of Moorhead, agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, came from Boston, Mass., where he was born on January 12, 1864, the son of Louis and Watie (Aldrich) Stodder, who were both born and reared in New England. Mr. Stodder, Sr., served for some months as executive officer on the ill-fated "Monitor"; in fact was connected with her during her life-

time and was in the battle between Monitor and Merrimac when the Union fleet was saved.

Mr. Stodder received a good public school education in the East, and his first employment was as errand boy, where he gained some valuable experience in various lines of business. He later took a position as traveling salesman for several years, and in 1889 he left this and engaged as brakeman for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, running between St. Paul, Minn., and Fargo, N. D. This he held for about three weeks, and was given the position as agent for the same company at the following points: Belle Prairie, Grey Eagle, Glenwood, Morris and St. Cloud, Minn., and in 1900 he came to Moorhead, where he has since continued his faithful efforts in the interests of the company and proven himself a valuable and influential employee.

In 1890 Mr. Stodder was married to Miss Charlotte R. Hale, of Castine, Me., and they have three children, viz.: Louis T., Margaret W. and May L.

Mr. Stodder is a popular man about Moorhead, always interested in its advancement and the welfare of the people. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Commercial Club of Moorhead.

C. R. Stone is a self-made man. Born in the small town of Crown Point, Ind., in January, 1865, just at the close of the war, when times were hard and money scarce, when calico was more popular than the modern Axminster. Education was rather "picked up" than learned, and opportunities for a boy's advancement were of the most meagre character, but these discouraging surroundings did not discourage this boy, who even in his earliest boyhood days showed the same indomitable pluck and energy that has stood him in such good stead through all his busy life.

At a very early age his parents moved to Hebron, Ind., and it was here that he first showed his musical traits and inclinations, and at the early age of thirteen he organized and conducted the Hebron Juvenile Band, which was one of the most successful boy bands of that day.

After studying for several years he moved to Minneapolis and taught music until 1886, when he entered the employ of a large music house in the East, advancing rapidly to the position of

general salesman. This position he held for several years, when in 1894 he resigned his position with that house and established himself in business at Fargo at the corner of First avenue and Broadway. The rapid growth of his business soon compelled him to move to more commodious quarters at 110 Broadway, which in three years he had again outgrown. Then began the erection of the most complete music house in the Northwest, a building covering a lot 50x120 feet, embracing three floors, with a total floor space of 25,000 square feet, all perfectly arranged, including a magnificent music hall, with studios and reception rooms.

But these achievements by a man not yet forty-one have by no means been accomplished without a bitter hard struggle, the close application of an indomitable will, tremendous energy and strictest integrity in all his business dealings.

North Dakota owes much to C. R. Stone. He entered a comparatively new and unsettled country and contributed greatly to its growth and development. No one feature contributed more to the enjoyment of life of those early settlers and those who have made this great Northwest what it is, than the introduction of musical instruments, musical culture and musical development into those far away homes, making by his very force of character these ideal environments go hand in hand with the development of the country instead of following it. When one stops to think of the isolated homes where neighbors, in those pioneer days, were miles apart, what intense satisfaction and enjoyment has been derived by many of these isolated families through the possession of some fine instrument. It is no more than right to say that the man who has traveled day and night, bringing these instruments of education and civilization to the very doors of the lonely isolated home of the farmer or rancher, has contributed much to humanity.

But to appreciate C. R. Stone one must know him intimately—big hearted, generous to a fault, a thorough sportsman and most enjoyable companion. Devoted to his family his home life is ideal, owning a handsome town house in Fargo and a country place at Detroit, Minn., where each summer he takes a well earned rest, romping with his two handsome children.

Sigve Strandness, a substantial citizen and enterprising mer-

chant of Larimore, N. D., is a native of Norway and was born December 14, 1853, to Thorjus and Kari (Sigvedsdatter) Strandness. He acquired a common school education in his native land, and worked at farming till he was twenty years old, when he came to the United States and settled at Red Wing, Minn. He lived there and in that vicinity some four years, clerking in a store part of that time, and in 1878 went to Morris, Minn., and spent four years as clerk in the store of Messrs. Larson & Nelson. In 1882 he became associated as a partner with Messrs. Larson & Nelson, and, going to Larimore, N. D., opened a new store and established the business that has engaged his principal attention ever since.

In 1895 Mr. Strandness purchased his partners' interest in the business and for fourteen years has carried it on in his own name, dealing in general merchandise and groceries. Mr. Strandness is a thorough business man and progressive withal, and under his wise management the business has grown with the development of the live young city, and amount the largest in its line in the place.

Mr. Strandness has always taken a worthy part in public matters and has served three terms in the city council. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and in religious faith is affiliated with the Lutheran church.

In 1882 he married Miss Stina Kron, of Morris, Minn. Mrs. Strandness died April 9, 1907, and left her surviving five children. Of these, Caroline, the eldest is married to Rev. J. A. Johansen, of St. Paul, Minn., and has two children, Hansine and Stanley; Theodore, the next child, married Miss Hilda Benson and lives at Larimore, N. D. The other children—Inga, Marie and Anna—are unmarried and live at home. One child is deceased.

Christopher Syverson, the popular proprietor of the Syverson Hotel, of Glynden, Minn., was born in Norway in 1855 and is a son of Syver Gilbertson and Gertrude, nee Knutson, both living, the father being now (1909) eighty-seven, and the mother one hundred and two years of age. Our subject, acquiring his education in his native land, in 1881 came to the United States and settled at Glynden, Clay county, Minnesota. He at once secured



S. Strandness

work on a farm at eighteen dollars per month, and in two years bought a farm in Spring Prairie, but instead of living there carried on a rented farm till 1893. He then gave up that occupation and, moving into the village, opened a meat market. Here he did a thriving business, and in connection with it established and operated a wagon route through the surrounding country, and had a fine trade among the farming communities until he retired from the business in December, 1908.

The new Syverson Hotel, of which our subject is proprietor, was opened to the public in September, 1908, and is under the management of Mr. Syverson's son, Augustus A. Syverson, a genial and popular gentleman, whose chief delight is to please the patrons of the house.

There are in the hotel eighteen guests' rooms on the second floor, all light and airy, beautifully decorated and cozily furnished, while the parlor, with its handsome furnishings and the spacious office, with its decorations in red and gold, and all finished in oak, give to the establishment an air of substantial and refined elegance that is at once attractive and restful.

The table, an attractive feature of this house, is under the direct supervision of Mrs. Syverson, and is richly supplied with all seasonable delicacies and the more substantial viands required to meet the needs and gratify the tastes of the patrons.

Adjoining the office is an up-to-date lunch counter for the accommodation of those who prefer to order a la carte rather than patronize the dining hall. The house, built at a cost of \$6,000, is an ornament to the city and, facing the Union depot, is especially popular with the traveling salesmen.

Mr. Syverson married, in the fall of 1881, Miss Mattie Jansen, who was born January 24, 1860, and settled in Glynden in 1879. They have had two children; the eldest, Luther, is deceased; the younger, herein spoken of as the popular manager of the Syverson Hotel, was born on the home farm in Glynden township in 1884, and acquired his education in the district schools and at the Agricultural College at Fargo. He has had some six years' experience in connection with the railroad offices of Glynden, and is an active, wideawake young man, whose training especially fits him for his duties as a hotel manager.

Edward Syverson, son of Reir Syverson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is one of the prosperous and progressive young merchants of Ulen, Minn., and the proprietor of one of the best dry-goods, clothing, shoes and grocery stores in the village, and his wide experience, obtained by traveling and working in the various lines in which he has been engaged and at which he has been generally successful, makes him a valuable business man in this community. He traveled for a number of years as a drummer, and his study of human nature, which he has made a specialty, has aided him materially as a salesman and all-round business man. He is pleasant and affable to meet, and the type of personality to succeed in all his undertakings. His place is known as the "New Store," wherein he has placed a complete line of groceries and merchandise, and one may purchase any article of the very latest pattern and style.

Mr. Syverson was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public and high schools of this county. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and stands in the highest esteem among the brethren.

Mr. Syverson's parents are Reir and Randi (Ellingson) Syverson, who were the parents of five children, Edward being the eldest. The others are Sophia, Carie, Charlie and Rheinhart, all of whom have the best advantages for education and development.

Reir Syverson, one of the largest land owners and most prosperous agriculturalists of Clay county, Minnesota, and who, one might say, began life in a dug-out, was born in Norway in 1852 and attended the common schools there, where he received the best education they could afford and fitted himself for the active life he has since followed.

In 1873 he emigrated to America, and in the spring of that year settled on a farm in Spring Grove, Houston county, Minnesota, where he remained for four years, and at the end of that time his principal possession was a team of oxen, with which he started across the country in search of brighter prospects and settled in Clay county, taking five weeks for the trip. Here he took up a pre-emption claim and built him a dug-out, where he lived for about three years, working hard on the land, and took

up a homestead east of this on the same section, about eighty rods from his present home, where he erected a log house twelve by fourteen and lived for five years. Four of his children were born here, and during their residence here his parents came from Norway and took up a homestead in the same section with him; they have spent the remainder of their lives receiving the kindest of treatment and care from their sons and daughters. His father was Siver Olson Syverson, who died in 1906 at the age of eighty-six years; his mother passed away the following year and was eighty-four. They had a family of nine children, Reir being the fifth child.

Mr. Syverson started in America single-handed and with little capital. He toiled early and late in the hope of bringing about his present comfortable circumstances, the fruits of which he is now enjoying in the highest sense. He now owns one of, if not the best improved farms in Ulen township, located about one mile from the village; several acres of it forms a pretty grove which serves as protection in winter and pleasure in summer. When he first settled on his homestead, his trading point was Spring Creek, eighteen miles south of Lake Park, and it took him three days to make the trip with oxen. He now does general farming and his residence is modern and attractive, with many commodious barns and outbuildings to correspond. His farm is well supplied with the best breeds of stock and comprises about 900 acres, with 500 under cultivation, and ranks among the best in Clay county.

Mr. Syverson is a man of methodical habits, careful and a thorough business man. He was married in Iowa in 1876, to Miss Randa Ellingson, also a native of Norway. Their children are Edward, Sophia, Carie, Charlie and Rheinhardt.

Mr. Syverson was a member of the board of supervisors, 1898 to 1905, in Ulen township. The entire family are members of the United Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee.

Frank Squier Talcott, now a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Buffalo township, Cass county, North Dakota, first commenced his farming experience here in the year 1881, and has been a permanent resident since 1887, during which time he has been a faithful and earnest worker for the development and upbuilding of the community in which he lives and the state in general.

Mr. Talcott was born on July 12, 1863, in New York City, the son of Frank P. and Gertrude (Squier) Talcott. His father for many years followed the occupation of a merchant, connected with the firm of Clafin & Company, of New York City. Both families were of English ancestry, from Pittsfield, Mass. Their ancestors on both sides were of revolutionary fame and strongly identified with government proceedings and the development of the state of Massachusetts. Grandfather Socrates Squier was the owner of the Pontoosac Woolen Mills, and a member of the state legislature. Frank Talcott, our subject, was educated first in the Heathcote school of Buffalo, N. Y., later in the Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., and still later in the Buffalo Law School, of Buffalo, N. Y., and since taking up his residence in this part of the Northwest he has been one of the prime movers in its general growth and advancement.

Mr. Talcott has for several years been chairman of the Board of Supervisors, a member of the School Board, member of the Legislature, the County and State Central Committees; was elected to the State Senate in 1900 and re-elected in 1904 without opposition by any party; was a candidate at primaries without opposition and re-elected to the Legislature. His work was largely along educational lines, and he was chairman of the Committee on Education. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator, Town Hall and all local institutions, while fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Elks Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, the United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeomen, the M. B. A. and the Delta Psi Fraternity.

On June 8, 1893, Mr. Talcott and Miss Agnes W. Thompson were married in Buffalo, New York. They are now the parents of four children, viz: Porter T., Frank S., Jr., Esther B., and Ruth.

Mr. Talcott has always been a Republican in politics, by heredity, education and belief, and is a strong supporter of the principles of his party.

Nels Tandberg is a Norwegian by birth, born in Gran Hadeland, Norway, on March 20, 1859. His parents were Gulbrand and Kari Tandberg, who emigrated to America with their sons Nels in July, 1871, and settled in the State of Iowa, where they



NELS TANDBERG



lived for a number of years and Nels attended the public schools until 1877, and then moved to Northwood, North Dakota, and took up a homestead, which has ever since been their home.

Young Mr. Tandberg attended the high school of Franklin for about two years, after which he taught school for two years and then entered into business for himself, handling merchandise and machinery. His present business, however, is real estate, loans and insurance, with auctioneering on the side, from which he is enjoying a steadily increasing and comfortable income.

Mr. Tandberg has always been a strong supporter of the Republican party, and although he has never aspired to any political office, he was elected (really forced) to the first State Legislature of North Dakota in 1889 from the Fifth district, and was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Grand Forks county in 1890, which office he held for twelve years, with the exception of about four months which he spent in Europe in the winter of 1891.

On November 4, 1891, Mr. Tandberg was united in marriage to Miss Belle Olson, of Avon township, this county. Mrs. Tandberg accompanied her husband on his European trip, and while in Christiania, Norway, she passed away on March 5, 1892, thus bringing to a sorrowful close the pleasure and happiness they had been enjoying for weeks previous, and Mr. Tandberg returned to his home in Northwood, bearing the remains of his wife to her last resting place in the little cemetery in Northwood.

Mr. Tandberg is a man upright in character, strong in his friendships and loyal to his friends, always ready to give from his store of wealth and knowledge to those less fortunate than himself, and these, combined with his splendid social qualities, have won for him many substantial friends.

Severt O. Tang, county superintendent of schools, Moorhead, Minn., came from Wauzeka, Crawford county, Wisconsin, where he was born August 26, 1866, the son of Ole and Sophia Tang, who moved to Albert Lea, Minn., when our subject was two years of age. In 1879 they moved to Clay county and settled on a farm of eighty acres, which they took as a homestead and spent the remainder of their lives there. Both died in the year 1904—Mr. Tang at the age of seventy-five years and his wife at the age of

seventy-two. The farm acreage had been increased to 200 acres and is now owned by Severt O. and two other brothers, Henry M. and Christian Tang, who occupies the home.

Severt O. Tang is the sixth child of a family of twelve, of whom six are living. His father was chairman of the township board, was school director for a number of years and treasurer of the board for ten years. After finishing his education in the public schools of Albert Lea and Lake Park, Minn., Severt O. entered the State Normal School at Moorhead, Minn., where he took the Latin course and graduated in 1896. He then taught in the schools of Clay, Becker and Otter Tail counties for twelve years, for three years as principal of the graded schools of Audubon, Minn., and was later principal of the graded schools of New York Mills, Minn., for four years, until June, 1908, when he became a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools of Clay county, and was elected for the two-year term by a large majority, receiving all but forty-two votes at the general election.

Mr. Tang has been a member of the Educational Association since 1901, was assessor of Eglon township for five years, justice of the peace for twelve years and census taker in 1905. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Norwegian Synod of the Lutheran church.

John H. Terrett is an enterprising and wideawake citizen of Michigan City, in Nelson county, North Dakota, who has attained success by honest, faithful and persistent work. He is a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, and was born October 24, 1858, to John H. and Virginia (Hutton) Terrett, both of whom traced their ancestry through old families of English lineage who settled in Virginia in the early colonial days.

Our subject acquired a good English education in private and public schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in a telegraph institute, after which he spent some time in the railway service, his purpose being to acquire a practical knowledge of telegraphing and railroading. In 1878 he returned to the farm in Cass county, Missouri, whither he had moved some years before, and for four years engaged in farming. Then, in 1882, going to Grand Forks county, Dakota Territory, from which Nelson county, North Dakota, was set off at a later date, he took up a tract of

government land and began farming, which he carried on from 1883 to 1890, at the same time being employed in buying wheat for the Pillsbury & Hulbert Elevator Company at Petersburg. During the next two years he was station agent at Petersburg, and then for three years owned and operated an independent elevator.

In 1895 Mr. Terrett turned his attention to banking, dealing in real estate and making real estate and farm loans, at the same time looking after his farming interests, and has continued his operations in these several lines with gratifying success ever since.

Mr. Terrett has always taken a lively interest in civic and public affairs, and has been called to numerous offices of trust. He was the first mayor of Michigan City after its incorporation as a city, served a number of terms as a member of the city council, and has continuously been on the school board at Petersburg, and later Michigan City, for over twenty years. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and has served one term as state central committeeman, and for many years as chairman of the Democratic county central committee.

He is actively identified with the Masonic Brotherhood, having attained the thirty-second degree, and is also a Shriner. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational church.

On August 5, 1885, Mr. Terrett married Miss Maggie Reid, of Cass county, Missouri, and they have three children, viz.: Dade R., Fannie R., and Mildred V., a trio of happy young people.

The Red River Brick Corporation, Grand Forks.—This company was incorporated in 1895 with a capital stock of \$50,000. It comprised four companies originally, each of which was inventoried and turned over to the corporation. Its stock was issued to Moran, Alsip, Hunter and Dinnie for the value of their respective plants. The corporation took a lease of twenty acres from each of the above stockholders and paid ten cents per thousand for the clay.

At the time of the incorporation A. I. Hunter was elected president; M. J. Moran, vice president; Louis Campbell, secretary; James A. Dinnie, treasurer. Mr. William Taylor superintends the Alsip yard; A. S. Dinnie, the Dinnie yard, and Moran and Hunter each their own yards.

The supply of clay is unlimited, and the latest and most improved machinery is used for the manufacture of their brick. The annual output of brick amounts to about 20,000,000. In March, 1907, the company was reorganized and the capital stock increased to \$150,000. At this time the Kennedy & Poupore yards were taken into the corporation.

George J. Thompson, of the Moorhead Plumbing & Heating Company, is a native of Canada, born March 12, 1870. His parents were William and Hannah (Johnson) Thompson, also both natives of Canada, who came to Moorhead on May 17, 1880, Mr. Thompson following the carpenter's trade until his death in 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years.

George J. Thompson is the youngest of a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are living. He was educated in the public schools, and began his business life as a blacksmith, and later embarked in the steamfitting and plumbing business, following that for about eighteen years, with the exception of two years when he followed the ice business. Mr. Thompson established his present company in January of 1907, and the following June he took as his partner Mr. E. J. Madison, with whom he has since been connected, the company having completed some of the largest contracts in the city, and their work is highly recommended in the community.

On March 5, 1889, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Gertrude Peterson, daughter of Andrew and Christena Peterson, of Moorhead, who came from Norway in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have a family of four children, viz.: Jennie M., George P. T., Alice C. L., and Lillian G. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic Order and the A. O. U. W.

Peter E. Thompson, who was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, November 16, 1852, was a son of Ingebert and Maritt (Haugen) Thompson, both natives of Norway, who were among the pioneer settlers of Dane county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1862. The mother moved with her family to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and thence to Pelican Rapids, in Otter Tail county, being among the first settlers there. Here they endured all the privations and trials of a new country; the nearest market was at

Alexandria, in Grant county, seventy-five miles distant, and the trip was made in covered wagons.

Peter E., when seventeen years old, went to Northfield and clerked two and a half years, and after the family settled at Pelican Rapids, lived some two years on the farm and then began clerking in the store of O. A. E. Blyberg, a pioneer merchant of that place. He entered the employ of Mr. G. S. Barnes & Co., at Glynden, in Clay county, in 1875, and three years later G. S. Barnes & Co. sold out to R. L. Frazee, of Pelican Rapids, and Mr. Thompson went into business for himself, buying the stock of groceries and hardware of Mr. Edward Keene. Several years later he built a store on the lots where the new store now stands. In the fall of the year 1880 the selection of a name for the town was left to Mr. Thompson, and, although his friends preferred he should call it Thompsonville, he chose to honor his employer and christened the town Barnesville. At this time Mr. Thompson bought the stock of goods of Mr. Edward Keene and, moving his store from the old town, became Mr. Keene's successor, and at that time established his home on two beautiful lots of ground comprising some seventy-two acres, his elegant and commodious house facing on Broadway. The town site laid out in 1882 comprised Wheeler and Thompson's first, second, third and fourth additions, and joined Mr. Thompson's home property. Going back a little, it should be stated that the first store of Messrs. Barnes & Company was the first building within five miles of Barnesville proper. In 1877 the business was carried on in a box car. Those were pioneer times; everything was crude; the railroad had not yet reached the place and farmers hauled their produce and grain with ox teams from beyond Fergus Falls, often being delayed for days, awaiting their turn to unload, on account of the rush and crowd.

Mr. Thompson continued in general merchandising at Barnesville from 1878 until 1899, and then sold his business to Messrs. Norby & Solum and turned his attention to the real estate business. In the fall of 1904, when the firm of Norby & Solum moved their store into the new Oliver block, a new firm of Thompson, Felde & Company was organized, and Mr. Thompson resumed his interest in the mercantile life of the city. Mr. Thompson is

fittingly called the father of Barnesville; his life's best years were given to the development of the city, and any adequate history of his acts and doings as a private citizen and public official would necessarily involve a history of the city itself.

He was the prime mover in every enterprise looking to its welfare and growth when it was but a sparsely settled hamlet, and the fruits of his wise counsels and safe, conservative and honorable methods and far sighted plans are manifest on every hand in the prosperous and thrifty city of today.

He was the first regularly elected mayor of the city after its incorporation, and for many years represented the first ward in the city council. He was justice of the peace a number of years, and his eight years' service as postmaster are well remembered. As county commissioner for four years he did valiant service, and when sent to the state legislature in 1890 he discharged his duties with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. A man of firm convictions, he was slow to express his opinions, but when once his mind was made up on any vital question, he stood true to his convictions unmovable.

He was a man of generous impulses, large hearted and kind, always ready to give a helping hand, and many who today are enjoying the fruits of prosperity recall with grateful remembrance his hopeful words and helpful deeds, that started them on the road to thrift.

Mr. Thompson stood high in the commercial and social life of his city. He was vice president of the First National Bank of Barnesville and president of the local Building and Loan Association; he was the first district deputy of Lodge No. 119, Knights of Pythians, and first past chancellor of the local lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His home, elegant in all its appointments, was a center of culture and refinement, and there, surrounded by his family and a host of true friends and enjoying the well earned fruits of his honorable dealings, his life presented a picture of domestic enjoyment at once beautiful and complete.

Mr. Thompson departed this life suddenly, on January 20, 1905, and his unexpected death, which was universally mourned as a public loss, brought forth the tenderest expressions of sorrow and tributes of love from all classes of the community, who had

known him and who had shown the kindly and sweet influence of his unostentatious and helpful life. On October 15, 1877, Mr. Thompson married Miss Hannah C., daughter of Mr. Peter Ohlson, of Evansville, Minn. Mr. Ohlson settled on a tract of government land near Evansville in the pioneer days of 1867, and had to go to St. Cloud, a distance of 110 miles, for flour and other necessities. He was a man of influence in his community, and an active member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He had two children; the eldest, Anna G., married Mr. A. O. E. Blyberg and died in January, 1905, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Carl Hangen, of Pelican Rapids. The second daughter, Mrs. Thompson, was born at Port Washington, Wis., September 8, 1857. She acquired her education in the district school and under the tutelage of her father. She was ten years old when the family settled in Douglas county, Minnesota, and both there and in her new home in Clay county, after her marriage, experienced the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life in an unsettled country.

Mrs. Thompson cheerfully shared with her husband the privations of their early married life, and with him enjoyed the well earned fruits of their struggles. She now lives in the family homestead in Barnesville, loved and esteemed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had five children, viz.: George E., Alma M., and Julian S., who attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and in 1908 entered the law department of Yale University; also Lottie C. and Estella L., now aged fourteen and twelve.

Mr. Thompson left a considerable estate at the time of his decease, which is now administered by Mr. Charles E. Miller, a business man noted for his executive abilities and financial achievements.

Nels J. Thysell, a substantial citizen of Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota, has risen from comparative obscurity to an honored place in his community by patient, persistent and faithful work. He is a native of Sweden. On coming to this country in 1873 he settled on an eighty-acre homestead in Clay county, near Hawley, and had for his first home a dug-out sixteen by twenty feet, for which was substituted a log cabin a little later. Here he began in a small way, working early and late, gradually increasing his possessions as he could, until he owned in his own right some

1,100 acres of valuable land, finely improved, with good buildings and equipped with all the accessories of the modern farm.

He was one of the first Scandinavian settlers of this region and his reminiscences of the trials and hardships and struggles of the early days, many of them thrilling in character and all of them replete with interest, would fill a volume. He has seen the village of Hawley grow from a hamlet of a few straggling shacks and ten inhabitants to the thrifty and populous city of today. Where then were marshes and swamps and desolate wastes are now to be seen fertile farms; commodious buildings have replaced the shanties of early days, and everywhere are the evidences of progress and prosperity.

In this advancement Mr. Thysell has done his part, and lives to enjoy the rich fruits of his labors. After thirty years spent in general farming, he purchased the business of his brother, Mr. C. E. Thysell, and moved from his farm into the village of Hawley.

Although his life has been a busy one, Mr. Thysell has always shown an interest in public affairs. He has served twenty years successively on the board of supervisors, for nine years as clerk of the school board of the township.

A Democrat in politics, he is active in the local councils of his party and has served as a delegate to numerous county and state conventions. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran church under charge of Rev. Hauge.

On September 5, 1874, Mr. Thysell married Miss Inga Thorkeelson, a native of Sweden. Mrs. Thysell was a woman of noble Christian character, a true helpmeet, a devoted mother and wife, and to her devotion and self-sacrifice is in large measure due the success that has attended Mr. Thysell. She cheerfully shared with him the trials and hardships of their earlier married life in the dug-out and the log cabin, and with him toiled in the field while keeping up her household duties. She was a woman full of good works, and the memory of her life of sacrifice for others is cherished by all who knew her, remaining like the sweet influence of a hallowed benediction to comfort and bless their lives.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thysell were born seven children, viz.: Olga, who was the wife of Mr. Charles Johnson and who died May 12, 1903; Amil and Carl, twins, born in the "dug-out" in January,

1878; Albert, born in 1880. These three—Amil, Carl and Albert—are associated with their father in business under the firm name of Thysell & Sons. The fifth child, Annie, born in 1883, is the wife of Mr. John McDonold; and Marie, the sixth child, and Fred, the youngest, are living at home.

The firm of Thysell & Sons deals in light and heavy hardware and farm implements, machinery, and also conducts an undertaking business, in all its various branches, and is among the prosperous business houses of the thriving town of Hawley.

Seymour S. Titus, who has attained success by faithful, persistent work, is a native of Minnesota. He was born at Oak Grove, June 3, 1851, and is a son of Moses S. and Jane L. Titus, natives of Connecticut, who in 1844 settled in Minnesota, where the father was engaged in business many years.

Our subject acquired his education in his native state and grew to manhood there on a farm. In the fall of 1872 he became a general helper, without wages, in the First Bank of Shakopee, and so continued till the winter of 1874. During the next five years he was employed as bookkeeper and clerk for Mr. Andrew J. Smith, a banker at Sauk Center, Minn. In June, 1879, with a view to selecting a location for permanent settlement, Mr. Titus went on a prospecting trip to Grand Forks and through the adjacent regions, and was so pleased with the outlook that he went back and closed his affairs at Sauk Center and on August 29, 1879, associated with Mr. J. Walker Smith, opened the Bank of Grand Forks. This was the first bank in that part of Red River valley, and as compared with those of today, was modest in the extreme. The population of the town then numbered about 100. The building occupied by this bank, eighteen by thirty-six feet, stood on Third street, between Bruce and Kittson avenues, and cost some \$400. Later it was moved to a site in the rear of the Reder and Stewart block, and is used as a smokehouse. Those were days of small beginnings. The first deposit, forty-six dollars and eighty-four cents, was made by Mr. Thomas Collins. Elias Rice made the first loan, seventy-five dollars, and the first draft, for a like sum, was issued to Mr. W. G. Woodruff. This bank continued in business, growing with the growth and development of the town, till October 31, 1881, at which time the de-

posits amounted to \$234,233.71; while the business of the bank up to that time aggregated \$14,203,096.94.

The Bank of Grand Forks was succeeded on October 31, 1881, by the First National Bank, with Mr. J. S. Eshelman, president; Mr. J. Walker Smith, vice president, and Mr. Titus, cashier. Under the careful conservative and wise management of the clear-sighted men at the head of this bank, its growth has been phenomenal and it has come to be known as, and to be, one of the strongest financial institutions of the Red River valley and the Northwest.

On April 5, 1880, Mr. Titus married Miss Annie L. Stabler, of Maine. Of three children born to them, Marion E. alone survives.

Tobias R. Tobiason, Hatton, N. D., was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, on March 16, 1854. His parents were Roland and Mary Tobiason, who were natives of Norway and came to the United States in 1851.

Tobias R. received a good education at the Lutheran College and Breckenridge Institute at Decorah, Iowa. He taught school from 1871-1880, came to North Dakota in March, 1879, and followed farming for many years. He has held numerous local offices, including justice and treasurer for twenty years continuously. In 1900 was appointed postmaster at Hatton, N. D., and is still holding the office. He is a member of the Hatton Commercial Club. Was married to Miss Josephine Anderson in 1883, who died, and in 1895 he married Miss Olive Bye and has a family of eight children.

James Twamley, ex-president of the Old Settlers' Association of the Red River valley, came to Grand Forks, N. D., in 1876 and purchased land north of the city limits, where he resided for a number of years. In the year 1878 he and Frank Viets purchased a stock of goods and commenced the first wholesale house in North Dakota on the corner of Demers avenue and Third street. There were no railroads in the country at that time, and Mr. Twamley carried his trunks by team through Grand Forks, Walsh, Pembina and Trail counties. He still retains the wagon that he used for his samples. Mr. Twamley was educated in the city of New York, in her public schools and the University of New York.

Having a preference for commercial life, he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business with the house of De Forest, Armstrong & Co., on Chambers street, where he served his apprenticeship and remained with the house for three years. Later the John V. Farwell house of Chicago wanted a buyer and Mr. Twamley was engaged for the position, afterwards engaging in the wholesale dry goods business as a member of the house of Seymour, Carter & Twamley, on Lake street, where he remained until after the fire, when he returned to New York and joined the firm of Gurley & Twamley, where he remained some time.

The Western fever having taken possession of him, we next find him in St. Paul, Minn., as buyer for the wholesale dry goods house of Auerbach, Finch & Sheffer, which position he held for eight years, until his health failed him, when he made up his mind to come to North Dakota and grow up with the new state, which step he has never regretted up to date. Mr. Twamley purchased the corner now occupied by R. B. Griffith, and some years later sold it to him. He has always taken an interest in educational matters, having served on the city school board and also on the board of regents of the University of North Dakota. He was the first regent appointed by Governor Ordway, and re-appointed four times after that, making a total of ten years.

He has given a good deal of time to Masonry, being the oldest Scottish Rite Mason in the state, having received all the degrees from the first to the thirty-third inclusive. He helped to keep alive the temperance sentiment in the state, as he was grand chief templar of the Independent order of Good Templars at the time the state was admitted as a state, the first prohibition state to enter the Union. He was also the first high chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters for North Dakota.

Mr. Twamley married, in 1866, in New York, Miss Mary E. Hawkins, of Orange county, New York. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Twamley, J. Fred and M. Edna. Fred has been in Philadelphia as sales manager of the Saylor cement, which position he has held for a number of years. Edna is a teacher in the high school of Grand Forks, which position she has held for a number of years. Both are graduates of the Grand Forks high school, and Edna is a graduate of Minnesota University. Mrs.

Twamley is a member of one of the oldest families of Orange county, New York, where her family has resided for generations, and a good part of the county is related to her. The family have spent over thirty years in the valley and are entitled to a diploma for suffering the privations of pioneer life.

Henry G. Tweeton, an influential citizen of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of Iowa county, Wisconsin, was born in 1873 and is a son of Gunnulf L. and Mary (Lofthus) Tweeton, both natives of Norway, where the father was born in 1822. The family immigrated to the United States about 1871 and settled in Wisconsin, whence, in the spring of 1878 they made the trip in several covered wagons across the country to Tansem, Clay county, Minnesota, and settled on a tract of wild land which the father pre-empted and afterwards homesteaded. Here the father died in 1905. The mother still (1909) lives on the homestead.

Henry G., who was the first of the children born in this country, was five years old when the family settled at Tansem. He grew up on the home farm, acquiring his education in the district schools and in the school at Barnesville.

When thirteen years old he began working for his elder brother, John G. Tweeton, and continued some four years, and afterwards was employed in the lumber business of Mr. Dennis F. McGrath, which he finally purchased. During the years of 1897-99 he was junior member of the lumber firm of Norby & Tweeton at Wolcott, N. D.

In 1901 he sold his lumber yard at Barnesville to the Trimble Lumber Company of Minneapolis, for which he became manager, and also engaged in the implement business, handling a full line of farm implements and machinery, besides carriages, buggies and wagons. Thrifty and prosperous, he accumulated considerable property and owns a quarter section east of Barnesville, another farm of half a section west of the town, all fine productive farming land worth forty dollars per acre. Mr. Tweeton is an active man of affairs, and has always taken a commendable interest in civic matters.

From 1901 to 1905 he served as alderman from the second ward. He was then elected mayor of the city, and re-elected in

1907. During his administration a system of water works was installed, 1,800 feet of sewers were built, and other public improvements, comprising sidewalks, paving, etc., were made.

Mr. Tweeton is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Knights of Maccabees; is a director of the First National Bank of Barnesville, and a director of the Record Review Publishing Company, and is recognized as one of the public spirited men of the town.

He married Mrs. John G. Tweeton, widow of his deceased brother. Of six children born to them, five, viz.: John, Mary, Sidney, Roy and Ruth, are living. Ralph, the fifth child, is deceased. Their beautiful home is one of the handsomest in the city.

John G. Tweeton, whose death occurred on February 1, 1896, at his home in Barnesville, was one of the enterprising men of the town, who did much for its development and growth. He was born in Norway, May 24, 1859, and came to this country in 1871 with his parents, Gunnulf L. and Mary (Lofthus) Tweeton, who settled first in Iowa county, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1878 moved to the Red River valley, settling at Tansem, in Clay county, Minnesota, on a tract of wild land, which they cultivated and improved, and which became the family homestead.

There were eleven children in the family, viz.: Our subject, the eldest; Rerer, who died in childhood; Ole, who lives on the homestead; Kjersti, who is married to Mr. Langass; Richmond G., a traveling salesman; Mary, the wife of Mr. O. M. Thompson; Henry G., whose sketch appears in this work; Julia, who is married to Mr. C. Hafstad; Helen, the wife of Mr. M. Hafstad, and Martin and Gine, who live on the family homestead, where the mother also resides, and where the father died in 1905, at the age of seventy-three years.

Our subject acquired his schooling in his native country and soon after the family were settled in their new home began life on his own account. Going to Barnesville, he worked as a section hand on the railroad, and at any work he could get whereby to earn an honest dollar.

In 1880 he entered the employ of Mr. Peter E. Thompson, a pioneer merchant of Barnesville, and after six years of faithful

service, was able to engage in business for himself. He purchased of Messrs. Thompson and McGrath their lumber yard, in 1886, and conducted it with good success till 1890, when he retired from active commercial life.

Mr. Tweeton was a Republican in politics, and was always more or less active in public and civic affairs, and was called to numerous positions of trust. While associated with Mr. Thompson he served five years as deputy postmaster, and for two years was village recorder, and also served as clerk of the school district. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belonged to the A. O. W. of Druids.

Mr. Tweeton was twice married. His first wife, Nettie, nee Honvold, left surviving at her decease, a son, Mr. Arthur Tweeton, who is a farmer. His second wife, who after his decease became the wife of his brother, Mr. Henry G. Tweeton, was Miss Segred Thorvaldson, a native of Norway.

Mr. Tweeton was highly esteemed in the community for his manly character and public spiritedness, and his death was universally mourned, as that of a good man and worthy citizen.

Treadwell Twichell, was born at Hastings, Minn., November 19, 1864, and was the eldest of eight children, born to Luther L. and Sallie Dance Twichell. He removed with his parents to Minneapolis, in 1876, and came to North Dakota, in 1879, alone, when but fifteen years of age. He located at Mapleton, in Cass county, and has lived there and at Fargo, ever since. He is thus one of the pioneers of the state, although still a young man, and has been identified with the development of his section of the state, from an almost uninhabited plain, to one of the most populous and prosperous sections of the West. Mr. Twichell received his education in the public and high schools. This rudimentary knowledge he has augmented by extensive reading and personal research, and there are few better posted men in the state. Mr. Twichell is very successfully engaged in farming, owning and operating a splendidly equipped farm of 5,200 acres in the best part of Cass county. He is also extensively engaged in business as a ditch contractor. Mr. Twichell has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been kept continuously in township and district offices ever since he became of age. He was

elected chairman of the township board successively for nineteen years without a vote against him. Politically, Mr. Twichell has always been a Republican, and has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party, as well as serving the public in an official capacity. He was elected a member of the state house of representatives in 1894, re-elected in 1896, and was elected to the senate in 1898. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1900, to become a candidate for sheriff of Cass county. He was elected and served as sheriff for two terms. He was chosen as chairman of the Republican Central Committee in 1904, and served in that capacity with distinguished ability for two years. He was again elected to the house of representatives in 1906, and was made speaker of that body by an almost unanimous vote, filling the position in a manner which reflected the highest credit both on himself and the house of representatives. In 1908 he was the candidate of the progressive Republicans for the nomination for governor, and defeated.

Mr. Twichell was married in 1900 to Miss Grace B. Dill, daughter of Colonel Daniel J. Dill, of Prescott, Wis. They have a family of four children.

Ole Ulen, the famous founder of Ulen township, was born in Norway, April 18, 1818, and died in the village of Ulen, on January 19, 1891. Mrs. Ulen passed away on February 10, three years later.

This venerable pioneer, Mr. Ulen, emigrated to America in 1851, when his daughter, Mrs. Ashson, was but a mere infant, and first settled in Rock Prairie, Rock county, Wisconsin, and here he followed the occupation of farming for about one year, and then moved to Houston county, Minnesota, where he remained for the next fourteen years, and in the meantime, took up a tree claim, which Mrs. Ulen proved up, after his death. It was located in the southeastern part of section 32, Ulen township. In 1866 he started with his family by ox teams overland to Winnesheik county, Iowa, where he settled on a farm, and began the usual routine of farming against the difficulties of those days. Here he lived for about five years, and decided that Clay county, Minnesota, afforded better opportunities for him, and consequently moved his family to that point in 1871, with a yoke of

oxen and a team of horses, spending about five weeks on the road. He spent the next year, however, in Becker county, and in the latter part of 1872, he moved to Ulen township, and erected a good log house, 18x26, with the nearest neighbor six miles distant. Indians were numerous in those days, the winters most severe, and the pioneer experiences of Mr. Ulen would alone prove a very interesting article. He first broke nine acres on his claim in section 28, Ulen township, and later sixty acres on his daughter's (Mrs. Arne Evens) claim, and Mrs. Ulen was ever ready with her faithful efforts in behalf of their success, and was indeed a most noble helpmeet. Together they toiled the while, and during war time Mrs. Ulen spun wool, which she had woven, and made towels, sacks, straw beds, etc., for the soldiers. For two years she lived in a dug-out, where her daughter, Rachel, was born, and who died at the age of three years. Their next residence was built of logs, but comfortable, and here they lived for many years, until they erected the house in which they spent the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Ulen was one of the three who founded the Lutheran Church of Ulen, and was a charter member of that organization. He was a man, kind of heart, a good neighbor, and a most valuable citizen in the county.

John Vallely, president of the Western Collection Agency of Grand Forks, N. D., is a native of Canada. He was born at Lanark, Ontario, January 21, 1861. His parents, Michael and Mary (Ryan) Vallely, were farmers by occupation. His father was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. He came to Lanark, Ontario, when seventeen years of age, and spent the balance of his life at that place, dying at the age of eighty-two years. His mother was born at Lanark, and lived to the end of her days, and died on the farm where she was born, at the age of sixty-four years.

Mr. Vallely received his education in the schools of his home town, and removed to North Dakota, June 2, 1882, where he has continued to reside. The Western Collection Agency, of which he is president, and H. W. Gibbs, secretary and treasurer, was organized in 1907, and does a large and constantly increasing business. Mr. Vallely has been in the collection business since 1890. He was elected alderman of the Sixth ward, in the spring of 1907,

is committeeman from the Sixth District Democratic State Central Committee. He holds membership in the Order of Irish-American Workmen, Foresters, Yeoman, Knights of Columbia, and the Elks.

On November 28, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Lila Moran, of Grand Forks. The following children have been born to them: Mary Lillian, Margaret Irene, Alonza Joseph and Michael Alexander.

George Van Arnam, county judge of Richland county, was elected to this office in 1908. He was born in Bureau county, Illinois, in 1859, and educated there, and after finishing school, he learned the drug business, which he followed for four years, in Walnut, Ill. In 1881 he came to Richland county, North Dakota, and located at Barrie, where he settled on a claim and held it for twelve years, farming and teaching school in the meantime. This was not the height of his ambitions, however, and he decided to venture into the newspaper business, and accordingly, moved to Walcott, Richland county, North Dakota, and established the "Walcott Reporter," which he operated for about seven years, and lived there until 1909, when he moved to Wahpeton.

Judge Van Arnam was the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket in Richland county, in the 1908 campaign. He was a member of the state legislature in 1903, and has ever since served the county in various offices of local importance. He is a man of broad and liberal views, good judgment, and far-sighted in all matters of interest to his community, and is universally respected for his integrity, uprightness and urbanity.

In 1885 Judge Van Arnam was married to Nettie Heath, and they are the parents of four children, viz.: Virginia, Kittie, Grace and Hazel.

Judge Van Arnam, with Mr. H. J. Hagen, organized the Old Settlers' Association, and it was through their efforts that it was incorporated, at a meeting of the older settlers, at Abercrombie; that being the home of Mr. Hagen.

The judge is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Thomas Barlow Walker, philanthropist, was born in Xenia,

Greene county, Ohio, February 1, 1840, the second son and third child of Platt Bayliss and Anstis Barlow Walker. The Walkers were of English stock, and settled during the early history of the country in New Jersey, his father leaving that state early in life for New York. The Barlows were also of sturdy parentage. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Barlow, of New York, and two of his uncles were for many years judges, Thomas in New York, and Moses in Ohio. His father died enroute to California in 1849, and his mother was left to struggle with adversity with her four young children.

The boy, who has since won recognition among men, was but nine years of age, and adversity stared the whole family in the face. The excellent mother never gave up hope for one instant, but set out to give her children the best education possible. It was hard times for a while, and Thomas helped as well as he could, by selling papers, cutting wood, doing odd jobs in the stores. It was very much in evidence, however, that when he undertook to pick berries, or do similar work, he would hire other boys to work for him, and pay them a certain amount for each quart picked. He seldom failed to realize a profit upon his enterprises.

When the lad was sixteen the family moved to Berea, a town a few miles out of Cleveland, Ohio, to be near Baldwin University, where Thomas hoped to complete his education. But these hopes were never fully realized, as the scarcity of money compelled him to go to work. For a while he clerked in a store.

With the little money he had saved he entered college, expecting to work his way through. Once he bought a piece of timber on speculation, and hired fellow students to help him cut the timber. This venture yielded some returns, but not enough to enable him to complete his course, and shortly afterwards he accepted an offer from Mr. Hulet, to go on the road and sell Berea grindstones. Berea grindstones had never sold so well before young Walker went out with them and orders for them came in thick and fast. But all the time during which he traveled, he carried two grips with him; one containing his wardrobe; the other—and it was by far the heavier—held his books, which he studied at every opportunity.

Such was his diligence that he found time to keep up with his classmates, and when the examinations came at the end of the school year, he always stood at the top. During his whole course at college he could only afford time for one term in the year; yet he was so earnest in his endeavors to learn, that he was not content with acquiring all the knowledge which the text books contained, but read and understood as well, every work on the subject which he could obtain. He excelled particularly in the higher branches of mathematics; Newton's Principia, Astronomy, Chemistry, and other kindred subjects, found a devoted adherent in the young man.

In 1869, when he was nineteen years old, he undertook a contract, which would have presented insurmountable difficulties to even an old, experienced business man. He was then selling grindstones at Paris, Ill., where the Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad Company were engaged in building their line. Without friends, without capital, without credit at the local bank, he took up a contract to supply the railroad with cross ties and other lumber. He obtained credit at the bank, bought timber lands, built boarding camps for his crews, and soon had things booming. Prospects were bright and his profits would have been very considerable, in view of the fact that his only capital when he started was plenty of nerve and self-reliance, but at the end of eighteen months the railroad company failed, and he was left with but a trifling fraction of what he had earned.

With a few hundred dollars, which he had saved, he returned home, where he began teaching school. In this vocation, as in everything which he ever undertook, he was successful.

The War of the Rebellion having broken up the school at Berea and paralyzed business, young Walker became a member of an artillery company and waited for several weeks to get into camp in Cleveland. Having failed to secure admission to the company, it became necessary to secure employment, and for this purpose he went West, through Michigan and Wisconsin. Having applied to the president of the board of regents of the State University of Wisconsin for the position of assistant teacher in mathematics, which the president found him fully competent to fill, and while he waited for the decision

of the board he went to McGregor, Iowa, and there having met J. M. Robinson, of Minneapolis, who gave him a glowing account of the new town of Minneapolis, "ten miles above St. Paul," he decided to come to Minnesota, in order to engage in a surveying enterprise with Mr. George B. Wright, of Minneapolis. Having arrived here and met Mr. Wright, he engaged to go on the government survey. Soon after starting from Minneapolis towards the frontier Mr. Walker received the appointment of assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Wisconsin, but had engaged for the surveying work, and refused to change his decision. Thus it would seem that Minnesota has, through an incident of the meeting with Mr. Robinson, acquired the life citizenship of Mr. Walker.

Mr. Walker took passage on the first steamboat for St. Paul, and bringing with him a consignment of grindstones. There he met an unusually intelligent and energetic young man, employed by the transportation company as clerk and workman on the wharf, of whom he has been a firm and trusted friend ever since. That young man was James J. Hill. From St. Paul, Mr. Walker came over the only railroad in the state to Minneapolis, and within an hour after his arrival entered the service of George B. Wright. The surveying expedition was soon abandoned, owing to an Indian outbreak, and returning to Minneapolis, Mr. Walker devoted the winter to his books, having desk room in the office of L. M. Stewart, an attorney. The following summer was occupied in examining the lands for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. In the fall he returned to his Ohio home at Berea, where he was married December 19, 1863, to Harriet G., the youngest daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, a lady whose name is a synonym in Minneapolis for good works. Returning to Minneapolis, Mr. Walker entered upon an active career, which made him not only a participant in, but the chief promoter of, many good works and enterprises in the city. In the summer of 1864 he ran the first trial line of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, after which he gave attention for years to the government survey. In 1868 he began to invest in pine lands, and thus laid the foundation for the large fortune which he subsequently acquired. His first partners in the business were L. Butler and

Howard W. Mills, under the firm name of Butler, Mills & Walker, the first two furnishing the capital, while Mr. Walker supplied the labor and experience. This led also to the extensive manufacture of lumber by the old firm of Butler, Mills & Walker, afterwards L. Butler & Co., and later Butler & Walker. Of later years his most important operations in this regard have been his large lumber mills at Crookston and Grand Forks, both of which have been leading factors in the development of the Northwest. Mr. Walker's business career has been characterized by strict integrity and honorable dealing.

This sketch would be incomplete should it fail to record the beneficial and sustaining influences which have surrounded Mr. T. B. Walker's home life, and the valuable assistance accorded him by his wife and children.

With a truly Christian, motherly nature, Mrs. T. B. Walker has exceptional talent, thoroughly practical ideas, and executive ability of high degree. Her husband, her children, and her home, have ever received her best efforts and true devotion. Without slighting these duties, she has been able for many years to take a very active part in numerous charitable and philanthropic works.

As a wise counselor and a loyal supporter, she has at all times exerted a sustaining and stimulating influence on her husband. Those who have become personally acquainted with her or know the results of her life work, do not hesitate to place her in the front rank among the most capable, efficient and admirable women of this country. The National Encyclopedia of American Biographies includes, in its latest publication, a highly commendatory sketch of her life. Among the multitude of persons mentioned in the six large quarto volumes of this standard work, only some four or five other women are included. While never neglecting or slighting any of the details pertaining to the rearing, training and welfare of her large family of eight children, she has for many years been foremost in planning, developing and managing many large public and charitable works, has in addition been more or less prominent in matters of national importance. She has, with energy, combated all forms of intemperance, and especially the blight of the liquor curse. She was the

principal factor in planning, establishing and maintaining the Northwestern Hospital, of which organization she has continually served as president for the past twenty-five years, devoting much of her time and means to its advancement. She is the surviving one of the four originators of the Bethany Home, and amid many discouraging circumstances has been very largely responsible for the construction, supervision and perpetuation of that most helpful and important charitable institution. She was also one of the principal originators of the Women's Council, which was most successfully maintained for many years and of which she was president during a large part of its existence.

Her time and means have freely been given to help those who were unfortunate, especially the women and children. The number of such calls has frequently been so large and continuous that it is little less than remarkable that she has had time to look after other duties. For years she has continually taxed herself to the limit in her family and household affairs, while ever ready to respond to repeated calls for useful work. Her character, energy, remarkable judgment, clear understanding of home and public affairs, has been a most important element in giving character and direction to her sons and daughters, and has ably qualified them for successful and useful lives. There is scarcely to be found anywhere in this country a more nearly ideal family in which the father, mother and children are living exemplary lives, devoted to and considerate of each other, and striving to do their full share for humanity. Mrs. Walker's part in the development of this family life has been equally important with that of her husband, and she deserves and receives from those familiar with her life an equal share of the credit for the successes which have rewarded the labors of her husband and her children.

Aurelius Lansing Wall, dealer in lumber, Fargo, N. D., is a native of New York state, his birth occurring at Hornby, Steuben county, on October 20, 1848. His parents were Cornelius A. and Olive B. (Stanton) Wall. His father was a lumberman and banker. Grandparents were from England, and first came to Connecticut, and from there to Steuben county, New York. After completing his studies at the high school at Gale, White-

side county, Illinois, he went at the age of sixteen to Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in lumber shipping, came to North Dakota in March, 1882, and has been identified with the lumber business ever since. Mr. Wall served as alderman of Fargo, 1892-1893. State representative, 1902, and mayor of Fargo, 1904-1905. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and a charter member of the Fargo Commercial Club.

On October 27, 1870, he was married to Miss Ida V. Stebbins, who passed away on February 24, 1901; leaving one daughter, Lottie E. Wall, born March 9, 1885.

Robert B. Webb, a leading citizen of Glyndon, Clay county, Minnesota, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1846, and is a son of Sylvester T. and Eliza (Harrington) Webb. The mother died when Robert was nine years old, and his father then married Elizabeth Hemsted, a widow, who still survives at the age of eighty-three years. The father, who was born in Columbia county, New York, was a pioneer settler of Walworth county, and a prominent and prosperous farmer for many years, but when seventy years of age he retired from active work and moved to Springfield, Wis., where he now lives, and though eighty-five years old, is hale and hearty, in full possession of his faculties, and able to read without the aid of glasses.

Robert B. grew up on the old homestead in Walworth county, attending the district schools, and also for a short time, Milton Academy. In 1878 he settled on a farm on Buffalo river in Clay county, Minnesota, which he sold after two years, and moved to the village of Glyndon. Here he bought a quarter section of land, which he farmed for a number of years. His present farm of 230 acres, near the village, is finely improved with a good class of buildings and under a good state of cultivation. The soil is especially adapted to potato raising, the yield in 1908 being 150 bushels per acre.

Mr. Webb has always been an active man of affairs since settling at Glyndon, and has done much for the development of his town. He was for a number of years agent for the Minnesota & Dakota Elevator Company, at Glyndon, and also owned and conducted an agricultural implement store, which he sold to his son-in-law, Mr. Walter Share, in 1900. He has served as town

treasurer, assessor, justice of the peace, president of the village council, and chairman of the board of supervisors. In 1902, he was elected county commissioner, and still holds that office, being at present—1909—chairman of the board, under whose directions much has been done in the way of drainage of low lands. He is active in church work, and is a deacon of the Glyndon Congregational Church.

In 1868, Mr. Webb married Miss Amy E. Jewell, of Walworth county, Wisconsin, who departed this life in June, 1907. Of six children born to them, Mintie J., the eldest daughter, is deceased; Bertha, the third child, is the wife of Mr. F. A. Woodward, Glyndon; the fourth child, Clara, takes charge of the home since the mother's death; Hattie E., fifth child, is the wife of Walter Share, of Glyndon, and Robert B., Jr., the youngest child, carries on the farm. Their eldest son, Halbert L. Webb, is an active and wide-awake business man and a member of the firm of Jewel & Webb, of Duluth, Minn., and also operates a private elevator at Glyndon, making a specialty of buying barley and oats, and being known throughout the farming community as a popular and reliable dealer in his line.

William Henry Welch, M. D., a practicing physician, of Larimore, N. D., was born June 30, 1854, at Boston, Mass. His parents were Hosea Welch, Jr., and Harriet (Davling) Welch, natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. He received his education at the Caledonia county, Vt., Grammar School, and at the medical department of the Academy of Vermont. First came West in 1883, and in March of that year settled in Crookston, Minn., and removed from there to Larimore on December 1, 1889, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Had charge of Grand Forks County Hospital, as physician, from 1898 to 1904. Is a member of Grand Forks County Medical Society, North Dakota Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

On January 14, 1882, Dr. Welch was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Morrison, at Groton, Vt.

Frank A. Weld, president of the State Normal School of Minnesota, is universally known as one of the leading educators of the Northwest. He was born at Skowhegan, Maine, in the year, 1858, and he was educated in the Bloomfield Academy of his own



EDWIN J. WHEELER



town, and Colby University, at Waterville. Equipped with a knowledge afforded by two widely known schools, Mr. Weld headed for the Northwest, arriving in Minnesota in 1882. His first work in this state was at Zumbrota, where he served as superintendent of schools for five consecutive years. From there Mr. Weld repaired to Fergus Falls, where he officiated in the same capacity for five and a half years; after that he became the northwestern manager of the school book publishing house of D. C. Heath & Co., one of the largest printing houses of its kind in the union. Mr. Weld resigned this position to assume the superintendency of the public schools of Stillwater, where he remained until his appointment as president of the State Normal School, in the year 1889. Since that year he has been retained as the chief director of this seat of learning, and since his advent into the school the enrollment has trebled in numbers, and the general management of the institution has been brought to a plane of effectiveness.

Edwin J. Wheeler, mayor of Moorhead, is a specimen of the sturdy manhood that Minnesota is known to supply to the nation. Mr. Wheeler was born on a farm in Faribault, Minn., April 6, 1867, the eldest son of Gideon and Harriet (Hendricks) Wheeler. He was reared and educated in the high school at Blue Earth, Minn., and remained on the farm until he became of age. He then obtained employment as clerk in a general store at Blue Earth, where he remained until 1891, and decided to venture into business on his own account, and accordingly opened a store for general needs at Fairmont, and it was here that the Wheeler Land Company was organized in 1896, with a branch office at Moorhead. In 1898 Mr. Wheeler came to Moorhead, and the following year the company re-organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, with Edwin J. Wheeler as president; F. B. Herbert, vice-president, and John M. Dahlby, secretary; which company Mr. Wheeler now owns and controls with a surplus of several times its capital.

In politics Mr. Wheeler has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and during his service as mayor of Moorhead, to which office he was elected in 1907, the city has enjoyed a constant growth and advancement under his manage-

ment, second to none in the history of the city, while the Wheeler Land Company is one of the largest companies west of Minneapolis, and the largest land owner in Clay county, and is a boon to Clay county and the city of Moorhead.

Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Modern Brotherhood of America, and United Workmen.

In 1892 he was married to Miss Helen S. Evans, and they have a family of two children, viz.: Percy and Lewis.

Mrs. Wheeler is a native of Muncie, Ind., a daughter of Lewis D. Evans, now a resident of Moorhead.

Jerome W. Wheeler, president of the First National Bank of Crookston, Minn., was born in Kenosha, Wis., January 15, 1863, and, with an older brother, who resides in Chicago, were the only children of Jerome B. and Katherine (Deming) Wheeler, whose ancestry dates back to the Seventeenth century. His great grandmother on his mother's side was a daughter of Israel Putnam.

At the age of three years, Mr. Wheeler's father died, and his mother being a woman of extraordinary educational qualifications, conducted a private school in which she educated her sons and fitted them for college. Jerome entered the McMynn Academy at Racine, Wis., in 1878, from which he graduated with the class of 1880, thoroughly equipped for a business career. Soon after his graduation he secured a position as clerk in the Dan Head & Company's bank, in Kenosha, Wis., where he remained for about five years and then took a position as book-keeper in the First National Bank of Crookston. Here he worked until 1892, and engaged as cashier with the Scandia bank, where he remained three years, and in 1895, with his brother, A. D. Wheeler, purchased the controlling interest of the First National bank, which was founded in 1881 by the members of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000; this increased in 1884 to \$100,000, and the present capital stock is \$75,000. It is now one of the strongest banking institutions in the Northwest, and its details are carefully looked after by our subject.

Mr. Wheeler is one of the leaders of financial and social in-

terests in Polk county in ability and executive force, and is considered a valuable citizen in the community. For some twenty years Mr. Wheeler conducted an extensive real estate and loan business, in which he was very successful. He has been connected as a member with the State Bankers' Association for several years, is a member of the Commercial Club, and a promoter of every movement on foot for the advancement of Crookston and the Northwest.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Wheeler has served in various local offices and is a former chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and belongs to the Methodist Church. Fraternally he has long been a Mason and member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Shrine. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, and Order of Elks.

Mr. Wheeler was married in 1887 to Miss Eva Hill. They have three children, viz.: Katherine, Marion and Jerome W., Jr.

William H. White, proprietor of the oldest established lumber business in North Dakota, is one of the most progressive and enterprising men of the state. He was born in Whiting, Vt., July 31, 1851, in which state his ancestors have been identified with the Colonial and Revolutionary history and with the legislative enactments of the state for some generations back.

Mr. White is the son of Lyman P. White. His early life was spent in his native state of Vermont with his father, who was a business man; and probably from him he received that spirit of commercial activity which has so successfully enabled him to complete everything he undertakes. His education was completed at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

Mr. White began his lumber business in North Dakota, April 20, 1872. He sold and delivered at this time the bill of timber for the approach of the bridge over the Red river at Moorhead, which permitted a railroad to enter Dakota for the first time. He then rafted lumber down the Red river for sale to form the first building operations at Grand Forks. He opened up a yard in Fargo and Pembina, and in 1873 he conducted a lumber business at Bismarek, the first, also, in that part of the state. Since that

time, from his Fargo business, he has developed a system of twenty-three lumber yards located in different parts of the Red River valley. He has been continuously engaged in the lumber business in North Dakota during the past thirty-six years, and has been in business for a longer period of consecutive years than any other merchant in the state.

S. Bernhard Widlund is a prominent and successful business man of Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota. He was born at Ramsjö, Helsingland, Sweden, in 1878, and is one of a family of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. S. Widlund, who emigrated to the United States and settled at Cooperstown, N. D., in 1897.

Our subject attended the public schools in his native land and was graduated from there in 1893. He was a careful and diligent student, and after coming to this country in 1897, attended the common schools here, and the high school at Cooperstown, N. D. He devoted himself to mastering the English language, and also became proficient in the study and use of German, and maintained a high standing in his classes. Being ambitious to perfect himself and broaden his knowledge, he continued his studies by private correspondence, after leaving school. To better fit himself for business Mr. Widlund took a two-year commercial course in the North Dakota Business College, at Fargo, N. D., and began his business career as an employee of the Acme Harvester Company, and Avery Manufacturing Company, in charge of a department of the office at Fargo, and a part of the time as traveling salesman for the company, selling threshing machines, supplies and farm machines. He next became a law student, stenographic clerk and bookkeeper in the law office of attorneys Templeton and Rex, at Grand Forks, N. D., and began the study of law. His next position was as a clerk and teller in the First National bank, East Grand Forks, Minn., where he acquired his first practical experience in banking, which he found greatly to his liking, so that he pursued the study of same in all its branches, with the result that, in 1906, he was chosen assistant cashier of the First National bank, Hawley, Minn. Owing to his being away looking after lands in Williams county, North Dakota, he did not take up the duties of his office till April following his election, and then only for a few months,

for in October, 1906, he was made cashier and manager of the institution, an office which he now fills.

Mr. Widlund takes an active interest in all that tends to raise the moral tone of the community, and is actively identified with the Union Church, being a member of its board of trustees, and a teacher in its Sunday School, and sings in the church choir, having a fine tenor voice.

He is secretary of the Hawley branch of the American Society of Equity, and belongs to the Masonic Order, being now in preparation for membership in the commandery. He is an ex-member of the Sharpshooters' Union of Sweden, and holds a government medal for marksmanship.

Mr. Widlund's brother, Isadore Widlund, whose home is in Grand Forks, N. D., is at present—1909—vice-consul to Sweden for North Dakota.

Andrew H. Wije, of the firm of Wije & LaValley, real estate dealers of Moorhead, was born in Bergen, Norway, on April 1, 1858. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native town, and at the age of nineteen he came to America and located first in Eau Claire, Wis., where he remained from 1879 to 1882, coming to Moorhead in the fall of that year. He engaged in the general merchandise business and followed it for some six years. Well educated, ambitious and business-like, he became one of the popular men about town, and in 1888 was elected to the office of register of deeds and abstractor of Clay county, and held the same by re-election for four consecutive terms, and at the expiration of his last term he embarked in the real estate business, which he has since conducted successfully.

Mr. Wije is an active Republican in politics, is a member of the Commercial Club of Moorhead, the Royal Arcanum, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1891 he was married to Miss Helen Kjorstad, of Eau Claire, Wis., who died in 1895, leaving one child, Reuel.

Frank Wellington Wilder was born on a farm in Sterling, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1857. His father was Josiah Wilder, and his mother, Sophia P. (Hayden) Wilder. The subject of the sketch is a direct descendant of Thomas Wilder, who came to Massachusetts Bay some time not later than

1645, and settled in Lancaster, Mass., about three miles distant from the subject's birthplace. To this farm of his birthplace his great grandfather came about 150 years ago, and it remained in the family until his father's death. The ancestry is English. Mr. Wilder was educated in the local district school, the Clinton High School, Appleton Academy at New Ipswich, N. H., and in Tufts College, from which he graduated in 1880. He then studied law and was admitted to the bars in Iowa and Dakota territory, but did not practice his profession. He came West in 1882, and after a sojourn of six months in Iowa, came to North Dakota in March, 1883, when the present metropolis of Ramsey county was just beginning its existence. He remained there about four years and then came to Grand Forks in September, 1887. He formed a business connection with the Vermont Loan & Trust Company, and has been one of the officers of that corporation and a managing officer at Grand Forks ever since.

Mr. Wilder has never desired political preferment and has never held an elective office. He has, however, taken an active interest in public affairs and his influence has always been on the side of improved conditions in municipal affairs, and to a larger citizenship in every way. The city of Grand Forks is largely indebted to him and his efforts in securing its fine public library building. He was greatly interested in the organization of and was instrumental in procuring a gift for the erection of a library building from Mr. Carnegie and aided in securing donations from citizens for the site. He was appointed a member of the first public library board and has continued on the board ever since, having been continuously elected its president. Mr. Wilder was an enthusiastic member of the Pioneer Club from his arrival in the city until it was superseded by the Commercial Club, and has also been an active member of the Commercial Club from its organization. He is a member of the Franklin Club, and also of the Audubon Society.

Mr. Wilder was married September 20, 1893, at Geneseo, N. Y., to Miss Mary E. Booth. They have one daughter, Marjorie Booth Wilder, born January 9, 1896.

Herman Winterer, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., was born January 1, 1857, and is a son of Otto and Francisca



FRANK W. WILDER

(Kohlfrath) Winterer, both natives of Ettenheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. The father learned the locksmith's trade in his native land, and after coming to this country in his early manhood, worked in a locomotive shop in Philadelphia, and was married there. In 1858 he settled with his family on a land claim in Sibley county, Minnesota. Nine years later, in 1867, the family moved onto a farm in Nicollet county, near Lake Prairie, where he lived to the time of his decease, in 1889. His wife died in 1882, leaving a large family of children.

Our subject made good use of such educational advantages as he had in the district schools, and by study at home at odd times during his boyhood, and then helped himself by teaching so that he was able to attend the high school at Le Sueur. His aim and desire were to fit himself for the legal profession, and with that in view entered the University of Minnesota, in 1877, and completed a four years' course of study, and in 1882 was graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa.

In the spring of 1883, Mr. Winterer went to Valley City, N. D., and began his career as a lawyer. He had no capital other than his native abilities, but firm in his determination to succeed, faced every discouragement with courage and soon made his influence felt. A few months after settling at Valley City he became associated as a partner with Judge Seth Mills, whose decease soon afterward left Mr. Winterer to carry on the practice alone for a time. Later his younger brother, Edward, joined him; the firm being Winterer & Winterer—a name which soon became well known through a successful and growing practice.

Mr. Winterer has been somewhat active in political matters, and in 1890 was elected state's attorney for Barnes county on the Democratic ticket, by a large majority in a hotly contested election. Two years later and again in 1894, he was re-elected by a unanimous vote of the county; and at the end of his term his brother became his successor in the office. His conduct of the office was efficient; among the important matters litigated being certain tax cases growing out of the Northern Pacific land grant.

Mr. Winterer has declined judicial positions on several occasions, preferring the emoluments of his practice, which takes him into the state and federal courts of North and South Dakota,

Minnesota and Iowa, and in 1898 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Winterer takes an active interest in affairs aside from his professional work. He was president of the board of education of Valley City for ten years. He was for many years vice-president, and is now president of the First National Bank of Valley City.

He belongs to the State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and has served as president of the District Bar Association, and was recently one of the twelve lawyers recommended to the governor of the state for appointment to the supreme judgeship. He is vice-president of the Middle West Fire Insurance Company, which does business throughout North Dakota and parts of Minnesota, deals largely in real estate, and owns several valuable farms. He is actively identified with fraternal orders, being past grand commander in Masonry, a member of Knights of Pythias, a member of El Zagol Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Fargo, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Winterer is a lover of hunting and fishing, and at present is president of the Game and Fish Board of Control for the state of North Dakota.

On January 1, 1887, Mr. Winterer married Emma A., daughter of Mr. Cyrus G. Myrick, of Le Suer, who was noted for her learning and scholarly attainments.

Mrs. Winterer is an alumnae of the Le Suer High School, and is a woman of culture and refinement, who presides with dignity and womanly grace over their happy home. They have four children, viz.: Florence Nightingale, Franceska Eloise, Hermione and Harriet Marion.

Victor Scott Wisner, D. D. S., is one of the substantial citizens of Grand Forks county, North Dakota, and prominent in his profession at Larimore, his place of residence. He is a native of Florida, Orange county, New York, and was born March 18, 1856, William P. and Mary (Roe) Wisner, his mother being of a noted Orange county family. He had good educational advantages in his boyhood, and after graduating from Newburgh, N. Y., High School, spent some time clerking in a bank there. About 1880, Dr. Wisner joined the rush of settlers to North Dakota and took

up his residence at Grand Forks, in the summer of that year. He at once secured a homestead and tree claim and lived on them, and got them broken up and subdued, and while thus employed bought an additional half section, making his holdings 640 acres. Being now in a position to carry out a purpose which he had long cherished, of fitting himself for the dental profession, he took a course of study at the Northwestern Dental College, Chicago, where he graduated. Returning to Grand Forks, he began the practice of his profession, but in 1892 removed to Larimore, his present home.

Dr. Wisner is a Republican, and has been actively identified with public and civic affairs since settling at Larimore. He served four years as city auditor, was four years a member of the city council, and in 1905 was elected mayor for a term of four years. At the November election of 1908 he was elected to the Eleventh Legislative Assembly of North Dakota, and served on a number of important committees, and faithfully discharged his duties for the best interests of the Fifth district, from which he was elected.

Dr. Wisner has devoted a great deal of time to the duties of his office since he became mayor, and has been a leader in numerous improvements and public utilities, such as paving, curbing and filling streets, laying sidewalks, providing for public parks, etc. Dr. Wisner is a leader in social life of the young city, and in the Masonic Order takes a lively interest, having passed all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, and served as secretary of his lodge, and as master for three years.

On May 31, 1893, Dr. Wisner married Miss Lillian M., daughter of Robert W. and Elizabeth (Durling) DeKay, of Warwick, N. Y.

William Horace Witherstine, M. D., of Grand Forks, was born November 7, 1880, at Dover, Minn., the son of Dr. Horace H. and Amelia Witherstine. Father, a prominent physician of Olmstead county, Minnesota, and member of the state legislature. Parents are both descendants from German stock.

Our subject, William Horace, received his preliminary education in the district schools of Rochester, Minn., and his college course at the Chicago University, graduated from the Rush Med-

ical College in 1904, 1904 to 1906 was spent in the Cook County Hospital, as assistant surgeon, and after one year of practice at Rochester, Minn., removed to Grand Forks, N. D., August, 1907, and began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Southern Minnesota Medical Society, Minnesota State Medical Society, and the American Medical Society. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, and a member of many other local fraternal and social societies.

Dr. Witherstine was married at Joliet, Ill., to Miss Ida A. Dahlen, June 1, 1906. One child, Ruth L., born to this union, died in infancy.

John Henry Worst, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, where he was born on a farm, December 23, 1850, and is of Holland descent. He is the son of George and Margaret Worst and was educated at Smithville (Ohio) Academy and Ashland (Ohio) University. He was a farmer, followed mercantile pursuits for a period, and also was editor prior to 1883, when he came to North Dakota, taking up his residence on a homestead in Emmons county, this state. From 1883 to 1889 he was superintendent of the public schools of Emmons county, and at the last named date was elected a member of the state senate from the twenty-sixth legislative district, and served in that capacity from 1889 to 1894. In 1895 he was elected lieutenant governor and served in that capacity until 1896, when he was made president of the North Dakota Agricultural College and director of the government experiment station, both of which positions he is still holding. Dr. Worst is a Free Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a member also of the Elks.

October, 1876, he was married, in Wayne county, Ohio, to Susan Wohlgamuth. Three children have been granted to them, as follows: Olive Jeanette, Clayton Le Roy and Lloyd Warner. Mr. and Mrs. Worst are members of the German Baptist church.

Gustav B. Wollan was born in Glenwood, Minn., on September 21, 1877, and is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Casper T. Wollan, who were both natives of Norway and came to America when they were each twelve years of age. They were married at Glenwood on January 10, 1875, and made it their home ever

afterward, where Mr. Wollan has followed the general mercantile business since 1871. He was also instrumental in organizing the Fremad Association, a stock company, in 1874, and since then has been its president and general manager and is still its active head. Mr. Wollan is also interested in banking and the lumber business at Glenwood. Mr. and Mrs. Wollan were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living.

Gustav B. finished the high school and entered Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, in the fall of 1893, at the age of sixteen years. Four years later he graduated from that institution, and for one year was engaged in teaching English and Greek at the Glenwood Academy at Glenwood, Minn. He then took a position as bookkeeper in the Pope County Bank and was soon promoted to assistant cashier and remained in this capacity for three years. His next position was with the Fremad Association, for which he was advertising manager about two years, and in the spring of 1903 he became a partner in the Gopher State Printing Company, publishers of the "Glenwood Gopher," of which he was editor until the dissolution of the firm early in 1905. He was married on June 15, 1903, to Minnie S. Bergh, of St. Paul, Minn., and lived in Glenwood until 1905. He then moved to St. Paul, where he was employed for a time by the American Guaranty Company. In September of the same year he entered the employ of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company; in 1907 he resigned this position to become the northwest editor of the Duluth Daily News Tribune, and on April 1, 1908, he accepted the position of managing editor of the Barnesville Record-Review. In the 1901 session of the Minnesota Legislature, Mr. Wollan served as clerk of the reapportionment and appropriations committees; in the 1903 and 1905 sessions he was assistant secretary of the State Senate. He was the first president of the North Central Minnesota Retail Lumbermen's Association, and declined a re-election. He was for three years a director of the Minnesota Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' Association for the Seventh Congressional District.

Mrs. Wollan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ole O. Bergh, both natives of Norway. She was born in St. Paul on June 13, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Bergh have three children—Arthur Bergh

is the well-known violinist and composer of New York city, and Alice now ranks among the leading amateur pianists of St. Paul. Mrs. Wollan began the study of the piano at six years of age, and at the time of her marriage was generally recognized as the best lady pianist and accompanist in the Twin Cities, with one exception.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wollan were reared in the Lutheran faith and are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod.

INDEX.

- Aborigines, The, 538.
- Academy Sacred Heart, 517.
- Acreage and Productions, 242.
- Admission, Proclamation, 65.
- Advices Peace, 276.
- Affiliation Plan, 305.
- Agassiz Lake, 26.
- Age, Ice, 24.
- Age, Ice Time Since, 30.
- Agriculture, 194.
- Agriculture and Labor, 68.
- Agricultural College, N. D., 306.
- Agricultural Resources, 791.
- Agricultural Society, Cass Co., 511.
- Alley, W. H., 948.
- Along Red River, 1870-71, 578.
- Arnold, Horace F., 646.
- Aspects and Conditions, 583.
- Assembly, First Sessions of, 70.
- Association, Northwestern Savings, 507.
- Association, Old Settlers, 96.
- Association, State Fair, 512.
- Association, Young Men's Christian, 515.
- Association, Young Men's Christian, Grand Forks, 620.
- Auditors, 67.
- Bachelors Grove, 603.
- Bailey, Walter D., 869.
- Ballad of the Red, 343.
- Banks and Bankers, 505.
- Banks and Banking, 882.
- Bank, Bronson State, 930.
- Bank, Citizens' State, 930.
- Bank, Citizens', of Lisbon, 770.
- Bank, Fargo National, 507.
- Bank, First National, Fargo, 505.
- Bank, First National, Hallock, 930.
- Bank, First National, Hawley, 824.
- Bank, First National, Moorhead, 805.
- Bank, First National, Warren, 848.
- Bank, First State, Lancaster, 931.
- Bank, Moorhead National, 805.
- Bank, Moorhead State, 806.
- Bank, Northern Trust, 507.
- Bank of Orleans, 931.
- Bank, Red River Valley National, 506.
- Bank, State, of Alvarado, 848.
- Bank, State, of Donaldson, 930.
- Bank, State, Hawley, 824.
- Bank, State, Humboldt, 931.
- Bank, State, of Karlstad, 930.
- Bank, State, of Kennedy, 930.
- Bank, State, of Lisbon, 769.
- Bank, State, of Orleans, 930.
- Bank, State, of Pelan, 931.
- Bank, of St. Vincent, 929.
- Bank, State, Warren, 847.
- Bank, The, Commercial, 508.
- Bank, Swedish-American, 848.
- Barnes County, 700.
- Barnesville, 825.
- Battalion, Hatehe's, 574.
- Baptist, Ordained, 432.
- Become Chief, 275.
- Beginning, Grafton's, 678.
- Belcourt, Father, 407.
- Bench and Bar, Ransom County, 773.
- Bench and Bar, Kittson County, 944.
- Berg Studio, 632.
- Black Hills by Ox Cart, 333.
- Blakley, Robert, 600.
- Blood Always Tells, 273.
- Biographical Sketches, Old Settlers, 133.
- Birth, The County's, 680.
- Board of Trade, Warren, 849.
- Boat, Novel Ferry, 664.
- Boating on Red River, 339.
- Bogstad, President, 817.
- Botanical Investigation, 185.
- Breckenridge, 909.

- Bristol & Sweet Harness Co., 520.
 Buffalo, 536.
 Buffalo, Disappearance of, 575.
 Buffalo Hunt, 554.
 Buffalo in Numbers, 663.
 Buildings, 814.
 Buildings and Grounds, 304.
 Building Record, 317.
 Builders, The Mound, 839.
 Business Concerns, 804.
 Buttz and Colton Contest, 770.
 Buttzville, 783.
 By-Laws, 107.

 Camp Hayes, 743-744.
 Camp McClaren, 745.
 Cart Trails, The Old, 584.
 Casey, Prof. Thomas, 889.
 Cashel, John L., 681.
 Casselton, 535.
 Catfish, Aristocracy of, 481.
 Cathedral, Gethsemane, 523.
 Cavalier County, 650.
 Cavalier, Charles Letter, 244.
 Central Position, 956.
 Chapin, J. E., 530.
 Chase, Kelsey D., 870.
 Chesley, James A., 521.
 Chiefs, Last of, 278.
 Chief Votes, 277.
 Christianson Drug Co., 519.
 Churches, The, 376.
 Churches, Barnesville, 827.
 Church, Baptist, 431.
 Church, Baptist, Grand Forks, 619.
 Church, First Baptist, 527.
 Church, Catholic, 376.
 Church, Catholic, Crookston, 895.
 Church, Catholic, Grand Forks, 618.
 Church, Catholic, Hallock, 942.
 Church, Catholic, Moorhead, 818.
 Church, Children of Israel, 619.
 Church, Christian Scientists, 619.
 Church, Congregational, 433.
 Church, Congregational, Crookston, 903.
 Church, Congregational, Moorhead, 819.
 Church, Episcopal, 427.
 Church, Episcopal, Crookston, 901.
 Church, Episcopal, Hallock, 942.
 Church, Episcopal, Moorhead, 818.
 Church, Evangelical Association, 530.
 Church, Evangelical, Norwegian, 829.
 Churches, Fargo, 523.
 Church, German Evangelical Society, 619.
 Churches, Grand Forks, 618.
 Church, Evangelical Lutheran, 928.
 Church, Hauges, Lutheran, 902.
 Churches, Lisbon, 767.
 Church, Lutheran, Moorhead, 819.
 Church, Norwegian Lutheran, 928.
 Church, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Fargo, 527.
 Church, Norwegian Lutheran Synod, 619.
 Church, Pontopidan Lutheran, 530.
 Church, St. Marks' English Evangelical Lutheran, 529.
 Church, St. Paul's Parish, 619.
 Church, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, 528.
 Church, Swedish Lutheran, Fargo, 529.
 Church, Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, 927-928.
 Church, Synod, Lutheran, 830.
 Church, Trinity, Lutheran, 619.
 Church, Zion, Lutheran, Grand Forks, 619.
 Church, United Lutheran, 857.
 Church, Lutheran, Ulen, 829.
 Churches of Kittson County, 926.
 Church, Our Savior, 902.
 Church, Other Organizations, 619.
 Churches, Organized, 431.
 Church, Jewish Synagogue, 530.
 Church, Broadway, Methodist, 525.
 Church, First M. E., 526.
 Church, M. E., Crookston, 899.
 Church, M. E., Hallock, 942.
 Church, M. E., Moorhead, 818.
 Church, M. E., Valley City, 702.
 Church, M. E., Warren, 852.
 Church, Union, Hawley, 824.
 Church, Scandinavian Baptist, 528.
 Church, Scandinavian Methodist, 858.
 Church, Swedish Baptist, Fargo, 528.
 Church, Swedish Mission, 856-928.
 Church, Swedish Mission, Hallock, 942.
 Church, Synod, Warren, 859.
 Church, Hope, Presbyterian, 927.
 Church, Presbyterian, Bismarck, 432.
 Church, Presbyterian, 432.
 Church, Presbyterian, Crookston, 898.
 Church, Presbyterian, Grand Forks, 618.
 Church, Presbyterian, Hallock, 942.
 Church, Presbyterian, Moorhead, 817.
 Church, Presbyterian, Warren, 854.
 City, Organization of, 499.
 Clause Inserted, 294.

- Clay County, 789.
Clerks County, 836.
Clergy, The, 525.
Climate, 962.
Club, Commercial, Fargo, 508.
College, Aakers' Business, 515.
College, Concordia, 811.
College, Dakota Business, 515.
College, Eclectic, 892.
College, Fargo, 515.
Coming of Swiss, 955.
Commercial, 518.
Comstock, 830.
Communication, 718.
Cooper, Thomas E., 686.
Coquart, Claude G., 424.
Council, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.
County Auditors, Grand Forks, 629.
County Building, 931.
County, Cass, Early Settlement of, 463.
Counties, Creation of, 586.
Country, Isolation of, 545.
County Organized, 720.
Court, District, 727.
Court House, 495.
Crookston, 887.
Cultivation, 236.
- Dakota, Launching of, 354.
Dalrymple Farm, 232.
Darrow, Dr. Edward M., 535.
Davis, E. C., 869.
Dead Are Remembered, 270.
Dedication, 814.
Dedicated, Houses of Worship, 432.
de Lendrecie, O. J., 519.
Description of Country, 718.
Development, Forty Years of, 73.
Dog Train, Voyageurs of, 481.
Dogs Kept Them Warm, 662.
Drug Stores, Grand Forks, 629.
Duluth Elevator Co., 633.
Dumoulin, J. S. N., 396.
- East Grand Forks, 647.
Egbert, Capt. George, 531.
Enderlin City, 975.
Era, Archean, 18.
Events, 802.
Expedition, Cunningham's, 575.
Expedition, Major Long's, 546.
- Failure as Farmers, 271.
Failures, Causes of, 235.
Fair Grounds, 846.
Fair, State, 797.
- Falsom, John B., 521.
Fargo Bridge & Iron Co., 519.
Fargo, City of, 485.
Fargo College, 321.
Fargo Cornice Co., 519.
Fargo Hotels, 522.
Fargo Infirmary of Osteopathy, 518.
Fargo of Today, 503.
Fargo, Township Organization of, 494.
Farmer Indians, 295.
Felt Drouth Coming, 272.
Fire Department, Grand Forks, 628.
Fire Department, Moorhead, 807.
Fire of 1893, 496.
First Day, 111.
First Schoolhouse, Hawley, 824.
First Steamer on Red River, 569.
Flouring Mills, 218.
Fontaine, Louis, 872.
Fort Abercrombie, 153, 565, 694.
Fort Ransom, 716.
Forum, The, 510.
Fourth of July on Sheyenne, 741.
Fowt & Porterfield, 519.
Fram, Norwegian Weekly, 510.
Fruits, Wild, 964.
Fur Companies, The, 540.
Fur Trade, The Grip of, 562.
- Generals, Attorney, 67.
Georgetown, 825.
Gifts, 306.
Glyndon, 820.
Gold Excitement, 748.
Good Haul, 295.
Government, 304.
Government Granted, 47.
Governors, 66.
Governors, Lieutenant, 66.
Governor, Vote for, 64.
Graduates, 303-314.
Grand Forks Bottling Works, 632.
Grand Forks City, 613.
Grand Forks County, 537.
Grand Forks County Organized, 588.
Grand Forks Police Chief, 627.
Grandin Farm, 233.
Griggs, Capt. Alexander, 341.
Gronna, Asle J., 671.
Growth, Wonderful, 679.
Guard, National, 461.
Guests of God, 166.
- Haggart, John E., 531.
Holcomb, Geo. E., 948.
Hallock of Today, 940.

- Hallock Village, 937.
 Hancock Bros., 520.
 Harlan, Dr. W. F., 631.
 Harrington, Hubert, 519.
 Harvesting Machines, 356.
 Hawley, 821.
 Higher Education, 298.
 Historical, 729.
 History, Educational, Cass County, 512.
 History, Geological, 15.
 His Oratory, 278.
 Hodgson, W. D., 521.
 Holes, James, 531.
 Holton, Hon. John, 880.
 Honorary Members, 116.
 Hotel, Arlington Park, 625.
 Hotels and Early Boarding Houses, 623.
 Hotel, Columbia, 522.
 Hotel, Continental, 522.
 Hotel, Dacota, 624.
 Hotel, Elliott, 522.
 Hotel, Frederick, 625.
 Hotel, Gardner, 523.
 Hotel, Headquarter, 522.
 Hotel, The Ingalls, 624.
 Hotel, Metropole, 523.
 Hotel, Northern, 626.
 Hotel, The Prescott, 523.
 Hotel, The Waldorf, 522.
 Hotel, Winship, 163.
 Hospital, Deaconess, 620.
 Hospital, Guard-house, 717.
 Hospital, St. John's, 516.
 Hospital, St. Luke's, 517.
 Hospital, Swedish, 819.
 House, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.
 House, Fargo, 522.
 House, Father Genin Mission, 493.
 House, Martin, 522.
 House, The Park, 624.
 House, Sherman, 522.
 Houston, Robert, 869.
 How Originated, 812.
 Hubbard, Newton K., 534.
 Hudson Bay Fur Company, 370.
 Icelanders in Valley, 251.
 Incorporated, Warren, 846.
 Immigrants, 954.
 Immigration, 870.
 Indians, Claim, 293.
 Indians, The, 259.
 Indians, 718.
 Inkster, George T., 606.
 Insurance, Commissioners of, 68.
 Instructors, Number of, 303.
 Items of Interest, 817.
 International, The, 572.
 Judges, District Court, 69.
 Judges, Marshall County, 836.
 Judges, Supreme Court, 69.
 Judicial History, 873.
 Keeney, Gordon J., 532.
 Kittson County, 923, 961.
 Kurtz, 821.
 Land Company, Puget Sound, 490.
 Landmarks, Old, 712.
 Lane, William J., 521.
 Larimore, City of, 635.
 Legislation, 237.
 Legislative and Judicial Districts, 590.
 Lisbon City, 759.
 Little Crow, 284.
 Little Fish, 274.
 Local Politics, 877.
 Location, 717.
 Lodges, Crookston, 893.
 Lodges, Valley City, 702.
 Losses Not Reimbursed, 296.
 Lounsberry, Clement A., 533.
 Lowell, Jacob, 534.
 Lower Red River Valley, 953.
 Luger Furniture Co., 519.
 Lumber and Timber, 361.
 Maloney, Capt. Hugh, 624.
 Maloney, Charles, 624.
 Manitoba Opened Up, 576.
 Manufacturers, Grand Forks, 621.
 Marshall County, 831.
 Martin, Terrance, 532.
 Mayville Normal School, 312.
 McCullough, Michael, 837.
 McHench, Andrew, 531.
 McIntire, Ezra E., 889.
 Members, 70-71.
 Merchants Transfer Co., 627.
 Miscellaneous, 933.
 Metal Culvert Co., 520.
 Military, 880.
 Minnesota, 788.
 Minnesota a Summer Resort, 795.
 Mines, 718.
 Minutes, Official, 110.
 Miscellaneous, 314.
 Missions, Indian, 416-419.
 Mix, Maj. Charles H., 905.

- Moorhead Citizen, 808.
Moorhead Independent, 808.
Moorhead News, 807.
Mortgage Companies, 521.
- Navigation on Red River, 499.
Nelson County, 668.
Nelson, Edward, 948.
Newspapers, Barnes County, 703.
Newspapers, Enderlin, 776.
Newspapers, Kittson County, 935.
Newspapers, Red River Valley, 441.
Nicollet, Jean N., 552.
Normal School Building, 313.
Norman County, 967.
North Dakota State, 62.
Northwestern Mortgage Co., 521.
Norwegians and Icelanders, 246.
Notice, Election, 45.
Nyvoll, Rev. J. A., 819.
- Mail, Passenger and Freight, 336.
Mail Route, First, 220.
- Officers, Marshall County, 835.
Officers, Territorial, 47.
Ofsthun, C. O., 948.
Oldest Settler, 148.
Old Settlers, Representative, 530.
Old Timers in Valley, 549.
One Child, 277.
O'Neil, Harry, 532.
Opportunities, 796.
Organization, 304.
Organization, Clay County, 801.
Organization, Polk County, 866.
Organization of Towns, 924.
Organization, Township, 728, 834.
Other Villages, 787.
Owego Colony, 733.
Owen, David Dale, 558.
Ox Cart, Pioneers of, 482.
- Past and Present, 847.
Pembina County, 650.
Pinkham, Hon. Nahum B., 533.
Pioneers, Cass County, 481.
Plat Townsite, 492.
Political History, 450.
Political, Polk County, 876.
Political Representation, 562.
Polk County, 860.
Population, 593, 868.
Population, Wealth, 234.
Postoffice, First in North Dakota, 561.
Postoffice, History, 616.
Potatoes, Other Vegetables, 964.
- Press, The, 509.
Public Instruction, Superintendent, 67.
- Quarters, 717.
- Railroads, 872.
Railroads, Approach of, 577.
Railroads, Commissioners of, 68.
Railroads, Development by, 231.
Railroad, Great Northern, 349.
Railroad, Northern Pacific, 346.
Railroads of Red River Valley, 346.
Railways, Street, 496.
Ramson County, 707.
Rasmussen, Bemis & Co., 626.
Reasons of Mortality, 270.
Red Men Bury the Hatchet, 566.
Red River Valley Marble Works, 628.
Red River Valley Mortgage Co., 521.
Reminiscences of Fifty Years, 661.
Reservation, 718.
Resources of Minnesota, 244.
Respected at Washington, 276.
Richland County, 693.
River Cart, 332.
Roberts, S. G., 533.
Roeske, Patrick H., 774.
Rumley, M., Company, 633.
Rush, Came With, 678.
- Sabin, 825.
Sampson, Bernhard, 869.
Saugstad, Hon. J., 880.
School and Its Work, 318.
Schools, Barnes County, 703.
School, Bible Institute, 816.
School of Commerce, 815.
Schools, Crookston, 887.
Schools, Grand Forks, 617.
School of Elocution, 815.
Schools, Enderlin, 777.
Schools, Fargo Public, 514.
School for Girls, 815.
Schools of Hallock, 941.
Schools of Kittson County, 933.
School Management, 314.
School, Manual Training, 815.
Schools, Marshall County, 838.
Schools, Moorhead, 808.
School, Moorhead Normal, 809.
School of Music, 815.
Schools of Nelson County, 670.
School, Normal Valley City, 704.
Schools, N. W. Experiment Farm, 891.
Schools, Polk County, 881.
School Repository, 816.
Schools, State Normal, 310.

- School, The Classic, 814.
 School, The Normal, 815.
 School of Science, 320.
 School System, 794.
 Schools of Ransom County, 753.
 Second Day, 116.
 Secretary and Treasurer, 131.
 Selkirk Colony, The, 543.
 Senator, 70.
 Senate Bill 196, 124.
 Settlement, Early, 862.
 Settlements, Forest River, 605.
 Settlement, The First, 581.
 Settlement, The Northwood, 596.
 Settlements, The Timber, 593.
 Settlements, Upper Turtle River, 599.
 Settlers, Our Early, 676.
 Settlers, Old Barnes County, 704.
 Settlers, Timber, Remarks On, 607.
 Settlers of Other Groves, 604.
 Shack, Old Sod, 114.
 Sheldon, 778.
 Sheldon Long Ago, 779.
 Sibley Trail, 738.
 Sioux War, 280.
 Societies, Lisbon, 766.
 Societies, Warren, 850.
 Soil and Climate, 793.
 Soldiers' Home, 768.
 St. Vincent, Minn., 943.
 Stage Coach, Passengers by, 483.
 Stage Line, 570.
 State, Secretaries of, 66.
 Steamboats, 221.
 Steamboat Era, Beginning of, 566.
 Steamboat Line, 803.
 Stephens, Hon. A. D., 879.
 Stevens, T. T., 600.
 Store Houses, 717.
 Story, Old Timers, 136.
 Stoughton, James M., 599.
 Strabane Township, 606.
 Subsistence, 718.
 Supply Depots, 718.
 Survey, The Government, 595.
 Swem, T. M., Photographer, 520.
 Tavern, Budge's, 163.
 Temple, Masonic, 496.
 Territory, Dakota, 45, 412.
 Thimens, Capt. Charles B., 342.
 Thorson, N. Anthony, 906.
 Time, Cenozoic, 21.
 Time, Mesozoic, 20.
 Time, Paleozoic, 18.
 Topography, 32.
 Tower City, 536.
 Township, Turtle River, 598.
 Traders and Trappers, 555.
 Traill County, 689.
 Trail, Fort Totten, 609.
 Trails, Old Wagon, 608.
 Transformation, 960.
 Treasurers, 67.
 Ulen, 827.
 Union Commercial College, 631.
 University, North Dakota, 298.
 United States Land Office, 592, 875.
 Valley City, 701.
 Valley City Normal School, 314.
 Walker Bros. & Hardy, 518.
 Walsh County, 675.
 Walsh, Edmund M., 864.
 Warren, City of, 841.
 Warren Register, 851.
 Warren Townsite Co., 845.
 Warrior, Not Great, 274.
 Water and Wood, 718.
 Water Works, Grand Forks, 628.
 Way, Walked All, 677.
 Wedding Festivities, 135.
 Wenzel, Charles, 838.
 Wesley College, 324.
 Wilkin County, 908.
 Wonderful Fertility, 963.
 Wheat Farming, Old and New Methods, 240.
 Wheat for Red River, 954.
 Wheat Production, 241.
 Wheat Raising, 212.
 Wheat Raising Near Ft. Abercrombie, 231.
 Wheat Raising Near Pembina River, 223.
 Wheat Raising, Selkirk Colony, 213.
 Wheelock & Wheelock, 521.
 White, W. H., Lumber Co., 520.
 Woods, Major Pope, Captain, 559.
 Yetter, Elmer C., 948.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

- Aaker, Hans H., 973.
 Ackerman, William, 174.
 Ames, Francis W., 974.
 Anderson, Anton O., 975.
 Anderson, Wm. J., 173.
 Aantson, I. E., 774.
 Austinson, A. T., 976.
 Austinson, Torkle, 978.

 Bailey, William J., 978.
 Beecher, David H., 979.
 Blaisdell, Hon. Alfred, 980.
 Bolstad, Ole, 982.
 Bosard, James H., 177.
 Bouvette, Joseph E., 965.
 Brandt, John F., 982.
 Brown, Gen. William H., 983.
 Bruce, Andrew A., 985.
 Burke, Gov. John, 985.
 Buttz, Maj. Charles W., 784.

 Camp, Maj. William, 133.
 Campbell, William, 173.
 Canniff, James A., 987.
 Carmody, Hon. John, 987.
 Catlin, Frank A., 989.
 Catlin, Irving S., 988.
 Cavalier, Charles T., 167.
 Cavanagh, Dr. James E., 990.
 Christianson, Anton, 991.
 Clifford, George B., 991.
 Colburn, Adna, 993.
 Colby, Charles E., 994.
 Comstock, Solomon G., 995.
 Cooper, E. C., 996.
 Crum, Taylor, 996.
 Cummings, E. D., 997.
 Cyr, Alphonse, M. D., 998.

 Darrow, Daniel C., M. D., 998.
 Davy, W. H., 1000.
 DeLaney, James A., 166.

 DeReemer, Joseph B., 1001.
 DeLandrecie, O. J., 999.
 Diemert, William H., 1002.
 Dinnie Brothers, 1003.
 Driscoll, Dennis W., 171.
 Duklet, Peter M., 1004.
 Dunlop, Stevenson, 1005.

 Edwards, Maj. A. W., 181.
 Evans, Arne, 1006.
 Evans, Ole, 1006.

 Feragen, Johannes O., 1007.
 Fisk, Hon. Charles J., 1008.
 Fretz, Eugene, Jr., 1010.

 Gaunt, John A., 1010.
 Gilbertson, H. O., 1011.
 Gilbreath, W. C., 1012.
 Glaisyer, Herbert, 1012.
 Glass, William J., 1014.
 Goddard, William C., 1015.
 Godfrey, Joseph V., 1015.
 Gram, Charles A., 1016.
 Gray, Enos, 1016.
 Griggs, Alexander, 170.
 Grover, H. H., 1017.

 Hagen, Olaf J., B. Sc., M. D., 1018.
 Hagen, T. J., 1019.
 Haggart, Hon. John E., 179.
 Hallock, Charles, 942.
 Hammet, William G., 1019.
 Hanna, Hon. Louis B., 1020.
 Hansbrough, Henry C., 1021.
 Hansen, Christian M., 1023.
 Hanson, Nels, 1023.
 Hanson, Oliver S., 1024.
 Hassell, Louis K., 1024.
 Hauge, Rev. S. G., 1025.
 Hedenberg, R. R., 949.
 Heimark, Dr. Knut, O. E., 1026.

- Helgeson, Knud, 1027.
 Herring, Fred, 1028.
 Hitterdal, Mrs. Lars O., 1030.
 Holes, James, 1032.
 Holman, Iver, 1031.
 Holt, Ben F., 1033.
 Houglum, Andrew O., 1034.
 Hubbard, Newton K., 1034.
 Hunter, Adison I., 1035.
 Hunter, Kenneth C., 1036.

 Jardine, Jno. R., 171.
 Johnson, Andrew, 1036.
 Johnson, Fred, 1037.
 Johnson, Julius C., 1039.
 Johnston, John F., 1038.

 Kennedy, James, 1040.
 Kiefer, Philip H., 1041.
 Klemmetson, Elling, 1042.
 Klemmetson, Helge, 1043.
 Knudson, Oliver, 1045.
 Knudson, Oscar C. G., 1045.
 Konzen, P. H., 949.

 Lambert, Frank, Jr., 921.
 La Moure, Judson, 1046.
 Lamphere, George N., 1047.
 Landt, Arthur B., 1047.
 Larimore, Newel G., 1048.
 Lewis, Robert S., 1049.
 Linwell, Hon. Martin V., 1051.

 Mackall, Benjamin F., 1052.
 Madison, Edward J., 1053.
 Marden, Charles S., 1054.
 Mathews, James H., 1055.
 McCartan, Arthur A., 1057.
 McCoy, Robert H., 1058.
 McDonald, Aaron, 1059.
 McDonald, Donald, 1060.
 McGrath, Dennis F., 1061.
 McGrath, John, 1062.
 McGrath, Thomas, 1064.
 McKendry, James C., 1065.
 McPhee, John D., 1065.
 Melbye, O. C., 1066.
 Merritt, William H., 1067.
 Miller, Charles E., 1068.
 Misner, Harvey C., 1069.
 Mitterling, Birt E., 1070.
 Mooney, William J., 1071.
 Murphy, Michael F., 1072.

 Nash, William C., 1073.
 Nedburge, Knud, 1074.
 Nelson, Christopher E., 1075.

 Nelson, Edward, 951.
 Nelson, E. A., 951.
 Nisbet, Thomas, 1075.
 Norman, Moses, 1076.
 Nykreim, S. M. T., 1077.

 Paulson, Christian, 1078.
 Peake, Amasa P., 1079.
 Peirce, Joseph D., 1081.
 Perley, George E., 1082.
 Peterson, Axel W., 1083.
 Poupore, Joseph R., 1084.
 Price, William J., 1086.
 Pugh, Thomas H., 1087.

 Red River Brick Corporation, 1123.
 Reiersgaarden, Even O., 1088.
 Reiersgord, Ole E., 1087.
 Richardson, Luther B., 1089.
 Roberts, Mitchel, 917.
 Roberts, Samuel G., 1090.
 Rounsevall, Dr. A. P., 1091.
 Runck, Mathias, 1092.
 Rushfeldt, Hans, 1093.
 Russell, George C., 1094.
 Rutledge, Samuel W., M. D., 1095.

 Sandager, Andrew, 1095.
 Sarles, E. Y., 1096.
 Scarff, Mark Tunis, 1097.
 Schroeder, Edward C., 1098.
 Schroeder, Henry, 1099.
 Scott, John W., 1101.
 Scott, Rev. John, 178.
 Sharp, James H., 1102.
 Shirley, Halvor L., 1103.
 Skalet, Ole, 1104.
 Skulason, Bardi G., 1105.
 Sliper, Peder, 1106.
 Songstad, Otto, 1107.
 Spaulding, Burleigh F., 1108.
 Spriggs, William, 1110.
 Stadum, Norman H., 1111.
 Stalley, Fred, 1112.
 Stevens, Jerry E., 1113.
 Stodder, Louis T., 1113.
 Stone, C. R., 1114.
 Strandness, Sigve, 1115.
 Sundburg, Bengt E., 952.
 Syverson, Christopher, 1116.
 Syverson, Edward, 1118.
 Syverson, Reir, 1118.

 Talcott, Frank S., 1119.
 Tandberg, Nels, 1120.
 Tang, Severt O., 1121.
 Terrett, John H., 1122.

Thompson, George J., 1124.
Thompson, Peter E., 1124.
Thysell, Nels J., 1127.
Titus, Seymour S., 1129.
Tobiason, Tobias R., 1130.
Twamley, James, 1130.
Tweeton, Henry G., 1132.
Tweeton, John G., 1133.
Twichell, Treadwell, 1134.

Ulen, Ole, 1135.

Vallely, John, 1136.
Van Arnam, George, 1137.

Wall, Aurelius L., 1142.

Wallace, John D., 176.
Walker, Thomas B., 1137.
Webb, Robert B., 1143.
Welch, Dr. Henry H., 1144.
Weld, Frank H., 1144.
Wheeler, Edwin J., 1145.
Wheeler, Jerome W., 1146.
White, William H., 1147.
Widlund, S. Bernhard, 1148.
Wije, Andrew H., 1149.
Wilder, Frank W., 1149.
Winterer, Herman, 1150.
Wisner, Victor Scott, D.D.S., 1152.
Witherstine, Dr. William H., 1153.
Wollan, Gustav B., 1154.
Worst, John H., 1154.



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY

Do not
remove
the card
from this
Pocket.

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File."
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU, Boston

